



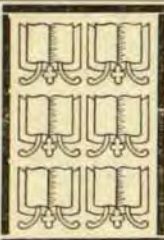
# THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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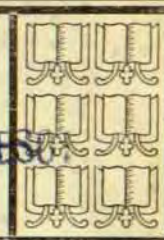
Vol. X

January 16, 1911

No. 17



For Minnesota:  
To Unite the Alumni  
To Serve the University



RECEIVED  
JAN 18 11

## Eighth Annual Meeting

February 16th, 1911, Six O'clock

Donaldson's Tea Rooms

Facts concerning the eighth annual meeting of the General Alumni Association.

Date—February 16th, 6 o'clock p. m.

Place—Donaldson's tea rooms.

Price—\$1.50 per pate.

Music—Faculty Glee Club.

Program—Business meeting—short, during dinner hour.

Speeches—President Northrop.  
President-elect Vincent.  
Chelsea J. Rockwood, '79.  
Gratia A. Countryman, '89.  
Senator O. A. Lende, '01, Law '03.

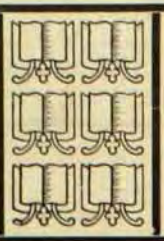
Limit—Only FIVE HUNDRED can be provided for at the tables—the attendance last year reached this number.

Reservations—Alumni living outside Minneapolis should write at once and make reservations. No special notice will be sent to them.

Alumni living in Minneapolis will be sent a special post card notice of the meeting, with return cards for reservations. If such notice is not received by February 7th, call up the secretary and make reservation.

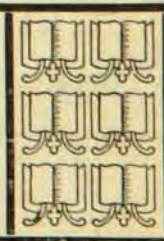
Reservations will be made in the order received and as there will doubtless be more than five hundred who will desire to attend the meeting—reservations should be made early to make sure of securing a plate.

Alumni, former students, members of the faculty with their wives or husband's are invited.



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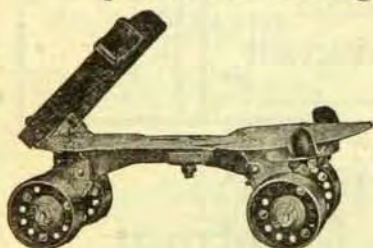
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To those who have been graduated less than three years, \$1.25 per year.

A discount of 25 cents is allowed for payment before October 15 of each year.

Loose money sent in payment of subscriptions is at the sender's risk.

Address all communications to the  
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The University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.  
FRANK C. TODD, M. D., '92,  
Editor of the Special Medical Issues.  
HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

#### COMING EVENTS.

Jan. 21st—Faculty Club meeting at Donaldsons. President-Elect Vincent will be present.

Feb. 7th—Regents meeting.

Feb. 16th—Annual meeting at Donaldsons.

Feb. 18th—Women's inter-class basketball tournament.

#### CARIBOU GROUP READY.

The Caribou group presented to the Zoology museum of the University by James Ford Bell, '01, has been completed and is open for inspection by the public. It is the finest group in the northwest and by all odds the finest thing the University has ever attempted in the line. We shall give a fuller description of this in a later issue of the Weekly and show a half tone reproduction of the finished group.

#### LIND REMAINS PRESIDENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents held Friday, January 6th, Governor Lind, president of the board, submitted his resignation as president. The Board refused to accept his resignation and at the urgent request of the members Mr. Lind consented to remain as president of the board.

#### THE GIRL IN THE MOON.

The Minnesota Union has planned another operetta to be given this spring by the men of the University entitled "The Girl in the Moon."

The operetta was written by Edgar Allen who produced the operetta of last year, "The Prof and the Princess" which made

such a hit. The new operetta has been read to the Board of Governors and has been pronounced by them fully as good if not better, than the operetta of a year ago. Tryouts will be held at once and Miss Malcolm will begin immediate drilling of the parts.

#### PLAN YALE SCHOLARSHIP.

Some of the Yale alumni living in Minneapolis have subscribed five hundred dollars and have appointed a committee to name some graduate of the University of Minnesota to receive this amount as a scholarship for a year's graduate work at Yale University. The proposition is to loan this money to the student, the same to be repaid some time within ten years.

#### WASHINGTON ALUMNI PLANS.

The Washington alumni have planned for a series of Dutch treat luncheons to be held during the remainder of the present college year and invite to these luncheons any Minnesota alumni who may chance to be in Washington on the dates set. They will be held at the Wallis Cafe, 617 12th St. N. W., a popular restaurant in the center of the downtown district, half way between the Patent office and the Treasury department. Lunch will be served at 12:30 p. m. on the first and third Saturdays of each month. The management of the cafe has agreed to reserve tables in the alcove in the northeast corner.

The Washington alumni have planned for their annual meeting for the 14th of February. The full announcement of the plans of the meeting has not yet been made but will be given a little later. It is expected that Dr. Folwell who expects to be in Washington at that time, will be the guest of honor on the occasion as he was two years ago.

#### ALUMNI AT CHENEY, WASHINGTON

There are four alumni in Cheney, Wash., including Frances Johnston, '01, who is dean of women in the state normal school located at Cheney. Under the leadership of Miss Johnston a permanent organization of parents and teachers was formed at Cheney last spring.

Dr. Elsie G. Steward, Med '09, is located at Cheney as medical inspector and physical director and is making an excellent record.

Ada Van Vorst who attended the University for a year is a senior in the normal school at that place.

Mary A. Lucas, '08, is living at Cheney with her parents. After graduating from the University she attended Radcliffe college for a year when her health gave out and she was obliged to take a rest. She is recovering and expects to be able to take up teaching soon.

**EMERGENCY BILL APPROVED.**

The first bill affecting the University was introduced last Tuesday.

The bill carries the following items.

For deficiency in the university maintenance fund for the biennial period ending July 31, 1911, \$130,000.

For increased cost of engineering building, \$75,000.

For equipment of engineering building, \$40,000.

For equipment of engineering library, \$35,000.

For increased cost of Millard hall, \$66,400.

For increased cost of anatomy building, \$43,342.

For equipment of anatomy building, \$84,000.

For equipment of Millard hall, \$75,000.

For equipment of Elliott Memorial hospital, \$54,000.

For maintenance of Elliott Memorial hospital during the year ending July 31, 1911, \$33,700.

This totals \$636,442.00. The bill was presented in the House by Mr. Kunze and in the Senate by Mr. Elwell at the same time. It went immediately to the appropriations committee and received its unanimous endorsement on Thursday.

The following bill has been introduced into the House by Representative Albert Pfaender '97, and in the Senate by Senator Dwinnell. This was done at the special request of the General Alumni Association.

A bill for an act relating to the "University of the State of Minnesota."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The "University of Minnesota" shall at, or about, the time it makes its report to the Governor in December of each year next before the meeting of the Legislature, file with the State Board of Control plans and specifications for all necessary buildings and improvements for which appropriations are or will be asked. Such plans and specifications shall not be changed or altered by the State Board of Control without the consent of the "University of Minnesota." The State Board of Control shall let all contracts for the construction of buildings and improvements and supervise their construction, but the "University of Minnesota" shall have the exclusive power to plan and to locate all buildings and improvements and to employ the architect therefor.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

**LETTER FROM MR. UZZELL, '09.**

Dec. 21, 1910, N. S.

St. Petersburg.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Weekly has come regularly so far and I expect it will continue to do so until there shall appear a review of a book on socialism or somebody at a safe distance through your columns tries to make a few suggestions to the Russian government! Then my precious news from Alma Mater will either disappear in the un pitying man of the censor's office or will come to me "caviared," as they call it, or plastered up with black ink. The modest appearance of the little paper has helped it on its way already; and it is furthermore something to my advantage that I am the only person in the Russian Empire receiving the Weekly. (Am I not right in my surmise?) The Russian universities, you know, with their seven or eight thousand students—and no football teams!—are the very hot-beds of revolutionary revolts, and I can imagine the sympathy which the imperial censor must have felt for the American government when he saw the front cover photograph of the champion 1910 team! A missionary here once pridefully showed a photograph of his college's football team to one of his "barbarian" friends, and the latter asked, "And do they send missionaries to those people too?"

Seriously, I am glad to read of University progress at Minnesota and some changes have pleased me so much that I want to come back and congratulate everybody. And I shall, too, in about three years. I may tell you, *entre nous*, that that embarrassing graduate malady which some undergraduates prepare themselves for of wondering how the University can get along without them after they leave, was my affliction only until I struck the Russian frontier. There I lost several things, including some baggage, and, for a brief time, my head. Now, however, after having lived with a Russian family where I have heard no English for three months, I can talk enough for all the most common purposes and am almost happy.

May I say in closing that I regret that your notice concerning me in the personal column was not accurate? Our society here is not a Y. M. C. A. nor am I in charge of a gymnasium. A made-in-America Y. M. C. A. here would be a religious bombshell, and we must mention the idea only in a whisper. You might squeeze the two organizations into the same phylum, never into the same species. Furthermore, my occupation just now is little besides an eight-hour day of language study. Later—well, I'll be back to see you before I have my business cards printed!

As for Russia—she's a "whopper" to be sure. I've been to Moscow. I dreamed out a day in the inconceivably beautiful khem-

lin and stood with Napoleon on Spanou Hill where he got his first view of the city and received the beggars who did not flee with the Russians. The commonest commodity here is Time; the greatest luxury, a sunny day; the sorest need, a soda fountain; the rarest curiosity, the English language. And, by the way, Petersburg is one of the safest cities in the world in which to live, and—bombs do not grow on the trees!

Very sincerely yours,  
Thos. H. Uzzell, '09.

#### A MICHIGAN POINT OF VIEW.

[The following editorial appeared in the December Michigan Alumnus.]

"Philosophically speaking, we don't believe in the game of football as it is at present—a game for the few, the very few, rather than for the whole student body. But in face of such a season as Michigan has just had this past year, we must perforce climb down from our high and chilly attitude and rejoice will all good Michigan men in Michigan's late record, particularly the victory over Minnesota. It was a great game,—the best we ever saw. The day was perfect; yellow chrysanthemums were everywhere, and all the other fine feathers that add so much on such a day; the two teams were evenly matched, with Michigan just enough better to make an intensely interesting game; and best of all, Michigan won, and with it came the championship of the West. So why should we all not be pleased. Particularly were we glad to know that the game was won without Thomson, concerning whose eligibility there had been some discussion and that there was no chance therefore for any lingering "if" on that score, although, as noted elsewhere, Michigan's Board of Control was convinced that we had a moral right to allow Thomson to play.

As for the Pennsylvania game, the week before, the result was almost as satisfactory. Not quite, of course, but one is safe in assuming that if the team that met Minnesota had met Pennsylvania, the result would have been different. The team that went to Philadelphia was green. The men had missed the experience which the Notre Dame game would have given them, and they had to learn to play together on the spot, a disadvantage which certainly offset whatever weakness lay in Pennsylvania's back-field. Though we have no particular sympathy with the Daily in its rather exaggerated claim of the "championship of America," we are pleased that Michigan went into the East and acquitted herself once more so creditably as representative of Michigan—and the West.

Now that the question of the championship in football is decided—to Michigan's

satisfaction,—the annual aftermath concerning Michigan's relationship to the Western Conference is the leading topic at this writing. The very volume of discussion makes one fact plain,—the present condition is not satisfactory. In spite of vehement protest that the conference can get along without Michigan, and that Michigan can get along without the Conference, one feels "They do protest too much." We acknowledge however, a certain lingering feeling of friendliness on the part of the Conference colleges toward their old rival, and we are sure that at heart Michigan reciprocates; hence an annual discussion, and an ever growing crop of newspaper mis-statement.

The longer the argument proceeds, the plainer it is that both sides would welcome some basis of agreement. Michigan would be very glad to play again with Chicago, Wisconsin and Illinois. Whether she will continue to play Minnesota is, to say the least, doubtful now. Equally certain it is that these colleges would like to play with Michigan, if the history of the past few years did not stand between. Whether the situation can be resolved, and how, The Alumnus at this date is not brave enough to risk a guess. We are ready to advocate resumption of athletic relations with the West as represented by the colleges in the Conference. That does not mean necessarily that Michigan needs to go back into the Conference as organized at present, though it must be acknowledged that that would be the simplest and most logical step. We went out of the Conference of our own accord and in accordance with the automatic working of a rule we helped to make, therefore we can see no derogation of dignity in returning on our own motion, especially now that most of the questions which led to our withdrawal have been settled.

There seem to be three alternatives before us. The Conference may break up, an event that is extremely unlikely, because in spite of much discussion, the Faculties at the various Universities composing it have a great deal to say, and their influence may be counted to be all one way. Michigan can continue to remain independent, and run the risk of continuing her unsatisfactory schedules; particularly unsatisfactory to the largest portion of her alumni residing in the West, if, as seems extremely likely, the contract with Minnesota is not renewed. Or, finally, Michigan may take her old place, and assist in the regulation of athletics in the West from the inside.

We believe that the minor difficulties which remain, might be settled in some way, and with friendly relations with our old rivals re-established, both sides having learned a lesson of tolerance and restraint, we might revive again the condition of former years to the pleasure of all of Michigan's alumni. We are thoroughly convinced that there has been a great increase in the

general ideals of sportsmanship in the last few years, a factor which has not been considered enough in the many discussions of this question, though it is one which must be counted upon. We can rely on a greater degree of tolerance and a higher conception of fair play, and with that as a foundation, once the barrier is broken, there is no reason why athletics in the West should not be on a more satisfactory plane than they have ever been. Only—the ice must be broken.

The question of the attitude of the Conference colleges toward Michigan is being forced to the front again as the season approaches for arranging games for another year. The Conference was organized, and the several Universities became members of it, because they were of the opinion that inter-collegiate athletics needed regulation and that this could best be done through a body of rules formulated through the cooperation of all. Apparently those institutions making up the present membership of the Conference are of the same opinion still. This being true we would expect the Conference to legislate reasonably to preserve its integrity.

To this end in fact, two resolutions were passed, in the enactment of both of which Michigan participated. The first was passed in 1901 and is in substance as follows:

All Conference legislation to be submitted to the Athletic Committees of the several members. If within 60 days after such submission any committee shall reject the legislation it shall be reconsidered at the next meeting of the Conference and if it be then passed by a two-thirds vote it becomes a rule of the Conference, disobedience of which is ground for suspension.

The second was passed in the spring of 1907 and is as follows:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference there should be non-intercourse in athletics between members of the Conference and any member that does not conform in full the Conference rules."

This is a rule quite apparently intended to reach an institution like Michigan which, having been once a member of the Conference, to escape the obligation of its rules, withdraws. The above was written of course before the further action of the Conference taken emphasized (more forcibly) its position.

If we bear in mind that the Conference was organized upon the theory that it was desirable to maintain a rules committee made up from a sufficient number of the leading institutions in the Middle West so that its influence would be dominant in the regulation of inter-collegiate athletics in this section, we must conclude that rules substantially like these referred to are reasonable and essential if the integrity of such a committee is to be preserved.

If we are to concede this much is there

much ground for the current criticism of the Conference and its reported attitude, or that of its several members, toward Michigan? Is it quite just to assume that Professor Stagg or any one else has issued an "ultimatum which outlaws Michigan from the western field?" Is it not more correct to say that Michigan became an "outlaw" by her own act? Are we quite fair to our one-time competitor of the Midway? Has anyone yet pointed out where in any particular that institution, or its representative Professor Stagg, has dealt unjustly by Michigan in this matter of our relation to the Conference? Were we to give full credit to all we see in the newspapers there might be occasion for complaint. But no university has been more ready to complain, or has more justification for complaint of its treatment at the hands of correspondents, unconnected with any university oftentimes, than has Michigan. We know too well that the activities of these ambitious correspondents have been at the bottom of much of our difficulty in this field of athletic diplomacy. Those here in best situation to know very definitely corroborate Professor Stagg in his statements recently published touching this matter. Before we convict either Chicago or Stagg let some responsible person present some fact on knowledge.

Again, is it quite right to talk about "coercion of Minnesota" as if the Conference were doing something unjust or inequitable to apply to her the rules of the Conference? Is there any reason why Minnesota or any other institution should expect to enjoy the privileges of membership in the Conference while declining to abide by its rules? All bodies of this sort must rule by majorities and while, temporarily, unwise legislation may obtain, in the long run wisdom is pretty certain to prevail. Membership in any organization carries with it the duty to abide by its rules.

It is not purposed here to advance any argument for or against membership in the Conference but only to suggest that after all the University is first to be thought of and that athletics are only incidental. And further that there are naturally two points in view from which this question of our relation to the Conference may be approached. From the point of view of the desirability of a clearing house for regulations controlling intercollegiate athletics it is a question of principle; from the point of view of securing desirable competition it may be a question of expediency. Those who believe that the regulation of intercollegiate athletics is an intercollegiate problem will be apt to think that membership in Conference where we at least might have a right to be heard as to the regulations we compete under is desirable. That if we are to go back into the Conference we must accept its rules goes without saying."

**THE MICHIGAN-MINNESOTA GAME.**

[The following appeared in the December Michigan Alumnus.]

"The following Saturday Michigan met Minnesota, the Conference champions, for the Western title, and for the second time in as many years Michigan won. The score at the finish was 6 to 0, and probably the margin of one touchdown represents fairly the relative merits of the two elevens. Physically there was nothing to choose between them. The Gophers were large and powerful, and their backfield executed its plays with machine-line precision, the Minnesota interference and blocking being one of the features of a game full of features.

There was a feeling before the game, among the Michigan followers, that the Minnesota eleven was overrated, and that much of its reputed strength was due to the fact that the Gophers had played only second-rate elevens this year. The game November 19 dissipated that feeling. At the conclusion of the game, every one of the 18,000 spectators paid tribute to the Minnesota eleven as the equal of any eleven that had battled on Ferry Field in years.

Neither individually nor collectively was Michigan greatly, if any, superior to her opponents. There was just one thing that gave Michigan the advantage needed to bring home another western championship—and that was Yost. Yost's superiority always revealed by the greater versatility of Michigan's attack, showed most plainly in the closing five minutes of the game, when with the score tied, Michigan executed a sensational series of forward pass plays which carried the ball from mid-field to Minnesota's three-yard line; after which Wells was hurled over the line for the winning score.

The game differed from the game with Pennsylvania in every respect. The straight football that characterized the game on Franklin Field was discarded and both elevens attempted to win by a resort to open play. At the same time, while even the virtual victory over Penn had failed to satisfy anyone, the winning touchdown in the Minnesota game came at the psychological moment, and at least the Michigan contingent was happy.

Michigan showed wonderful versatility of attack, particularly during the last quarter; while Minnesota depended almost entirely on the famous "tackle-shift" play which Yale used to so good effect against Princeton. Michigan's open play was highly successful as the one touchdown of the game amply proves, while Minnesota's tackle-shift play, although effective during the early stages of the game, was solved by Michigan's defense until at the close of the game almost no gains were resulting from its use. Certainly if Minnesota's offensive strength had not been limited to that one play but had included the variety of forward pass plays that featured Michi-

gan's attack, the result might have been a score for Minnesota. As it was, that difference proved to be exactly the difference between the two elevens—and rightly enough Michigan won."

**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.**

At the meeting of the American Historical Association held at Indianapolis, Ind., the University was represented by Professors West, Notestein and Anderson of the department of History. Mrs. West (Elizabeth Beach, '96) joined Professor West at Indianapolis and will spend a month in the East.

**WELL REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING.**

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at the University during the holidays brought to the University a large number of prominent men from all over the country. Forty-five papers were read by University men at the meetings of this association. President Northrop welcomed the delegates. Among other University men who spoke were Dr. William Watts Folwell, Professor Zeleny, Clements, Nachtrieb and Frankforter. Professor John Zeleny was elected general secretary to succeed Professor F. E. Clements and Professor Nachtrieb was elected vice president of the zoological section and Professor Washburn president of the American Association of Economic Entomology.

The meeting of the Association at the University will doubtless result in making the University very much better known among the leading scientific men of the country.

**TO REPRESENT THE STATE.**

Notice was printed in last week's Weekly concerning Dr. E. V. Robinson's appointment to represent the Commercial Club of this city at the meeting of the National Tariff Commission association. The statement was correct as far as it went. In addition Governor Eberhart has appointed Dr. Robinson to represent the state at the convention and Dr. Robinson has been elected to the Board of Directors as the northwestern representative upon the board of this association. The commission met in Washington last week, the 11th and 12th.

**THESIS BY KOVARIK.**

Ion, a German Journal of Physics and Radiology, has just reprinted in full Dr. A. F. Kovarik's thesis for his doctor's degree. The Weekly some months ago contained a notice of his thesis.

A recent number of the Philosophical Magazine and the Journal of Science, con-

tained an article by Dr. Kovarik upon Absorption and Reflection of the Beta-particles of matter, an original contribution by Dr. Kovarik which was read at the International congress of radiology at Brussels last September. The same magazine also contains another article by Dr. Kovarik written with Dr. W. Wilson, master of science, upon Reflection of Homogeneous Beta-particles of different velocities.

#### DR. EDDY PRESIDENT.

Dean H. T. Eddy of the graduate school, was elected president of Sigma Xi at the congress held in the city during the holidays.

#### SECRETARY ELLIOTT'S REPORT.

Judge Charles B. Elliott, '88, has just issued his annual report as secretary of commerce and police of the Philippine Islands. The report covers the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1910 and fills twenty-eight pages dealing with the various activities of the Islands which come under the bureau in his charge.

#### PAPER BY GRANT.

A paper by U. S. Grant, '88, appears in bulletin number 442 of the United States Geological Survey upon "Mining and prospecting on Prince William Sound in 1909 by U. S. Grant." Also a paper upon "Mineral resources of the Southern part of Kenai Peninsula" by Dr. Grant and D. F. Higgins, appears in the same number. Dr. Grant has spent several summers investigating portions of Alaska and several papers that have been mentioned in the past have been the result of his personal investigations.

#### PAPER BY SLOBIN.

Professor H. L. Slobin of the department of mathematics read a paper before the mathematical section of the A. A. A. S. "On Plane Quintic Curves." The paper was a refutation of Dr. Grossman's theorem on inflections.

#### LECTURES BY REEP.

Professor Reep of the department of sociology, is to give a course of five lectures under the general title, "Modern sociology and the teachings of Jesus." The lectures will deal with the following themes. 1. The Social Content of the Kingdom of God. 2. The Family, Marriage and Divorce. 3. Economic Relations among Men. 4. Social Relations among men. 5. Poverty, Crime and Social Reform.

#### PROFESSOR ARRHENIUS.

Professor Svante Arrhenius of the University of Stockholm, who is to be in Am-

erica on a trip for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures in Boston before the Lowell Institute, has been invited to come to Minnesota and deliver lectures upon his original investigations in chemistry and physics. It is hoped that he may be secured for a few lectures early in April. Professor Arrhenius' lectures are in English and his investigations along the border line between chemistry and physics have attracted wide attention. He was the winner of the Nobel prize for scientific attainment in 1903.

#### DR. M. H. REYNOLDS TO LECTURE.

Dr. M. H. Reynolds, head of the veterinary department of the school of agriculture, University, will deliver an address on "Control of tuberculosis among domestic animals" before the American National Live-stock association at Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 11. Dr. Reynolds is secretary of the International Commission on Control of Bovine Tuberculosis.

#### ADVERTISING MEN'S PLANS.

Mac Martin, Ex. '03, who is engaged in the advertising business in this city, is director of the associated advertising clubs of America. Mr. Martin says that the association is formed for the purpose of lifting advertising to a high plane and expects that eventually a chair of advertising will be established in the University of Minnesota.

#### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The entire interior of the Y. M. C. A. building was renovated during the holidays. Walls were tinted, the woodwork painted and the building presents a much more attractive appearance than heretofore.

The Glee and Mandolin Clubs had a very successful trip during the holidays this year. They left December 27th and returned Wednesday, January 4th. They gave concerts at New Ulm, Marshall, Tracy, Sleepy Eye, Redwood Falls and St. Peter. At St. Peter a concert was given in the afternoon at the State Asylum for the insane.

Judge Jaggard of the supreme court of Minnesota, has left for an extended eastern trip on account of trouble with his eyes and a general nervous breakdown. Judge Jaggard, who is a lecturer in the college of law will not return until after the present term of court is over.

#### BASKETBALL MEN ELIGIBLE.

The faculty committee on eligibility of basketball men has reported that all of the men who are likely to make the team are eligible for the season's play. It looks as though the team would be made up as fol-



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Please fill out the blank below with five or more names and addresses and mail to the General Alumni Association, 219 Folwell Hall.

To the General Alumni Association:

I believe that the following named persons are not now subscribers to the Weekly. Please send them-FREE-sample copies of the Weekly and make them a special offer for a subscription.

NAME	ADDRESS
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3. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____

I authorize you to write them and tell them this is done at my request and to say to them that I think the Weekly is\*

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Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\* Please make a short statement concerning the Weekly which you would be willing to have us quote in making our special offer.

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lows: Wanless and Lawler, forwards; Walker, center; Robilliard and Rosenwald, guards. There is some excellent material among the substitutes and it is possible that some of these men may yet make the team. Sawyer, Frank, Batrud, Pierce and Whipperman are all in the run at the present time. The following is the schedule for the present season.

Minnesota will play in the Armory Illinois, January 20th; Wisconsin, February 4th; Iowa, February 11th; Purdue, February 25th; Northwestern, March 7th; Chicago, March 11th; Northwestern at Evanston, February 15th; Purdue at Lafayette, February 16th; Chicago at Chicago, February 18th; Wisconsin at Madison, March 1st; Illinois at Champaign, March 2nd; Iowa at Iowa City, March 4th.

#### BASEBALL COACH CHOSEN.

The Athletic Board of Control has chosen Wilkie Clark coach for the baseball team for the coming season. Mr. Clark was catcher for the Lincoln club last year and is a graduate of the University of Maine. He first won his reputation as a baseball man on his college team which he captained during the year 1900. He first entered the New England League, afterwards transferred to the Eastern, then to the Southern and was then transferred back to the New York League and from there to the Toledo League in 1909. While with Toledo he led the team in hitting.

Coach Dick Grant has also been reappointed for another year and was given an increase in salary. Dr. Grant has made a great success as track coach and is a general favorite with all the track men and those who have anything to do with athletics about the University.

#### 'VARSITY TEAM WINS.

The 'Varsity quint won their first game with the "All Stars." last Wednesday evening by a score of 52 to 8. The Minnesota lineup was as follows, Lawler, Wanless, Walker, Rosenwald, Robilliard.

#### SKATING RINK READY.

Last week Northrop Field was flooded and a skating rink opened for the use of the students. Hockey practice will be begun at once but the place where the hockey players will exercise will be fenced off from the rest of the field, leaving plenty of room for the skaters.

#### ROMAN ART COURSE.

Latin course 16 on Pompeii, etc. has been changed to a one hour course on Fridays, fourth hour. It will consist in the main of the following illustrated lectures on Roman Art:—1. Materials and methods. 2. The sculpture of the Augustan age. 3. The

sculpture of the age of Trajan. 4. The sculpture of the Antonine period. 5. Pompeii and its architecture. 6. The Roman house. 7. Wall decoration. 8. Painting. 9. Household furniture. 10. The minor arts. 11. Characteristics and influence of Roman art. 12. Italian scenery from Riva to Amalfi. 13. The cathedrals of Milan, Florence, Pisa, and Rome. 14. Representative master-pieces of Raphael and Michelangelo.

#### PERSONALS.

'89—Mrs. Helen Waters Gates did not go to Europe as she had expected to and as announced in the *Weekly* last fall. Mrs. Gates has been located for some time at Jan Juan, Porto Rico. Christmas day she sailed with her husband for Venezuela.

'95—E. L. Clifford, who has been advertising manager for the *Minneapolis Journal* for a number of years past, has accepted a similar position for the *St. Paul Dispatch* and *Pioneer Press*. Mr. Clifford has made a remarkable record as an advertising man and has won notable success as a public speaker upon advertising matters. During his college course he did some work as a reporter on the *Minneapolis* daily papers. Later he was made sporting editor of the *Minneapolis Times*. For two years he filled this office and then went to La Crosse, Wis. as managing editor of the *Chronicle*, when he came back to *Minneapolis* as assistant city editor of the *Times*. From this position he entered the advertising department of the *Times* and in 1901 went to the advertising department of the *Journal*. Mr. Clifford has been with the *Journal* ever since with the exception of less than a year when he was with the *Daily News*.

'95—Jesse Pope is in the employ of the tariff board as an expert inspector. Mr. Pope was recently in *Minneapolis* investigating the question of grinding Canadian wheat under bond. His office is in the Treasury building, Washington, D. C.

'99—Dr. E. J. Cornish was married to Sue Pascoe a graduate of the University of California last April. Dr. and Mrs. Cornish are living at Dunsuir, Calif., where the doctor is established in an excellent practice.

'00 Law—J. A. Coffee has recently been appointed to succeed Judge Burke of the fifth district of North Dakota. Mr. Coffee's home is at Courtenay, N. D. Mr. Coffee is a democrat and succeeds a republican.

'02—Vesta M. Cornish, principal of the high school at Crookston is to take charge of a party who will tour Europe during the next summer vacation. The party will travel under the management of the bureau of University travel of Boston. The party will sail either the 7th or 17th of June and will visit England for five days before going on the Continent. A week will be spent in Paris and possibly Greece may be visited. Miss Cornish has just returned to her work

at Crookston after spending ten weeks in the hospital at Mankato.

'03—M. A. MacLean several years ago changed from the newspaper business to advertising and is at present located with Lord & Inomas, advertising, having gone from the Mahin Advertising company, also of Chicago. He is living at 6233 Ingleside Av., Chicago, Ill.

'04 Mines—Professor Merton H. Kingston of the school of mines and Mrs. Kingston visited the Fayal district during the holidays.

'04—Clifford V. Pierce who has been teaching in North Dakota for a number of years, has just been elected to a position in the East high school. Mr. Pierce will take up his work about the first of February.

'05 Eng.—F. G. A. Rydeen has been traveling since the middle of October but has now accepted a position as instructor in engineering in the Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, Mo.

'05 Law—A. G. Stamm is editor and publisher of the Yukon Valley News, published at Tanana, Alaska. This paper boasts of being the farthest north of any of the 60,000 papers published in the world. A recent copy which came to the Weekly shows that Mr. Stamm is thoroughly wide awake and pushing for Tanana.

'07, Med. '09—Dr. C. A. Booren who has been practicing at Northwood, N. D., has given up his practice and gone to Germany to make a special study of internal medicine and skin diseases. Dr. Booren will go first to Vienna where he will study for a time and then go to Berlin. He will be absent for something like a year and a half. Dr. Booren stopped at the University last week on his way to Germany.

'07—Mr. and Mrs. Claude C. Perkins have just returned to New Haven, Conn. from a very delightful vacation trip to Washington, D. C. While in Washington they visited the battlefield of Gettysburg and later many historic places in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have recently changed their address in New Haven to 797 Elm St.

Ex. '08 Mines—Durant Barclay is located at Marble, Minn., and is chief mining engineer of the Oliver company's mine at that place. Mr. Barclay is chairman of the town board of supervisors, and justice of the peace of the village. He laid out the town of Marble a little over two years ago and has had oversight of its building since. The work has been done with the usual thoroughness of the mining company and the homes are fine modern cottages, built according to the requirements of the company but with a pleasing variety. All the lots but two are sold with agreements that liquor shall not be sold on the premises. They have just completed this summer an up to date high school building and have several fine blocks including, a hotel, bank, town hall and quarters for the fire depart-

ment and a modern jail for over-enthusiastic citizens. This last summer they finished complete water, sewer and electric lighting systems and have iron electric lamp posts similar to those used in Minneapolis.

'08 Mines—O. G. Hoas has recently changed his address from Portland, Ore., to care Hypotheek Mine, Kingston, Idaho.

'08—Walter Robb who has been engaged in missionary work in China for the past two years, has accepted the position of student and boys' secretary of the state Young Men's Christian Association.

'08 Eng.—Louis P. Zimmerman is now located at 808 Provident Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, having moved from 942 Henry bldg., Seattle, Wash. Mr. Zimmerman has charge of the Cincinnati office of the Penton Publishing company, Cleveland, Ohio.

'09 Law—Thorwald Hansen has recently moved from Benson to Duluth, Minn. He has an office in the Torry Bldg.

'09 Eng.—S. Ingberg is instructor in civil engineering in the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

'10—John A. Forsman is with the Board of charities of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod. He is located at the Orphans' Home, Lynn Center, Ill., R. D. 1.

#### MARRIAGES.

Notice has just come to the Weekly that Helen J. Aldrich, '04, who has been teaching at Tucson, Arizona, is now Mrs. F. L. Kleeberger and is living at Tucson, Ariz. Professor Kleeberger is connected with the University of Arizona.

Esther Colter, '04, and Edwin Gove were married October 6th. Mr. and Mrs. Gove are at home at 1392 Van Buren St., St. Paul. Mr. Gove is with the Twin City Telephone Co.

#### DEATHS.

Caroline Smith a member of the class of 1906 died last Thursday night at her home in this city. After graduating from the University Miss Smith taught for a time and last year returned to the University and took her master's degree. The immediate cause of death was heart failure brought on by a general breakdown from over work.

#### BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Milo Webster, both of the class of '05, a son, Wallace Webster, December 9th. Mrs. Webster was Ella D. Crouse.

#### DR. JAMES' TRIP.

"California has grown wonderfully in the past ten years," said Doctor James to-day on returning from his western trip. "Not

only in population and wealth, but in educational opportunity. The high schools of the Southern section, many hundreds of miles from the state university, are graduating 2500 pupils every year, and all kinds of secondary schools are being established, especially of a vocational order. The small community of Riverside is just now completing a technical high school at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. A new type of normal school has been established at Santa Barbara especially for the training of teachers for manual training, physical culture, and the household arts. The normal schools of Minnesota will undoubtedly ask this legislature for an appropriation to be used for similar purposes, not in a special school, but distributed among those schools which are preparing teachers for the elementary grades.

"Leland Stanford university is recovering somewhat slowly from the severe losses of the earthquake, setting aside for the present a considerable part of the annual income for the erection of new buildings. The state university at Berkeley is flooded with students and is asking the present legislature for a total appropriation of seven million dollars to meet its needs.

"In California and all along the Pacific coast Minnesota has contributed much to the upbuilding of the country by the work of its graduates along many lines, not least of these in education, in which many of the university graduates of the past ten years are there engaged. The alumni are everywhere keenly interested in the development of their Alma Mater, regretful of the approaching loss of President Northrop as executive head, but confident of the continued growth of the institution under the direction of the board of regents and the guidance of the president-elect."

Dean James gave several addresses in Los Angeles, two before the general sessions of the Southern California Teachers' Association, with an attendance of 4000, and in San Francisco he addressed the city teachers in the Alcazar Theatre and the general sessions of the state educational association in the Harmon Gymnasium and the Greek Theatre of the university at Berkeley. Fifty Minnesota alumni joined in a reception one evening at the Hotel Shattuck to express their loyalty to the university. In Seattle Dr. James met other alumni of Minnesota, and there and elsewhere found them keenly responsive to the needs and the opportunities of the university.

#### ADDITIONAL PERSONALS.

'96 Law—Robe C. White is president of the commercial club of Muncie. Ind. Muncie is a city of 35,000 population and it has a commercial club that is thoroughly alive to the interests of the city.

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## PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

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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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CHICAGO

'97, Law '99—Louis R. Frankel has resigned his position as first assistant corporation attorney of the city of St. Paul and has resumed the general practice of law with an office at 309 National German American Bank Building.

'98 Law—George W. Armstrong who has been an assistant in the office of the county attorney has resigned to take up the private practice of law in this city, entering into a partnership with Honorable John P. Nash.

'98 Law—Washington Yale has gone to Los Angeles to spend the winter.

'99—Professor and Mrs. H. B. Humphrey, both of the class of 1899, of Pullman, Wash., spent the holiday vacation in this city with Mrs. Humphrey's parents. Professor and Mrs. Humphrey's family consists of two boys and two girls. Mrs. Humphrey was Olive Mealy. Professor Humphrey is professor of botany and pathology in Washington State College.

'99 Law—Walter T. Lemon has been appointed to the board of public works of St. Paul, at a salary of \$2,500.

'00 Pharm—Gustave Bachman spent the holidays at his old home at Buffalo, Minn. At the close of the holidays he left for a three weeks' trip to Washington, Philadelphia and New York, accompanied by Mrs. Bachman who was formerly Lotta Roosen.

'00—Dr. Florence M. Sylvester has removed her office from the Thayer Building to 577 Fourteenth street, Oakland, Calif.

'01 Law—Jessie T. Morgan has removed from Media, Pa., to Philadelphia. Her address is College Settlement, 433 Christian St.

'01 Law, '05 Grad. Law—Schmidt and Waters have recently moved their offices in the Globe Building, St. Paul, from the eighth to the third floor.

'02 Law—Louis Solem who has been an assistant in the office of the county attorney has resigned to resume the practice of law and has entered into a partnership with his brother, Ludwig Solem, Law '04.

'04 Med.—Irving Higgins is now located at the Century Bldg., Berkeley, Calif., where he is enjoying a very successful practice.

'05 Eng.—R. R. Brockway who has been with the Northern Pacific railway has recently gone with the Illinois Central and is located in Chicago. His address is 845 Fullerton Ave.

'05 Eng.—Carroll D. Clippell, in charge of the work in mechanical engineering in the state school of science located at Wahpeton, N. D., spent the holidays in Minneapolis.

'05—Leifur Magnusson, who is in the bureau of labor library of the department of commerce and labor at Washington, D. C., is doing graduate work at George Washington University and expects to take his master's degree in history and economics.

'06—Evelyn Mary Card is located at Alta Loma, Texas for the winter. Alta Loma is

located eighteen miles from Galveston City and is in a very fine orange producing district.

'06—Mabel Goodrich is teaching in the high school at Crookston, Minn.

'06, Ag. '07—R. A. Vickery was in the city during the holidays to attend the meeting of the A. A. A. S. Mr. Vickery is connected with the United States department of agriculture in the bureau of entomology. At present he is working in the South Texas Garden. He is investigating insects destroying corn and alfalfa, studying the life history of the same. The two insects that are demanding most of his time are the Semitropical corn root worm and the cornstock and cane borer. While in Minnesota Mr. Vickery visited his old home at Mora, Minn.

'07—Dick Griggs has recently left Virginia, Minn., to spend the balance of the winter at Tarpon Springs, Fla.

'08—Florence A. Sly, who is teaching in the high school at Aitkin, spent the holidays at her home in Minneapolis. There are three graduates of the University teaching in Aitkin, Jennie McMullen, '98, Grace Ramsey, '10, and Mabel Bryden, '04.

'09—W. G. Bolcom, superintendent of schools at Elbow Lake, Minn., spent the holidays at his old home at Chatfield, Minn. Mr. Bolcom is serving his second year as superintendent of the Elbow Lake Schools. They have just entered a new \$40,000 school building and have a well organized and effective course in agriculture. The board at the present time are considering the purchase of a seven acre tract near the school building for experimental purpose. Ruth Ringsred, '09, is an assistant in the school.

'09 Law—Henry W. Lauderdale is practicing law in this city. He has an office at 326 Plymouth building. Mr. Lauderdale moved from the Temple Court January 2nd. He has been exceedingly fortunate in his law practice having received a single fee of \$1,100 during the first year of his practice.

'09—Mary G. Rice, who is teaching in the high school at Monticello, spent the holidays at her home in this city.

'10—Thomas Cahill, formerly instructor in rhetoric in the University, is now principal of the Y. M. C. A. night school of this city.

'10—Polly Fitzsimmons who is teaching at Green Bay, Wis., spent one week of the holiday vacation in Minneapolis.

'10—Millie Johnson has recently changed her address from 1805 15th Ave. S., Minneapolis, to Gilbert, St. Louis Co., Minn.

'10—Irma Snere is located at Creswell, Ore.

#### SWENSON TELLS OF THE CHINESE EXPOSITION.

Karl P. Swenson, Mines '06, Eng. '09, who is in charge of the mining department of the Imperial Polytechnic College at

Nanking, China, has recently written an article for the newspapers concerning the Nanking industrial exposition. The exposition inclosure contains about 156 acres of land. It is laid out with broad macadam driveways, artificial ponds and floral decorations of artistic designs. The exposition is approached by broad roads. It is situated on a high piece of ground near San Pailou about two-thirds of a mile from the Drum tower of the city of Nanking. The grounds contain thirty-six buildings, mostly based on foreign architecture but all showing the fanciful imagery of the Orient in their execution. The buildings are painted white and outlined in electric lights which have proved to be a great attraction to the Chinese. There is a lofty clock tower for observation purposes and a large assembly hall in which lectures are given by Chinese and foreign scholars. The exhibits are almost purely national in character and are intended to benefit Chinese commerce and to bring about more friendly relations with neighboring nations. A typical Chinese archway rises above the entrance to the grounds. Some of the lakes in the grounds contain fountains the bases of which are of glass, through which electric lights of changing colors play at night.

#### NORWEGIANS TO GIVE PLAY.

The Norwegian dramatic club has been rehearsing "Svend Dyrings Huns" for some time and will put it on at the Princess Theater some time during the latter part of February. The play presents many of the old folk songs and the folk lore of the middle ages. The coaching of parts is under the direction of Professor John Dahl.

The cast is as follows:

Svend Lyring.....	Andrew Orbeck
Fru Guldburg.....	Ida Evans
Ragnhild.....	Otilia Ellertson
Regisse.....	Nellie Allen
Ridder Stig Hvide.....	P. A. Sveeggen
Tage Bolt.....	J. E. Anderson
Svar.....	Ingolf Grindeland
Fru Helvig.....	Hannah Swensrud
Byrge.....	Alfred Vollum
Rud.....	Oswald Overn
Gunner.....	Melvin Ovestrud

#### THE GREY FRIARS.

Grey Friars, the honorary elective senior society of the University has announced the election of the following men:

Carl Hamilton, Stanley Hill, Reuben Rosenwald, Jack Sneve, and Frederick Ware.

The society has been organized for several years. The men are chosen from all departments as being the most representative college men in the class.

The senior men elected last spring are Downing, Edgar Allen, Frank Goodman,

S. J. Murton Walter H. Campbell, '95, L. '96

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#### CASPER WHITNEY'S WILD GUESS.

Casper Whitney, sporting editor of Collier's Weekly, gives a critical review of the football season of 1910, in which he ranks the football teams of the country in the following order: 1, Harvard; 2, Yale; 3, Brown; 4, Navy; 5, Pennsylvania; 6, Michigan; 7, Princeton; 8, Minnesota; 9, West Point; 10, Cornell; 11, Illinois; 12, Dartmouth; 13, Carlisle; 14, Vanderbilt; 15, Syracuse.

If it were not so irritating it would be intensely funny. Mr. Whitney's reasons for ranking the various teams as he has are fully as bazar as his ranking of the teams themselves. For instance he says that the Michigan and Pennsylvania game should have gone to Michigan on the showing made that date yet he puts Pennsylvania ahead of Michigan. He then proceeds to say that Michigan and Minnesota are so evenly balanced that game between the two teams the day following would likely have resulted in a victory for Minnesota and yet he puts Michigan two points ahead of Minnesota, placing Princeton over Minnesota. The whole thing show how little value Whitney's criticisms have.

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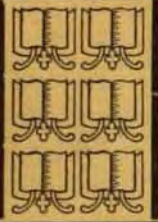
# THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Vol. X

January 23, 1911

No. 18

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For Minnesota:  
To Unite the Alumni  
To Serve the University



## SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE ISSUE

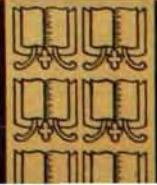
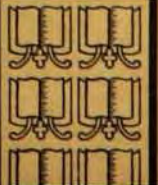
The Alumni are first of all good citizens, and desire for the University only what all good citizens desire—whatever may be necessary to make the University of the greatest service to the State. They ask for nothing for the University which cannot be secured by the fullest and freest publicity. The only respect in which the relations of the alumni to the University differ from the relations of any other citizen, are, knowledge of its needs and possibilities and a feeling of personal gratitude.

The University is maintained for the sake of the service it can and does render the people of the State; its opportunities are open to all who will take advantage of them; its service is not limited to those who enter its doors, but it reaches out into the remotest corners of the State and its beneficent touch is felt by the humblest citizen.

This issue of the Weekly is sent out for the purpose of placing the facts before the people. We ask for the University only what a full consideration of the State's needs and the State's resources will justify.

Published every Monday during the University Year, by the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota. Office, 219 Folwell Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.

Entered at the post office at Minneapolis, Minn., as second class matter.



## *A Five-Thousand-Mile Trip for Forty Dollars*

(A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.)

For fifteen weeks of each of the past two summers I have lived at Lake Minnetonka and have travelled, twenty-seven and one-half miles, back and forth each day, or, almost exactly FIVE THOUSAND MILES each summer. My carfare has been FORTY DOLLARS each season, or, four-fifths of a cent a mile.

During the thirty weeks there have not been half a dozen times when I have not looked forward to the trip itself with real pleasure. The part of the trip that lies within the bounds of the city, is usually passed reading the morning or evening paper, but I never feel, no matter how stirring the news, that I can afford to so waste one moment of the ride through the beautiful country that lies between the city and the lake.

Every day of each season has been a constant delight. The trip across the lake in the morning, in the comfortable express boats which are connected with the Twin City Rapid Transit company's system, remains with me all day as a pleasant memory. When the days are hot and business is dull, I look forward to the cool ride home and the delightful evening to be spent at the lake, with the keenest pleasure.

When I turn my back upon the city at night, I throw off care as I never can while living in the city. The evenings at the lake are spent in rowing, sailing, bathing, or, sitting quietly watching the play of the setting sun upon the water, while boats with their merry loads of care-free passengers, glide hither and yon; they are moments never to be forgotten. The peace and beauty and restfulness of the scene must be experienced to be appreciated.

The mornings, too, at the lake are worth paying any price to enjoy—the beauty of the sun rising across the lake (its colors are not to be described) the freshness of the air, the whole wonderful, not-to-be-described atmosphere of peace and beauty, are a constant benediction.

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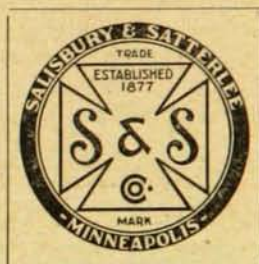
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But up to the present time the cost of electric light in the home has placed it above the average family—this has deterred many.

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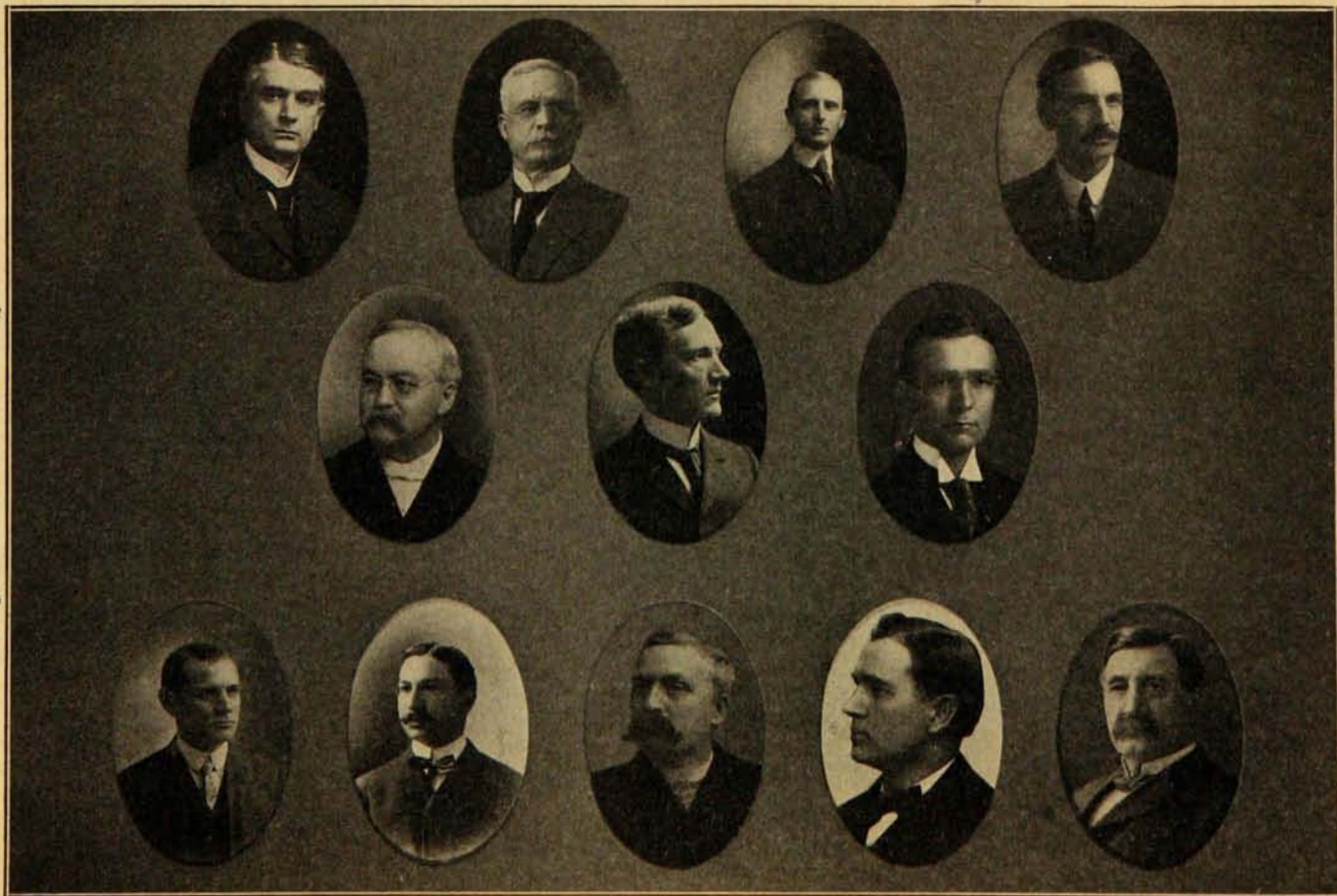


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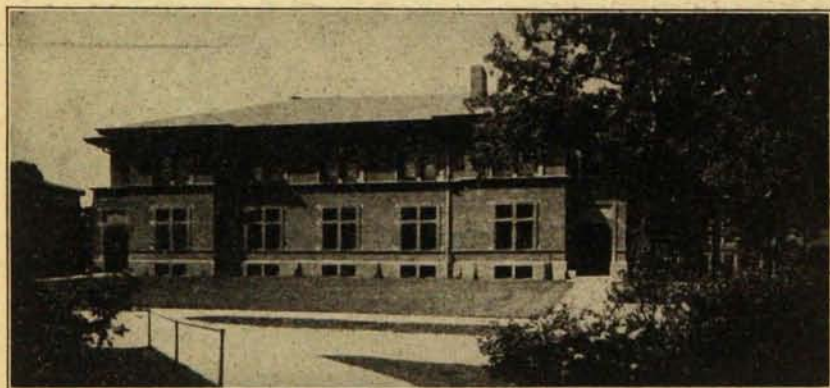
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Editor of the Special Medical Issues.  
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#### To All Minnesota Alumni:

This issue of the Weekly is devoted to placing before the alumni and the people of the State of Minnesota the needs of the University, as reported by the Board of Regents, and to urging the necessity of PROMPT and JUDICIOUS effort on the part of the Alumni and friends of the University, to the end that the people of the State and their representatives in the Legislature may have the needs of the University fairly and fully placed before them.

Our cause is a just one and can only be helped by the fullest publicity. If any particular thing cannot be secured by methods above question, the University is better without it. The University is going to ask for the support of the people of the State indefinitely and there is only one way to retain the confidence of the people of the State and that is TO MERIT SUCH CONFIDENCE.

It is our OPPORTUNITY to help place the University and its needs before the people of the State and to do our share to secure for its needs a fair consideration that it may become to the State all that it should be to the people of the State, and as a contributor to human knowledge.

The ONE THING, overshadowing all others in order of importance, is the passage of a law granting the University a ONE-HALF MILL TAX LEVY for general support. Along with this is the granting of the various items asked for CURRENT EXPENSE purposes—these items are far more important than the items for buildings and permanent improvements and special emphasis should be laid upon the GRANTING OF EVERY ITEM OF CURRENT EXPENSE asked.

Fortunately we are not shut up to the necessity of making a choice between the two—the State can afford to grant all that is requested and it must grant substantially all that is requested if the children of the people of the State are to be properly cared for at the University.

While we should use every effort possible to secure proper appropriations for the University, we should be careful so to act that no one shall be able to truthfully say of us that we place our love for the University above our loyalty to the State. All that we need to ask for is a square deal for the State in the proper support of the University.

We are privileged citizens and have a great OPPORTUNITY for service—our RESPONSIBILITIES are likewise great. Let us meet it as broad-minded men and women and show that the training we have received at the University has broadened our sympathies and made us better citizens, more public-spirited and more ready to make some sacrifice for the public good.

Such an opportunity comes to you seldom—if you neglect it now you cannot make up such neglect by later activity—in the whole history of the world there has never been A TOMORROW.

Please keep the secretary advised as to the situation in your district and as what you do to help along the cause. Any information that will help him to get a grasp of the legislative situation will be a real help to the cause that is close to us all.

THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

By E. B. Johnson, Secretary.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR UNIVERSITY

APPROPRIATIONS FOR	DEPARTMENT	AMOUNT	TOTAL
FOR CURRENT EXPENSE.			
(Annual unless otherwise indicated.)			
SUPPORT, year ending 1911	University	130,000.00	\$130,000.00
Year ending 1912.33/100 mill plus 300,000	"	600,000.00	600,000.00
Year ending 1913.1/2 mill tax	"	630,000.00	630,000.00
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	"	50,000.00	100,000.00
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION	"	50,000.00	100,000.00
EXTENSION	"	55,000.00	110,000.00
REPAIRS	"	25,000.00	50,000.00
*FUEL	"	50,000.00	100,000.00
REPAIRS	AGRICULTURAL	10,000.00	20,000.00
SCHOOL OF MINES AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	-----	25,000.00	50,000.00
LIBRARY, books	University	25,000.00	50,000.00
Law Books	Law	5,000.00	10,000.00
Agricultural	Agricultural	6,000.00	12,000.00
Periodicals and Binding	University	2,500.00	5,000.00
Cataloguing	"	2,500.00	5,000.00
CARE OF CAMPUS	"	3,000.00	6,000.00
ELLIOTT HOSPITAL, 1911	Medical	33,700.00	33,700.00
	"	79,600.00	159,200.00
MISCELLANEOUS, SPECIALS	Agricultural	78,500.00	157,000.00
SUPPORT, Crookston	Crookston	37,500.00	75,000.00
Morris, 1911	Morris	10,000.00	10,000.00
	"	14,500.00	29,000.00
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	7,000.00	14,000.00
BUILDINGS - Chemistry	University		405,000.00
Cyrus Northrop Men's	"		150,000.00
Heating Plant, additional	"		100,000.00
Dormitory for women	"		100,000.00
Animal biology and Botany	S. L. & A.		350,000.00
Wings, Engineering Building	Engineering		75,000.00
Anatomy, additional	Medical		37,495.00
New Millard Hall	"		46,000.00
Pathology Building	"		200,000.00
Dormitory, women	Agricultural		100,000.00
Dormitory, men	"		100,000.00
Dormitory, women	Morris		50,000.00
Dormitory, men	"		50,000.00
Gymnasium	Agricultural		100,000.00
Mechanic Arts Building	"		100,000.00
Hog House	"		5,000.00
Bull Barn	"		2,000.00
Horse Barn	"		10,000.00
Poultry	"		10,000.00
Class and Laboratory Building	Crookston		40,000.00
Sheepfold	"		1,500.00
Silo	"		500.00
Barn	"		2,500.00
Heating Plant	"		40,000.00
	Morris		35,000.00
Wagon, machinery shed	"		1,000.00
Hogs, sheep, poultry	"		1,500.00
Creamery	Grand Rapids		3,000.00
Vegetable warehouse	"		1,500.00
Barn and Silo	"		4,000.00
CHANGES IN BUILDINGS - Mechanic Arts	Engineering		9,000.00
Folwell Hall, attic	S. L. & A.		5,000.00
Medical Laboratory	Dental		25,500.00
Pillsbury Hall, fireproofing	Academic		103,000.00
Chemistry Building	"		102,000.00
Millard Hall	Pharmacy		75,000.00
Administration building, changes	Agricultural		15,000.00
Livestock building, Fair Grounds	"		50,000.00
Dining Hall	"		70,000.00
Domestic Science	"		10,000.00
Power Plant	"		14,000.00
Girls' Dormitory	"		3,000.00
Old Barn	"		5,000.00
Greenhouse	"		8,000.00
Barn foundation	Crookston		2,000.00
EQUIPMENT - Engineering Building	Engineering		40,000.00
Experimental Laboratory	"		35,000.00
Institute of Anatomy	Medical		84,000.00
New Millard Hall	"		75,000.00
Elliott Hospital	"		54,000.00
College of Dentistry	Dental		40,000.00
Electric wiring	Agricultural		4,000.00
Heating tunnels	"		3,000.00
Dormitory equipment	"		2,000.00
Water mains, fencing, grading, etc.	"		10,000.00
Grounds, improvement	"		5,000.00
Mechanic Arts Building	"		60,000.00
Water supply	Crookston		1,000.00
Water supply, repairs	Morris		12,000.00
Water supply	Grand Rapids		1,500.00

TOTALS—Current expense, \$2,455,000; new buildings, \$2,120,995; changes in buildings, \$496,500; equipment, \$426,500; grand total, \$5,499,895.

## PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S ESTIMATE OF THE ALUMNI.

From the Commencement Address of  
1910.

"But what kind of men and women are the graduates of this University? My heart warms as I ask this question. Some of them have attained distinction, but I can not for obvious reasons call their names here. What especially pleases me is the fact, which has been brought to my notice many times by people in no way connected with this institution, that the graduates of this University, scattered all over Minnesota and to a surprising degree thru the country westward to the Pacific are men and women doing good work, faithful and earnest, respected by their fellow-citizens and in many cases the leaders in everything which makes for culture and right living, and this is the testimony which I get respecting our graduates of all the colleges in the University. Now such men and women are the pillars of society in its true sense. They are leaders within the sphere in which they move. They form public opinion. I believe that our graduates are as useful, as devoted to the right, as earnest to promote the best interest of the state and nation as the graduates of any university in the land."

### DEALING IN LARGE SUMS.

Forty one years ago last December, Dr. Folwell, the first president of the University, made his inaugural address, and, among the many significant things he said, none was more significant than the following:

"There is, as I have said, but one resource. The state must endow the

University, and if the state will have the University in its full proportions, let her first count the cost, and TAKE THE MILLION FOR HER UNIT.

The requests of the Board of Regents for appropriations for the University involve large sums of money—but it must not be forgotten that the institution is a large institution and it requires large sums to support such an institution. In the early days, when the student body was numbered by hundreds and the faculty by tens, the members of the faculty were proportionately better paid and there were many times more full professors in proportion to the size of the student body than today. The cost then ran into the tens of thousands. A few years later, when the student body numbered a thousand, the sums advanced into the hundreds of thousands, but since the student body is so rapidly running up into the thousands, the MILLION UNIT foretold by Dr. Folwell is no longer something to be looked forward to—it is actually before us now.

The Regents would be derelict in their duty did they not report to the Legislature what is needed to meet the needs of the student body—the children of the people of the state. They have been conservative, very conservative, in stating the needs of the University for support. The million unit has come to stay and the people of the state have made this necessary by sending their children to the University to be educated.

It is hard to make this clear to one who has not given the matter some considerable thought, and therefore the greater the necessity of the activity of the alumni—Every alumnus should be a preacher of the gospel of proper support for the University.

PROPER SUPPORT MEANS A BETTER AND MORE USEFUL UNIVERSITY.

TO QUOTE DR. FOLWELL  
AGAIN.

"A STATE HAS NO BUSINESS TO OWN AND SUPPORT A UNIVERSITY NOT MANNED BY THE BEST MEN SHE CAN ATTRACT INTO HER SERVICE, AND SHOULD PAY ANY COMPENSATION NECESSARY TO ATTRACT AND KEEP SUCH MEN. FORTUNATELY, HONOR, PERMANENCE OF EMPLOYMENT, AND GENEROUS TREATMENT, ARE OF MORE ACCOUNT TO "BEST MEN" THAN DOLLARS, BUT DOLLARS SHOULD BE FREELY DISBURSED WHEN OTHER UNIVERSITIES BID HIGHER FOR EXPERTS.

AN INVESTMENT NOT AN EXPENSE.

There have been invested in the University of Minnesota, since it was organized, \$14,548,338.63. Of this sum the state has furnished \$9,856,457.58; the National government, \$2,475,136.23; and the students who have attended the University, \$2,216,744.82. These are large sums of money and the people of the State have a right to demand what has been done with it and whether the investment of this money has brought proper returns to the State—in other words—has it been a dividend paying investment?

The investment of the National Government is evidently one that is paying dividends; every year the Government is adding to the annual amount being invested and is investing millions of dollars along similar lines. The original endowment of lands is

also considered an investment that is bringing the National Government large returns. The returns to the Government and its people from this investment are so self-evident that no detailed demonstration is needed.

Next, taking up the investment of the students themselves—has the \$2,216,744.82 invested by the thousands of students who have attended the University, paid them? Ask any one of the eight thousand men and women who have received their degrees from the University, and their answer will be, almost without exception, it has paid. In most cases they will testify that it has paid them in cash returns, and, in practically every case, they will testify that it has paid in, what is more important, satisfaction in being able to serve self and fellow man and State more efficiently and acceptably.

To this eight thousand must be added the twelve hundred men and women who have completed the course in the school of agriculture, who will unanimously testify that their small investment has paid the largest dividends of any money they ever invested; add to this number the other thousands who have attended the school, and the various short courses of the department, and you have several thousand whose investment has paid them large dividends and whose example in the communities into which they have gone has been responsible for many changes and improvements in methods of farming and living that can not be estimated in money value alone.

To all these must be added several thousand more who have taken partial courses at the University and who have received value received and more from their investment. On the testimony of those who have invested the

money and on the testimony of statistics, to be gathered from the alumni directories, it is safe to say that this investment has been worth while.

Now to come to the \$9,856,457.58, invested by the State—has this investment paid? First it must be remembered that a large part of this money is represented by tangible assets, assets that could be turned into cash, should occasion require. A conservative estimate of the value of the University plant is above \$6,500,000.00. This leaves an investment of a trifle above \$3,350,000.00, not represented by assets that could be sold under the hammer of the auctioneer. What has the State received for this investment? It is a fair question and should receive a fair answer.

The people of the State must have teachers—the University has not been able to supply the demand but it has furnished a large number of teachers who are leaving their impress upon the rising generation and it is safe to say, that, for the most part, this impress is a beneficent one.

The State must have engineers, electrical, mechanical, civil, mining, chemical, municipal and sanitary—the University has trained over eight hundred such engineers who are making good.

The State must have its lawyers and its business men trained in the law, and the University has trained approximately two thousand such men who are making good all over the north-west, half of the county attorneys of the State received their training in the University college of law.

The State must have physicians, dentists and pharmacists—and the University has trained and sent out men in all these lines who will hold their own with the best in the world.

The State must have men trained in

agricultural technology and practical farming and the University solved the problem of how to secure such men and women, not only for itself but for the whole country as well, and is now training about two thousand such men and women, who will go out and become teachers, experimenters, leaders in various lines of agriculture and home economics. Has the investment paid?

But this does not represent, by any means, the returns for the investment—the improved methods of farming and improved varieties of grains and fruits have brought to the people of the state, in money value alone, many times the amount of the investment—\$3,350,000. Nor is this all, even considered from the low plane of money returns. The University has added a money value to every piece of real estate in the State, far greater than the amount that property has paid to the State for the support of the University. Suppose that the University could be wiped out of existence, as though it had never been, how much less would your property be worth, under such circumstances, than it is today? There can be but one answer—the University has added to the actual money value of all property in the State many times what such property has contributed toward the support of the University.

Nor is this all, or, even the greatest contribution of the University to the State. Its contribution in the way of higher ideals of life and citizenship and its maintenance of standards of success measured by other than the dollar mark, means more to the state than can be specified in figures.

The University has, in one matter alone, made larger returns to the State than the total investment of the State

in the University. In milk production and animal nutrition it has made Minnesota a leader in butter production.

Has it not been sufficiently demonstrated that the University is the greatest dividend producer, and the best investment, from every point of view, that the State of Minnesota has ever made?

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#### WHERE TO PLACE THE EMPHASIS.

It is always easier to get money for material equipment than for men—but it is a truism, so evident as to the almost trite, that **men** not **equipment** make a University.

Every alumnus who looks back upon his college course thinks instinctively of some man or men, who, for him, means the best he got from his University course. The **things** he learned were important and have had their due influence upon his life, but the **one** thing, overshadowing all else, that has meant the most to him has been his association with the men and women he came in contact with while at the University.

While it is true that men cannot be had for mere money—it is also true that they cannot be had unless they are supported, and they cannot be the men they should be and might be unless they are so supported that they need not be under constant necessity to struggle to sustain a bare existence.

The new president, Dr. Vincent must begin his administration with the resources which this legislature places at his disposal. He should not be hampered by the grinding necessity of using his main efforts to avoid coming out at the end of the biennial period with a deficit.

It is the sheerest nonsense, and shows an utter lack of common business sense to employ a man to lead in big things and then make him waste his time in a petty struggle trying to make one dollar do the work of three—especially when the state can afford the three and when the increased results of the more liberal policy are to accrue to the people of the State—in money value, and what is vastly more important, in manhood, womanhood and citizenship.

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It would in our judgment be wiser for the State to grant more money than the regents have asked for current expense purposes and deny a single additional building than to grant all that is asked for buildings and cut a single penny from the sum asked for current expense.

Fortunately, as already stated, we are not shut up to such a dilemma—the State can grant all that is asked, it can afford it—it cannot afford not to grant it. The case is parallel to that of an individual spending his own money for his own improvement, profit and satisfaction,—the State profits by all that it spends on its University.

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#### THE FACULTY IS THE UNIVERSITY.

From the 1910 Commencement Address of President Northrop.

"I congratulate the Regents of the University that they are called to service when so many great things are to be done for the University, and I congratulate them also on the high ideals which they cherish for the University. \* \* \* I hope they will remember that the buildings to be erected are intended to furnish room for the work of the University and not primarily for



the purpose of exciting admiration. \* \* \* While neither campus nor buildings constitute the University, they are essential to the orderly life and successful work of the University. But they are by no means so essential as is a learned, enthusiastic, and inspiring faculty. And I congratulate the Regents most of all that the time has come when the resources at their command will enable them to call to positions in the faculty men who are eminent in their special subjects of investigation, who can be leaders in research, and who, by their own example, can awaken in their students a genuine enthusiasm for knowledge. I hope that the funds of the University may be freely spent for this purpose. It will be a different institution from what it is now if this policy shall be wisely followed. It will make a great difference if, when additional teachers are required, instead of calling in recent graduates with no experience and no special reputation and at starvation wages, men of established reputation as inspiring teachers and as leaders of thought in their special subjects, are invited to come at salaries that will enable them to live without constant worrying over the family expenses."

#### JOHN LIND'S STATEMENT.

The Board earnestly repeats with added urgency its former recommendation that the half mill tax be authorized for the permanent support of the Institution. The financial statement which follows shows a deficit for the year ending July 31, 1910, of \$64,208.24 and the estimated deficit for the current year will probably reach \$75,000.00. In incurring these deficits the Board was not blind to the fact that it may be said to have technically violated the law, but in this connection

it must also be borne in mind that it is made its duty by other sections of the statute to maintain and carry on the work in the several colleges established by the legislature and to admit all citizens of the state to the institution who are properly qualified for entrance. Accordingly we have been, and are, confronted with the alternative of either shutting the doors of the institution to new students, in violation of law, or to allow them to enter, continue the work as long as the funds last, report the inevitable deficiency to the legislature in the hope that an appropriation be promptly made to complete the current year and, if the latter be refused, to close the work in April instead of June.

The first alternative seems so entirely inconsistent with public sentiment and the attitude of our people toward higher education that we chose the second horn of the dilemma and now earnestly request a special appropriation of \$130,000 to cover the deficiency that will come in the current biennial period. This appropriation is indispensable to enable us to complete the year's work. It is proper to say that, except as heretofore explained, no limit of cost set by the legislature has been in any wise exceeded. If the legislature should see fit to grant the half mill tax for maintenance, the money from that source will not be available for the year ending July 31, 1912, for the levy cannot be made until next year. It will, therefore, be necessary to appropriate not less than \$300,000 for maintenance for the year ending July 31, 1912 in addition to the .23 mill now available for that purpose. The amount of this estimate is contingent on the other estimates for repairs and equipment being allowed, as hereinafter recommended.

### WHY THERE IS A DEFICIT.

Had the legislature, two years ago granted what the Regents reported to be imperatively needed, the half mill tax, the books would have been closed with a balance in the treasury.

What was granted was not sufficient for the maintenance of the institution, for the following biennial period, on the basis of the size which the institution had attained during the biennial period of 1906-8, to say nothing of certain inevitable increases in the student body.

To have merely cared for the increase of the years 1906-08 an average of 328 for both years, would have more than absorbed the increase in appropriation made to provide for the following biennial period, and have caused an inevitable deficit. But the increase, in enrollment, of 1908-09, over the year 1907-08 was 645, and the increase of 1909-10 over 1907-08 was 928. This means that 1573 additional students have had to be cared for, for one year, or an average of 786 students for two years.

It must be remembered, that in addition to this increase of students that has had to be cared for, during the biennial period, on appropriations barely adequate to care for the number of students enrolled at the time the appropriations were made, certain other matters have come in to complicate and make more difficult provision for these natural increases. In response to a general demand to advance the standard of legal education, the Regents voted to require one year of college work for admission to the college of law, (and beginning with the next college year, two years of college work.) This increased requirement reduced the attendance in that college 152, reducing the income by about

\$9,000 or about one-fourth the usual receipts of that college, and at the same time did not allow of any decrease in the expenses of the college. The same holds good to a limited degree in the college of engineering and the school of mines, which together, have lost 96 students during the period. This means that the real increase in the student body, to be provided for during the two years, has been an average of 910 for each year. This number of students, by themselves, would constitute a college of respectable size.

The average cost per student for the biennial period ending July 31, 1908, was \$142.50. The average increase for the following biennial period was 786 and to this should be added a slight decrease in three colleges (due to an increased entrance requirement and a lengthening of the course, which decrease allowed of no decrease of expenses and actually reduced the income from fees by several thousand dollars) making the actual average increase for the period 910 for each year.

To have cared for this increase, on the basis of \$142.50 per student would have called for an increase for the period of \$259,350. The actual increase in income for the period was \$116,489.73 (\$50,085.35 for the first year and \$66,404.38 for the second year.) Had the rate of \$142.50 represented a fair rate per student, the inevitable deficit on that basis would have been \$142,860.27. That the deficit for the period was but \$65,000 is due to the fact that the balance was withheld from the student body. That is, the efficiency of instruction was reduced by \$142,860.27—a sum that would have employed SIXTY additional instructors for the period. What this means in the way of decreased efficiency in instruction

must be self evident to anyone when it is considered that 60 instructors is a trifle over seventeen per cent of the whole number in the faculty as at present constituted.

### ONE OF THE ELEMENTS INVOLVED.

"The university professor is no drill-master of boys, no mere grammarian, no mere scientific showman. He is first of all a teacher. He is also a scholar and an investigator. He is an enthusiast in his own calling, absolutely wedded to it, and 'forsaking all others, will keep himself only unto it.' He is no adventurer, turning his hand now to this trick now to that as he finds the one or the other to pay the better. In fact he must be a man who, like Professor Agassiz, 'cannot afford to make money.' Such men when, by good fortune they are found, deserve a peculiarly tender and liberal regard, such as that which Cicero claimed for his Greek poet. They are men who prepare themselves for a kind of work for which the demand is limited and precarious. The college professor, thrown upon the world, is at a great disadvantage compared with men whose days and nights have not been given to books and the pen."

### SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

A group of seven of the leading endowed private institutions have an average ratio of 9 students to one instructor. A second group of five of the leading state universities, not including Minnesota, have a ratio of 10.2 students to one instructor. Minnesota has averaged, recently, 13.9 students to an instructor and this year the ratio has risen to 16.17 students to an instructor.

It is a conservative statement to say

that no university should allow a ratio of more than 12 students to one instructor. On this basis Minnesota should have 472 instructors instead of 350 as at present. This increased number, 122, should be paid an average salary of eighteen hundred dollars, which would increase the pay roll, at once, \$229,600.

The budget for supplies and equipment would be increased at least \$25,000 annually. The pay roll which is now \$865,000 would immediately become \$1,094,600 and the bills would increase from \$190,000 to \$215,000.

### RESEARCH WORK NECESSARY. From the 1910 Commencement Address of President Northrop.

"It should not be forgotten that teaching is not the only work that a real university may reasonably be expected to do, though that is a most important work. The university should be something more than an advanced high school. It should do original research work and find out things not already known. But not a great deal of such work can be done if all the professors are required to do full duty as teachers in the class room. The Independent a while ago criticized the trustees of American universities for "looking upon a professor as a kind of hired man." It complained of the "almost absolute ignorance in this country of the precise kind of service that a high grade professor in Germany or in England is expected to render to his nation and the world." "What," it asked, "would any American board of university trustees think of the proposition that their professors of highest rank and most highly paid should be left entirely free to offer instruction or not; or to instruct hundreds or

scores, or only two or three especially qualified students without dictation from university authorities. With a few exceptions American trustees would pronounce such an arrangement preposterous. Yet in Europe professors enjoy such freedom as a matter of course; and the arrangement has justified itself by fruits of productive scholarship and scientific discovery which Americans can only envy." However great may be the difficulty in providing professors exclusively for research work, no university can take first rank until it has provided such professors, and has done something by its discoveries to enlighten the world."

#### ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

The most vital service of the University to the State is research. It is not only more important than teaching because it touches a thousand people where the latter touches one, but also no teaching of value is possible without it. Science has doubled the length of human life, and it should double it again in the course of the present century. Scientific discoveries have quadrupled the wealth produced by each individual, and they are increasing the means of subsistence much more rapidly than the increase of population. An increase of 10% in the grain crop of the world would amount to a billion dollars each year, and yet this is a mere trifle in the vast service of science to everyday life.

In provision for scientific research, Minnesota stands far down the list of great universities of the country. On the other hand, Wisconsin is unique among universities in the number of great and direct services to the state. This is readily understood when it is known that Wisconsin has 30 of the first thousand men of science in its

faculty, while Minnesota has but 10. Seven years ago, Wisconsin had 18 of this thousand most eminent scientific men, Minnesota 10 and Illinois 7. Today, Wisconsin has advanced to 30 and Illinois to 17, while Minnesota has gained 3 and lost 3, and remains stationary at 10. In the number of such men, it is exceeded by Harvard with 80, Chicago 48, Columbia 48, Yale 38, Cornell 35, Johns Hopkins 34, Wisconsin 30, Michigan 24, Stanford 21, California 19, Pennsylvania 18, Illinois 17, Princeton 17 and Missouri 11. Though fifth in number of students, Minnesota is but fifteenth in the most vital of all points, the research and teaching strength of its faculty.

This is due to lack of opportunity as well as to a lack of men. Of the 10 scientists at Minnesota who have won national recognition, at least three are of international reputation. These men need the opportunity which comes from less class work, larger funds and research assistants. Indeed, no graduate school worthy the name is possible until this opportunity is given. Younger men of unusual ability and promise must also be given the chance to do their best in scientific investigation and discovery. They must find themselves in an atmosphere which stimulates them to give their best services to the State. In addition, men, especially young men, of acknowledged scientific reputation should alone be brought to the University in the future. A man who has not gained distinction in scientific investigation before the age of 45 is almost certain not to gain it at all, and the scientist who is not an investigator decreases very rapidly in teaching value from this age. Indispensable as buildings and material equipment are, they are of slight importance in comparison with men.

The latter make a great University, and they alone are the measure of its service.

### BETTER SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE WORK NEEDED.

From President Northrop's 1910 Commencement Address.

"But in one particular the University is very much behind many others, and that is in its graduate department. This is not due to any fault of the dean of that department nor of any of the professors who teach graduate students. It is simply because the Regents have done nothing to build up the department or to help others build it up. I regret that this weak spot in the University should exist and be so apparent. The very essence of a university ought to be its ability to furnish advanced work to its own graduates and the graduates of other colleges where no graduate work can be had. So long as the Regents are indifferent to the building up of the Graduate School, the University will suffer in comparison with institutions whose graduate work is strong and attractive.

I do not believe that this weakness of our University will long be permitted to remain, for the present Board of Regents is not insensible of the value of graduate work, and can not fail to see that it must be encouraged in this University if Minnesota is to maintain even her present standing among the universities of the country."

### THE BANKERS' REPORT.

The report of the committee on the "agricultural development and education of the Minnesota Bankers' Association" is an interesting document,

taken as evidence that the problems of the public schools are receiving widespread attention. It is desirable, however, to point out some errors in statement of fact and some unwarranted assumptions and untenable conclusions in this report.

The report states that "of the 435,000 boys and girls receiving instruction in the schools of our state, only 5,000 reach the university." The mathematics of the bankers is weak at this point. The university course is four years. The entire public school course from the first primary through the university is sixteen years. Four sets of 5,000 each pass through the university in the sixteen years or 20,000 in all, instead of 5,000. This is not all. The report assumes that the 5,000 students at the university represent the participation of the "classes" in the higher educational institutions. A little reflection would disclose the fact that out of the 435,000 children in the public schools of the state denominational and private institutions of higher education in Minnesota will get, in the sixteen years, approximately, another 20,000. The normal schools of our own state will take another 20,000. Eastern colleges will take at least 5,000. We have, then, about 65,000 out of this 435,000 who will go on to represent the "classes" in higher educational institutions. This is not all. As near as tables indicate, five per cent of children die between 6 and 18, the grade and high school ages. Five per cent of 435,000 is 21,750. In all, then, we have 86,000 or 20% of the total number of pupils of Minnesota who die or go on to higher institutions of learning. This is quite different from the one and one-tenth per cent indicated in the report. The effect of the words quoted at the beginning

of this paragraph is to mislead and cover up the facts.

Again, a large part of the fund now devoted to the higher education of the "classes" is really necessary in order that industrial education may be possible. It is safe to say that 80% of the expenditures in colleges, normal schools, and universities is spent directly for the purpose of providing instructors and experts who make agricultural and other industrial education possible. The attempt on the part of the Bankers' committee to cast discredit on the spending of money for the university as for "class" education is absurd, not to say demagogic.

Again, it is not sound reasoning from analogy to argue that, inasmuch as the "classes" get the advantage of university training for their life work, it is possible to separate pupils in the lower grades and fit some for farmers, others for carpenters, iron workers, etc. No one can tell down in the lower grades what a child will do as an adult. The children are too young to select or be selected.

Finally, the report says:—"Believing very strongly that education at the present time is for the classes and not for the masses, etc." Do the Bankers wish to have a system of public education recognize any such distinction as "classes and masses"? In our country thus far it has been rather a difficult matter to decide whether a ten year old boy or girl is to be this or that. America will never approve of a division of common school children along any such lines. Below the high school, at least, and probably below the university, many subjects should be offered all. Each generation will then naturally distribute itself into the varied occupations of life according to the capacities and tastes of the sev-

eral members thereof. The people should view with suspicion any suggestion of a school system which seeks to settle too early the life work of the pupil.

There are some good suggestions in the report. Undoubtedly the gentlemen mean all right. The report illustrates the difficulty of bankers or persons of any calling attempting to settle technical matters in a profession to which they do not belong. The statement that consolidated schools will cost no more than independent schools will hardly be taken as truth by those who know the facts. It is just as well to be frank in the matter. Good schools will always cost more than poor ones, but they are worth all they cost. As to the educational commission, the necessity for such a body is extremely doubtful. If established it should be made up of modern educators. Provide money for the men and women who are now giving their lives to the work of education and reforms will come.

ALBERT W. RANKIN, '80.

#### THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE BROAD AS WELL AS PRACTICAL.

While there is, unquestionably, a wide-spread demand that the University shall minister to the so-called "practical" needs of the people of the State, by which is meant to help the people to produce greater results by the expenditure of the same effort, or, equal results with less efforts, it must not be forgotten that a true university is above all things a contributor to human knowledge—which involves the whole man and not only a part of his nature. The spirit of today is unquestionably practical and commercial and no university should ignore the

so-called "practical" questions of mankind. But unless the university recognizes the at least equally important inquiring and esthetic side of man's nature it will surely enter upon a period of decadence.

The pursuance of the theoretical alone will end in mysticism and vagaries while the pursuance of the practical without a recognition of the value of the theoretical will end in stagnation and degeneration, for "without theory, practice is but routine born of habit."

Pasteur, one of the greatest benefactors of suffering humanity, has well said:—"The cultivation of science in its highest expression is perhaps even more necessary to the moral condition than to the material prosperity of a nation. Great discoveries—the manifestations of thought in art, in science and in letters, in a word the disinterested exercise of the mind in every direction and the centres of instruction from which it radiates, introduce into the whole of society that philosophical or scientific spirit, that spirit of discernment, which submits everything to severe reasoning, condemns ignorance and scatters errors and prejudices. They raise the intellectual level and the moral sense and through them the Divine idea itself is spread abroad and intensified."

The Board of Regents realizes that all things that are desirable cannot be had at once, and has attempted to frame its requests with a view to providing for the most pressing needs of the University first, keeping in view all the time the need of a well-balanced development of the University as a whole as well as special needs for special departments. While the Board cannot hope to be infallible it has honestly tried to do what it believes to

be for the best interests of the University and the State.

### THE BASIS OF PRACTICAL RESULTS.

Many of the so-called pure sciences, which seem to have no direct bearing upon the practical question of money getting, or money saving, are nevertheless absolutely essential to the securing of practical results. As a single instance:—

England was losing millions of dollars a year through liver rot in sheep; the simple remedy which was discovered, and which practically did away with the disease among the sheep of England, was discovered as a direct result of the application, by a zoologist, of the facts which he had discovered in a study of the life history of the liver fluke, a study that had, in itself, no direct economic relation. The use of the data furnished by these investigations has saved England alone, at a low estimate, from one to two million of dollars a year since its discovery, and this service will go on indefinitely as long as sheep are raised. If England had spent a million of dollars in developing this single remedy for a single disease it would have been money well spent.

It can be shown beyond any question, that every so-called "practical" result of real or permanent value is more or less the direct outcome of the so-called pure science or the search after truth for truth's sake. It is also equally certain that these foundation truths are not today, and never have been, discovered by the so-called practical men. They have been discovered by the man who is devoted to the search for facts and it is only because of the discovery of these facts that the practical man has been able to

take the data and apply it to bring about results of great economic value.

### AN EXPLANATION.

The following bill has been introduced into the House by Representative Albert Pfaender '97, and in the Senate by Senator Dwinnell. This was done at the special request of the General Alumni Association.

A bill for an act relating to the "University of the State of Minnesota."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The "University of Minnesota" shall, at or about, the time it makes its report to the Governor in December of each year next before the meeting of the Legislature, file with the State Board of Control plans and specifications for all necessary buildings and improvements for which appropriations are or will be asked. Such plans and specifications shall not be changed or altered by the State Board of Control without the consent of the "University of Minnesota." The State Board of Control shall let all contracts for the construction of buildings and improvements and supervise their construction, but the "University of Minnesota" shall have the exclusive power to plan and to locate all buildings and improvements and to employ the architect therefor.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

In explanation of this bill it is to be said that it is not intended, in any sense, as an attack upon the Board of Control. It was framed simply in the interest of making it possible for the Board of Regents to do business in a

business-like way. The present system is clumsy in the extreme and with the best of intentions on the part of both boards—and no one questions the good will of the members of both boards—it is impossible to expedite business.

The Board of Regents is made up of men who give freely of their time, without compensation, to public business. It is not fair to increase the burden by making them do business in a way that involves many inevitable delays and extra meetings.

When the University makes a request of the Legislature for new buildings, or proposed changes in buildings, it should submit detailed plans of what is wanted, so that the members of the Legislature may consider the requests intelligently. Such a plan would make hap-hazard requests for lump sums antiquated and would enable the Legislature to know that whatever sum is granted for a specific building, the whole of that sum is needed and also that the sum will be sufficient to finish the building.

The cost to the state will be no more than under present conditions and the state's business will be greatly facilitated.

### THE QUESTION OF MINNESOTA STONE.

The question of whether Minnesota stone shall be used in the construction of all future buildings to be erected by the State, is likely to have some influence upon the question of appropriations for the University. Bills have been introduced into the Legislature requiring that all stone used hereafter in the construction of State buildings shall be native stone.

The question is one which, of course, the Legislature is competent to settle



and possibly it may be more important than we realize. It would hardly seem the part of wisdom for any state to build up around itself a Chinese wall of exclusion and refuse to buy of other states when we certainly are anxious to sell to other states what we produce. If we want something our neighbor produces, why not buy it of him and then try to sell him something which we produce which he ought to want and which he really needs? If the law is made to apply to native stone, why not to everything produced in the State and used by the State? We cannot help feeling that a spirit of reciprocity is better than exclusion and while we are grouped into smaller bodies for good reasons, we are all citizens of the Republic and our interests are not so divergent that we can afford to be too exclusive.

Two senators were discussing this question and one was arguing for going where we would for stone. The other senator said—"I don't see why it is necessary to go to Ohio for stone for State buildings; why not use Menomonic (Wisconsin) brick?" The word in parenthesis is ours.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

It will be noted that the requests for the Department of Agriculture are unusually large, but it is to be said that these requests are very modest when the needs of that department are taken into consideration. The demands of the people for agricultural education, a demand which comes from every part of the state, has resulted in a very rapid growth of the department, as the following figures show:

1900-01 .....	539
1901-02 .....	618
1902-03 .....	637

1903-04 .....	705
1904-05 .....	772
1905-06 .....	785
1906-07 .....	815
1907-08 .....	930
1908-09 .....	1327
1909-10 .....	1671
1910-11 .....	2000 (estimated)

It has been impossible to keep pace with this rapid growth—the teaching and experimental force must be doubled at once to merely care for the numbers enrolled this year. We can see nothing that will tend to check the growth of this department and it is not improbable that when we report two years hence we shall be compelled to ask for funds to care for three thousand students in this department alone.

The whole state, with its rapidly multiplying technical agricultural schools looks to the University to furnish teachers, and the state cannot neglect this call unless it deliberately decides to place a check upon the demands of its own citizens. If the Board of Regents has erred at all in setting forth the needs of this department it has erred in being too conservative. The people demand this and the state must make provision to meet the demands. We cannot afford to offer anything but the best in a matter so vitally affecting the welfare of the whole state.

#### THE MEN'S BUILDING.

Through the generosity of Thomas H. Shevlin, the women of the University have Alice Shevlin Hall, a building which provides for the needs of the women who are away from home and also for the women who live at home, but who are obliged to spend many hours upon the campus every day. This building has contributed wonderfully to the health of the women of

the University, giving them a comfortable and helpful place to spend many hours that would otherwise be worse than wasted. It contributes to their health by providing a place for them to secure an appetizing, wholesome lunch at small expense. The building, and what it has made possible, has had great influence upon the lives and character of the women of the University. It has helped to foster among the women a more democratic spirit and a spirit of helpful cooperation that means much, not only to the women of the University of today, but will leave its impress upon every woman who enters the University in the future.

The dean of women, Professor Ada Comstock, after two years experience in Alice Shevlin Hall said:—

“Now to my mind, the men students of the University are more in need of a building than the women ever were. Their health, their taste, their manners are no less important and no less in need of improvement. They are at a disadvantage, as compared with the girls, in home-making ability. A girl can turn a little eight by ten room in a boarding house into a home where she is content to spend her leisure hours. Very few boys have this power. A girl is exposed to few temptations; a boy, to many. The girls of our University are found, for the most part, in the college of science, literature, and the arts; the boys, scattered through so many colleges, have far less opportunity to feel the general influences of University life—and especially the good influences. In my opinion such deplorable conditions as this wide spread habit of cheating grow up because there is so little chance for the best sentiment to make itself felt. In

a mob the lowest element rules. In a well-organized community the better sentiment is at least known and respected. For my own part, I think better than some do of the character of our student body; but I feel that so far as general student life goes, the men at this University are hardly better than a mob and a mob they must remain, I think, until they have a center in which to plant their colors and organize their forces.

The state cannot avoid all responsibility for the physical and moral welfare of the men of the University. Here are a large body of men who, under present conditions, have no place where they can get good wholesome food at reasonable prices; there is no provision made for their social (this word is used in its broad generic sense) needs and the necessity for some such provision is the greatest need of the University today. In his last commencement address, written before the plan to erect such a building in his honor was made public, President Northrop speaking of the need of such a building said:—

“It would do a world of good to the men, especially to those who do not live at home. It would improve their manners. It would tell for better morals. It would promote brotherhood. It would multiply and make permanent friendships. It would bring faculty and students together in closer touch and helpful association. I can hardly think of anything helpful to the boys which it would not do. There are many rich men in Minnesota. How easily they could build this building if they would; and what would it be if they did build it? It would be one of the most effective contributions which it is

possible for them to make, for it would tell mightily on the habits, and manners, and character of the men of the University and its influence would be as prolonged as Eternity. If some of these men who have amassed great fortunes could only realize the greatness of the opportunity and build a proper building for the men, their hearts would sing for joy when in the coming years they saw the fruits of their liberality in the thousands of young men who would have been trained into the highest manliness and nobility of character through their beneficence."

The men of the University, organized in the Minnesota Union, have sought to honor President Northrop and to provide this greatly needed building by securing contributions from the people of the state to erect such a building to be known as the Cyrus Northrop Men's Building.

The Regents feel that this is a matter to which the people of the state should officially contribute and adopted the following resolution at the meeting held December 13th:—

"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 \$150,000.00, 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."

It is suggested that the state might appropriate \$150,000 for the purpose of erecting the bare walls, floors and roof of such a building—the people of the state contributing the money needed—

as much more—\$150,000 to finish and furnish the building. This would undoubtedly result in the saving of a year or more of time in getting into the building.

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### THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY.

The socialists who have come into control of the government of the city of Milwaukee are doing much to in-trench themselves in the good graces of the people of that city by their common-sense methods of making use of many good things to be had for the asking. When a health commissioner was wanted the socialist mayor, curiously enough, forgot that he was a socialist and picked a republican. They soon discovered that the University of Wisconsin would willingly serve the city and now, in the city hall at Milwaukee, appears a sign "The University of Wisconsin Extension Division—Municipal Bureau." The city of Milwaukee, and the whole state of Wisconsin, is profiting because the city has made use of the University. Not content with this the city government asked Professor Commons of the University of Wisconsin to help establish a system of municipal bookkeeping and a cost system, determined to have a strictly business like administration of city finances. At the request of the city the University of Wisconsin is establishing in the city of Milwaukee an institute of municipal and social service the purpose of which is to promote social reform, social welfare and municipal efficiency. The city has established a municipal reference library, modeled on the legislative reference bureau at the University and under the inspiration and help of university leaders is working out a model public service franchise.

We have called attention to this because, what Milwaukee has done, any city in the state of Minnesota may do—secure help from the University to solve its municipal problems.

### THE NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE & SURGERY.

The standard of medical teaching licensure and practice is a matter of public concern. The public has, however, left this matter to the physician. The time has come when in the interest of the public, the public must control medical education and appropriately provide for it. Evidence of these facts is to be found in the extinction of numerous private medical institutions, in the fusion of smaller with larger colleges, in the unification of teaching in the hands of state universities, in the progressive demands for higher requirements by state medical examining boards, in the movement for the creation of a national mechanism for the protection of the public health and finally, in the illuminating analysis of the conditions of medical education throughout the country which has been made by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in cooperation with the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

As a result of this demand for public control of medical education and its consequent concentration in fewer and larger institutions, the demands for better preparation for medical study, the increasing numbers of students in the larger colleges which deserve and expect permanence and the higher standards of medical teaching and equipment which these have necessarily set, involve the inevitable expenditure of far larger amounts of money for their support.

Yale University is promoting a fund of two million dollars for medical education. Washington University has raised a fund of five million dollars for the same purpose, of which one and one-half millions is to be devoted to hospital construction. Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities have been endowed with approximately six million dollars each for medical uses. The Peter Bent Brigham Hospitals have been endowed by the Brigham families with over six million dollars, for the development of a hospital system which is to be allied to the Harvard Medical School. The Illinois State University is projecting a development of its medical department along similarly large lines.

The logic of the situation in the State of Minnesota,—a situation which is unique in respect to the fact that medical education is not only concentrated in one institution but is under the exclusive control of the State—requires that similarly large appropriations shall be made for the development of this Department. Minnesota stands today by the classification of the Carnegie Foundation in the front rank of medical teaching, a supremacy which she shares with only two of the foregoing schools.

To be of immediate force, the present needs of the College must be specifically stated. The last legislature recognized in small part these needs by providing \$400,000 for the erection of two new teaching laboratory buildings and \$40,000 to be added to the fund of \$120,000 provided by private endowment for the Elliott Memorial Hospital. This provision has already proved inadequate. Plans for the new buildings upon which months of labor have been expended on the part of individuals and committees of the college and

the architects and engineers of the Board of Control and which must conform to the type of buildings set for the new University Campus, make it necessary to ask of the present legislature the additional amounts of \$66,000 for the completion of new Millard Hall (total \$266,000) and \$43,342 for the completion of the Institute of Anatomy (total \$243,342). The further sums of \$75,000 and \$84,000 are required for the equipment respectively of these two buildings. The Regents, Faculty, architects and engineers are convinced that these plans and equipment cannot be foreshortened and still meet the present urgent necessities of their use. The number of departments to be housed within them, which are at present working in quarters so cramped as to impair the efficiency of their teaching is dictated not only by their own intrinsic demands but by the fact that the last legislature assigned to the College of Dentistry and to the College of Pharmacy, two of the buildings at present occupied in part by the College of Medicine and Surgery in the medical group. These two colleges are equally cramped for space and are waiting under great stress, the speedy occupancy of the buildings to be so vacated. Further delay will jeopardize their interests and those of the College of Medicine and Surgery which should occupy the new quarters in season for the next fall's work. To wait two months now is to perpetuate the present intolerable conditions for another and unnecessary year.

When it was proposed to place the Department of Medicine upon the new University Campus, where the Elliott Hospital now stands and where the two new medical buildings are to be erected, the Faculty of Medicine at once realized that it would mean a tem-

porary and disastrous dislocation of its service, in the essential particular that one of its most important laboratory buildings housing the Departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene and the Laboratories of the State Board of Health, would be separated from its closely related teaching departments and, still worse, from its necessarily vital and direct association with the hospital system, by the distance of some one-half mile. By this dislocation, the interests of both the separated arms of the service will be paralyzed.

Immediately, the Faculty requested the Board of Regents to ask of the present legislature, the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to build a new building for the Departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene and for the Laboratories of the State Board of Health, in the immediate neighborhood of the hospital and the other new teaching buildings. This amount was set at \$200,000 and it so appears in the budget of the Board of Regents which had to be prepared at an early day. The recent experience with plans and bids for the Institute of Anatomy and new Millard Hall prove the inadequacy of this amount and render it advisable that it should be increased to not less than \$300,000. The increased cost of construction, the request from the State Board of Health for space three times greater than it now occupies and the larger room required for University teaching and diagnostic laboratory work which will necessarily expand in response to the demands of the hospital, lead to the inescapable conclusion that a building of the necessary size for the purpose to which it is to be put, cannot be built for less than the enlarged amount. The Board of Regents has so far empha-

sized the imminence of the need for this building as to place it second upon the University budget of buildings.

The increased demands for room and for equipment in the several Departments of the College of Medicine and Surgery are conditioned not only upon its intrinsic growth which is great but also upon the closer correlation of its service with other Colleges in the University. It is expected to contribute its instruction and facilities for service to many other fields of teaching than its own, to the development of University extension work and to the conservation of medical and health interests throughout the state.

The teaching of either anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, public health, and materia medica, or all of these, to students in the College of Dentistry, the College of Pharmacy, the College of Education, the College of Engineering, the Departments of Botany, Physical Culture, Household Science, the Department of Agriculture, the Art School, the Training School for Nurses, are all of them proper functions of these several chairs in the College of Medicine and Surgery; functions which to a large extent, are now being fulfilled and a further fulfillment of which is a matter of multiplying request.

The most vital need of medical education at the present day is the direct control of its most important object lesson, the patient. That direct control cannot be had in the private or municipal hospital. It can only be had in the hospital devoted primarily to teaching purposes and under the direct administration of the teaching body.

In proportion to the rank of the medical institution is the urgency of its need for this clinical asset, the teaching hospital. It must be sufficiently large

to afford a suitable range of clinical service in each department of teaching. Its patients must be had from the indigent among the people because neither the patient nor the profession should be pauperized even in the interests of medical teaching.

For the purpose of a state university, these patients should be drawn from the state at large and especially from those districts whose poor are not provided with municipal or county hospitals. The local physician is the best guarantor of the indigence and of the medical need of the patient.

The University Hospital has, however, a double value to the state. It promotes medical education under ideal conditions and it provides for the treatment of the sick poor and their restoration to service in the community under conditions that are equally ideal. Its cost of administration is repaid to the state in both these products. There is no such economic method by which the state can provide for the indigent sick because there is no way in which it can so easily secure these ideal results, save in the public hospital devoted to teaching purposes.

If a proper valuation is given to human life and human health, those measures must be considered essentially economic, which will conserve the one and restore the other to the service of the community, most fully and most rapidly.

Over and above this immediate consideration however, stands the importance to the state of securing for the uses of the present and for the development of the future, the highest product for the conservation of human life and the preservation of human health in the physician himself. It is the business of the state to so foster medical science and medical education

as to contribute to the progress of both, not only for the service of the men and women of the present but for the service of their children and children's children.

The University Hospital had its real beginning in the outpatient department formerly known as the University Free Dispensary which it has maintained for several years. The attainment of an in-patient service, or of the hospital proper, was hastened by a bequest from the estate of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Elliott, at the instance of Walter J. Trask, Esq., of \$113,000, for the erection of a memorial hospital building. The site for this building was initially provided by a subscription obtained by the medical alumni and faculty, of some \$41,000. The original endowment, with interest, proving insufficient for a hospital building of desirable capacity, the last legislature added to this amount the sum of \$40,000. The Elliott Memorial building is nearly completed and is waiting equipment, under appropriations which have been asked of this legislature.

In the meantime, the state provided annual sums for hospital maintenance and these have been used under the direction of the Board of Regents, for the organization of a temporary hospital service which has been conducted in six of the houses purchased with the new University Campus. Some sixty beds are provided in these temporary quarters and an additional one hundred and twenty beds will be available upon the opening of the Elliott building. It is expected that so soon as adequate permanent quarters are obtained, the use of these temporary buildings will be abandoned excepting for service purposes in the housing of nurses and domestics and for the accommodation of the mechanical laundry.

The establishment of a temporary hospital service has amply justified itself not only in the large benefit that it has been to the clinical teaching of the past two years but in the provision that it has made for the care of patients coming from all parts of the state. So great has been the demand for admission to the hospital service that these temporary accommodations have been strained to the utmost and a waiting list for admission has been continually on file.

The emergency bill which has been presented to the present legislature by the Board of Regents, House File 33, Senate File 37, includes the sum of \$54,000 for the equipment of the Elliott Memorial Hospital and the outpatient department, and the sum of \$33,700 for the maintenance of both of these and of the temporary buildings now in use, until Aug. 1, 1911. It goes without saying that the emergency character of these items is evident. The last legislature provided only \$20,000 for the hospital maintenance for which \$50,000 had been asked and a deficiency for the remaining half of the present year was inevitable. Moreover the Elliott Hospital building is nearing completion and its immediate equipment is necessary to put it into use. Incidentally, it may be added that the experience of the past two years in the conduct of the temporary hospital service has been of value in its bearing upon the permanent plans, equipment and organization. It has also afforded an opportunity for the establishment of a training school for nurses, a number of whose students are already available for the hospital service, which is an economy to the state. In this undertaking, the University of Minnesota enjoys the unique distinction of being the first among universities not

only in America but throughout the world, to organize such a school.

The general budget of University appropriations presented by the Board of Regents to the legislature includes the necessary amounts of money for hospital maintenance for the ensuing biennial period (\$159,200.00).

The University hospital system is but in its beginning. A service providing from four to five hundred beds and a permanent out-patient department, stands for the narrowest limits of development that will fitly serve the clinical needs of this College. Such a system must involve the expenditure for buildings and equipment of one and one-quarter to one and one-half million dollars, a sum not in excess of that which has been expended, or has been provided for the hospital establishments of other major medical institutions. The Faculty has not deemed it wise to burden the University budget or to embarrass the large needs of other Colleges by the request that larger sums for hospital development be added thereto. This forbearance does not lessen the urgency of its needs.

The medical alumni of the University have shown themselves broadly awake, not only to the demand for a large and complete hospital system, but to the time present quality of this demand. They and the Faculty alike feel that the constructive period in the history of the Department of Medicine should be as brief as circumstances can make it. The doing of its best work demands that it shall be provided with such a hospital system at the earliest possible day.

Its highest evolution as a teaching institution of medicine depends not alone, it is true, upon its material resources; but it does depend upon the freedom of its executive officers and

teachers from the cares and the labors which so largely employ their present energies in the attainment of the necessary mechanisms of teaching and research. Whether by state appropriation or by private beneficence, it will be well for the state to put its educational forces in the field of medicine into the fullest equipment in the shortest possible time, in order that they may hold their own with those of other universities of similar rank in the actual work of medical education and scientific investigation.

Minnesota has an unique opportunity. She has concentrated medical education at her State University. Her field of service extends far beyond her own borders. The health conserving and health promoting agencies controlled by the State, are well organized and are correlated to a remarkable degree. She is in a position to standardize medical education to elevate medical practice and to extend medical research as few, if any, of the states of the Union, are. She is deficient not in men nor in methods but simply in the working machinery which adequate buildings and suitable equipment for hospital and laboratory purposes afford. So unique is this opportunity of the state, that she is at present the cynosure of all eyes among the leaders and teachers of scientific medicine throughout the country. They have come to expect her use of the vantage she has gained and which she can hold by nothing short of that use in the fullest measure.

If so unique an opportunity has been achieved and if so remarkable progress has been made under conditions of comparative poverty of resources, it may be credited to superior organization, to the scientific enthusiasm and to the incomparable team work of those



who have blazed the difficult path of medical education in the state during the present generation. It is this opportunity which at once invites the admiration of others and justifies their expectation of the greatly more that Minnesota will accomplish with the encouragement of adequate support.

#### FOR AN ORE TESTING EXPERIMENT STATION AT THE UNIVERSITY.

An experiment station to be established in connection with the school of mines is provided in a bill which has been introduced into the senate by Senator S. A. Nelson of Lanesboro. The purpose of the station is to provide for testing minerals of the state whenever request is made for the same, with a view to collecting and tabulating information regarding the minerals, clay, stone and other natural resources of the state. The bill provides an appropriation of \$25,000 for equipment, \$25,000 for maintenance for the first year and \$30,000 annually thereafter.

#### HISTORY IS PROVING THE PROPHECY.

In his inaugural address, December 22, 1869, Dr. Folwell said:—

"I think it safe to say that no political community in the world ever had such vantage ground as that held by Minnesota today. Upon a clean sheet she can write a few words, which will give her within the lifetime of these youth here a system of schools such as the world has never seen. I can even tell you what these words are: Divide your resources for primary education, combine them for higher education. Carry the common school to every village and cross road. Build some high schools and academies (colleges as I have called them), but not

too many. Found but one University, for it is not the university unless it be one."

Some ten years later he said:—

"We have recognized and provided for the 'operative's education' and the 'gentleman's education.' We need a third education for that immense body of the people who get beyond the common school but who cannot get to the college. \* \* \* The secondary schools must have their legitimate place and work, and not merely exist as preparatory schools to colleges."

#### CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EL-LIOTT HOSPITAL SITE.

Pillsbury, A. F.....	\$5,000.00
Shevlin, Thomas H.....	5,000.00
Dunwoody, Wm. H.....	5,000.00
Gale, Mrs. E. C.....	3,900.00
Janney, T. B.....	2,500.00
McKnight, S. T.....	2,500.00
Wyman, Partridge Co.....	2,000.00
Rand Estate .....	1,500.00
Carpenter, E. L.....	1,000.00
Pillsbury, John S., Jr.....	1,000.00
Pillsbury, Charles S.....	1,000.00
Bovey, Charles A.....	1,000.00
Jones, W. A.....	1,000.00
Clifford, F. H.....	1,000.00
Martin, Chas. J.....	1,000.00
Gillette, L. S.....	1,000.00
Bell, James S.....	500.00
Webber, C. C.....	500.00
Mapes, E. ....	500.00
Bennett, R. M.....	500.00
Carpenter, E. J.....	500.00
Wm. Donaldson Co.....	500.00
Boutell, P. D.....	500.00
Palace Clothing Co.....	200.00
Simmons, Chester, Manager..	100.00
Schibsby, M., Treasurer.....	100.00
Sewell, S. L., Treasurer.....	100.00
Harris, W. L.....	100.00
Gangelhoff, C. H.....	100.00
Velie, C. D.....	100.00

Voegeli Bros. Drug Co.....	100.00	Total subscriptions.....	\$40,100.00
Thorpe, S. S.....	100.00	Interest on bank deposits to	
Cullen, John .....	100.00	November 30, 1910.....	874.63
Lindsay, T. B.....	100.00	Total receipts .....	\$40,974.63

## THE UNIVERSITY, 1904-05 to 1909-10.

	Enrollment.	Percent Increase.	*Salary Total.	*Increase	Percent Increase
1904-05.....	3790	....	346,544.08	.....	....
1905-06.....	3955	4.3	363,975.22	17,431.14	5
1906-07.....	4145	2.3	400,244.62	36,269.40	9.9
1907-08.....	4421	6.6	523,548.26	123,303.56	30.8
1908-09.....	5066	14.6	562,093.93	38,545.67	7.3
1909-10.....	5369	6	631,836.61	69,742.68	12.4
1904-10 Increase.....	....	41.6	.....	285,292.53	82

\* It should be remembered that these figures include executive and administrative officers and assistants, scholars, assistants, janitors, and teamsters.

Statement showing actual average salary of professors, assistant professors and instructors, devoting full time to University work, at the dates specified. If assistants and scholars, actually doing work of instructors, without the rank, were taken into account the increase would be very much lower.

	1896-97	1906-07	1907-08	1909-10	Increase.
Professors .....	....	2,292	2,821	2,893	....
Assistant Professors .....	....	1,442	1,723	1,767	....
Instructors .....	....	875	1,050	1,119	....
Average for all.....	1,658	1,599	1,799	1,920	15.2%
	....	1,599	....	1,920	20%

## Rise in prices from 1896 to 1910, in percentages.

Flour 66 percent.	Ham 45 percent.
Beef 50 percent.	Butter 140 percent.
Pork 196 percent.	Leather 50 percent.
Bacon 202 percent.	Cheese 164 percent.

## FACULTY STATISTICS.\*

[From College Catalogues]

	Professors	Associate	Assistant	Inst.	Assts.	Lecturers	Total	**
Cornell .....	109	...	80	183	191	..	563	..
Chicago .....	103	54	60	69	75	22	402	19
Illinois .....	64	16	55	97	108	..	376	36
Missouri .....	65	...	39	64	54	13	235	..
Wisconsin .....	91	...	80?	116	97	8	392	..
Michigan .....	85	(32 junior)	40	131	89	20	397	..
California .....	95	27	77	90	82	16	387	..
Pennsylvania .....	97	* 6	53	151	136	38	481	..
Yale .....	125	...	73	139	67	..	404	..
Harvard .....	123	4	68	188	152	39	618	44 T.F.
Princeton .....	59	...	63	45	...	..	167	..
Columbia .....	169	60 adjunct	..	76	(64 83)	39	578	27+50
Minnesota .....	100	...	56	114	56	18	344	..

\* 3 adjunct and 3 associate professors.

\*\* Irregular and indeterminate rank below instructor.

## FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

NAME	[ From Financial Reports ]			Other
	Faculty	Enrollment	Total Sum	
Minnesota	344	4775	\$ 810,893	\$535,000
Michigan	397	5223	1,070,000	647,000
Wisconsin	392	4521	.....	672,992
California	350	2987	1,511,154	562,977
Illinois	376	4977	1,271,321	505,948
Cornell	578	4859	1,132,375	706,856
Pennsylvania	494	5033	1,078,636	.....
Harvard	618	5100	2,678,936	800,000
Princeton	160	1400	662,010	371,730
Columbia	628	5633	1,547,292	1,186,559
Chicago	403	5659	1,375,097	755,823
				619,274

	STUDENTS	PROFS.	ASSTS.	INSTR.	ASSTS.	LECTU.	TOTALS	RATIO
Minnesota	4775	***100.	†56	**114	56	18	344	13.9
Michigan	5223	85	*72	131	+89	20	397	13.4
Wisconsin	4521	91	80	116	97	8	392	11.5

On a Wisconsin basis Minnesota should have 4 less profs., 28 more assts., 7 more instrs., 46 more assts., 10 less lectrs., total, 412, ratio, 11.5.

\*Assistants and junior professors.

\*\*Does not include 36 who receive no pay.

\*\*\*Does not include 48 who receive no pay.

†Does not include 5 who receive no pay.

\*Includes six demonstrators.

## 1908 CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FIGURES.

	INSTITUTION	STUDENTS	INSTRUCTORS	RATIO	PROFS.	ASSTS.	INSTRS.	AVERAGES
Includes the leading endowed institutions.	Columbia	4087	559	7.3	4289	2201	1800	2050
	Harvard	4012	573	7.	4413	2719	1048	1470
	Chicago	5070	291	17.4	3600	2200	1450	2400
	Cornell	3635	507	7.1	3135	1715	924	1007
	Yale	3306	365	9.	3500	2000	1400	1440
	Johns Hopkins	651	172	3.7	3184	1344	725	1226
	Stanford	1668	146	10.7	4000	2000	1250	2500
	Average	.....	.....	9.	3731	2025	1228	.....
Includes leading state institutions.	Michigan	5223	397	13.4	2763	1624	1114	1880
	Wisconsin	3116	297	10.4	2772	1636	1065	1650
	California	2987	350	8.5	3300	1620	1100	1180
	Illinois	3605	414	8.7	2851	1851	1091	1183
	Pennsylvania	3700	375	9.8	3500	1850	1000	1186
	Average	.....	.....	10.2	3037	1756	1054	.....
Includes next in rank in point of support.	Iowa	1791	149	12.	2152	1271	832	.....
	Nebraska	2886	173	16.6	2041	1400	1387	.....
	Missouri	2070	144	14.3	2355	1575	1660	.....
	Indiana	.....	.....	.....	2400	1200	972	.....
	Washington	1061	72	14.6	1950	1450	1200	.....
	Average	.....	.....	14.4	2179	1379	1009	.....
	Averages	Group I	.....	.....	9.	3731	2025	1228
Group II	.....	.....	10.2	3037	1756	1054	.....	
Group III	.....	.....	14.4	2179	1379	1009	.....	
*Wisconsin	4521	†392	11.5	3250	2250	1250	.....	
**Minnesota	4775	†344	13.9	2893	1767	1119	†1780	

\*New schedule.

\*\*Summer school not included.

†Average of those who are paid. Average of whole staff would be \$1,265.

‡Paid to rank of assistant.

## SALARY STANDARDS.

Average salaries paid college professors:

1. College of City of New York	\$4,788	7. Yale	3,500
2. Harvard	4,413	8. Pennsylvania	3,500
3. Columbia	4,289	9. New York University	3,466
4. Stanford	4,000	10. Haverford	3,440
5. Chicago	3,600	11. Rensselaer Poly	3,300
6. Toronto	3,600	12. California	3,300
		13. N. W. University	3,265
		14. Wisconsin	3,250
		15. Minnesota	2,893

INSTITUTION	LIBRARY VOLS.	VALUE OF PLANT				TOTAL	ENDOWMENT
		GROUNDS	BLDGS.	**EQUIPMENT			
Stanford	110,897	3,112,726	3,897,286	829,403	7,839,415	24,525,922	
Chicago	492,292	4,417,020	4,500,687	1,466,336	10,384,043	14,208,778	
Harvard	815,000	-----	11,000,000	1,000,000	*12,000,000	20,272,346	
Yale	550,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,561,830	
Columbia	434,194	5,761,200	2,238,800	1,790,000	9,790,000	24,203,372	
Cornell	369,051	242,855	4,060,983	1,934,615	6,238,453	8,856,758	
Johns Hopkins	142,000	-----	1,675,000	471,000	2,146,000	4,558,000	
California	231,000	1,592,504	3,620,076	-----	5,212,580	4,283,457	
Illinois	134,298	410,000	1,493,500	993,860	2,897,360	645,172	
Iowa	84,000	321,450	1,323,243	832,154	2,576,847	240,320	
Ames	27,000	146,872	1,550,450	397,318	2,094,640	686,778	
Michigan	243,149	389,015	1,670,750	1,477,614	3,537,379	292,123	
" Agr.	30,528	50,000	775,000	176,000	1,001,000	981,576	
" Mines	22,705	-----	388,569	263,322	651,891	-----	
Minnesota	135,000	1,515,782	2,354,782	895,936	4,766,500	1,413,817	
Missouri	100,934	523,550	1,209,950	534,114	2,267,614	1,254,839	
Nebraska	81,800	327,800	933,550	522,000	1,783,350	686,961	
Pennsylvania	293,913	-----	6,493,158	1,578,414	8,071,572	12,352,687	
Wisconsin	114,980	1,500,000	2,283,126	882,547	4,665,673	7675,475	

\* Does not include grounds or library. \*\*Including value of library. #Does not include Vilas bequest.

## UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

## Financial Statement.

## CURRENT EXPENSE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING  
JULY 31, 1909.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance August 1, 1908:		
Revolving fund .....	\$2,800.00	
Swamp land interest.....	16,642.92	
23-100 mill revenue tax.....	4,188.96	
Morris bill, year 1908-09.....	25,000.00	
Nelson bill, year 1908-09.....	10,000.00	\$58,531.88
Transferred from cataloging library fund....	\$2,406.62	
Transferred from cataloging library fund....	1,191.65	
	<u>\$3,598.27</u>	
From the United States Government:		
Grants made by the government approved March 2, 1861, and July 2, 1862, being interest on the bonds of various states in which the resulting funds are invested..	\$56,614.25	
Interest on bank deposits.....	393.07	
United States treasurer, Morrill bill, 1909-10	25,000.00	
United States treasurer, Nelson bill, 1909-10	15,000.00	
Total from United States government		97,007.32
From State Appropriations:		
23-100 of one mill revenue tax.....	\$244,768.90	
Additional appropriation .....	165,000.00	
Total from the state.....		409,768.90
Swamp land fund interest.....		12,739.40
From State University:		
Students' fees .....	\$158,391.04	
Dental Infirmary .....	14,517.59	
Miscellaneous receipts, University.....	1,230.40	
School of Agriculture, sales and fees.....	18,980.01	
Experiment Station sales.....	5,449.36	
Miscellaneous receipts, Farm.....	18.00	
Total from the University.....		198,586.40
Transferred from Hatch fund to fuel.....		2,308.67
Total receipts, year 1908-1909.....		<u>724,008.96</u>
Total receipts, including balance August 1, 1908.....		\$782,540.84

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Pay Roll.	Bills.	Fuel.
August .....	\$14,379.76	\$15,014.05	\$528.62
September .....	49,747.78	18,453.72	3,296.68
October .....	52,949.21	8,797.97	1,217.96
November .....	53,300.04	13,806.83	2,142.26
December .....	51,992.25	13,580.64	3,982.96
January .....	53,027.11	10,453.56	5,240.11
February .....	54,539.87	13,231.26	9,801.61
March .....	55,933.63	10,028.13	1,654.13
April .....	53,457.42	8,616.01	3,442.22
May .....	53,847.51	9,494.15	1,269.94
June .....	52,477.12	7,181.85	3,748.87
July .....	16,442.23	8,451.53	1,044.16
Totals .....	\$562,093.93	\$137,109.70	\$37,369.52
Bills .....		137,109.70	
Fees, county treasurers, by state auditor.....			100.34
Totals bills, including fuel.....			\$174,579.56
Salaries .....			562,093.93
Total disbursements .....			<u>736,673.49</u>
Balance, August 1, 1909, support fund.....			\$45,867.35

## THE MINNESOTA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING  
JULY 30, 1910.

## RECEIPTS.

Auditor's balance, August 1, 1909.....		\$7,459.01
Auditor's balance in fuel fund August 1, 1909.....		388.61
Receipts belonging to year 1908-09 turned into treasury after August 1, 1909.....		44,715.42
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$52,563.04</b>
Less July bills year 1908-09 paid after August 1, 1909.....	\$8,451.53	
Less fuel bills year 1908-09 paid after August 1, 1909.....	1,044.16	
		9,495.69
		<b>\$43,067.35</b>
Revolving fund .....		2,800.00
		<b>\$45,867.35</b>
True balance August 1, 1909.....		
From the United States Government:		
Grants made by the government approved March 2, 1861, and July 2, 1862, being in- terest on the bonds of various states in which the resulting funds are invested....	\$61,664.30	
Interest on bank deposits.....	295.06	
United States treasurer, Morrill bill, 1910-11	25,000.00	
United States treasurer, Nelson bill, 1910-11	20,000.00	
United States treasurer, Hatch bill, first quarter, year 1910-11.....	3,750.00	
United States treasurer, Adams bill, first quarter, year 1910-11.....	3,750.00	
<b>Total from the United States govern- ment</b> .....		<b>\$114,459.36</b>
From State Appropriations:		
23-100 of one mill revenue tax.....	\$256,175.55	
Additional appropriation .....	190,000.00	
<b>Total from the state</b> .....		<b>446,175.55</b>
State institutions fund interest.....		8,047.55
From the University:		
Students' fees .....	\$148,239.04	
Dental infirmary .....	11,322.17	
University, miscellaneous receipts.....	1,932.99	
School of Agriculture, sales and fees.....	23,437.24	
Experiment Station, sales.....	6,803.03	
<b>Total from the University</b> .....		<b>191,734.47</b>
<b>Total receipts, year 1909-1910</b> .....		<b>760,416.93</b>
<b>Total receipts, including balance, August 1, 1909...</b>		<b>\$806,284.28</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Pay Rolls.	Bills.	
August .....	\$16,277.43	\$2,688.93	
September .....	55,877.52	9,600.25	
October .....	59,176.82	19,192.06	
November .....	58,917.53	16,075.35	
December .....	58,126.14	22,395.62	
January .....	61,198.68	16,429.53	
February .....	61,176.15	12,936.00	
March .....	62,719.21	11,676.36	
April .....	60,503.90	10,157.33	
May .....	61,339.08	9,611.24	
June .....	59,994.97	5,803.38	
July .....	16,529.18	9,906.77	
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>\$631,836.61</b>	<b>\$146,472.82</b>	
Pay rolls .....	631,836.61		
Fees paid county treasurers by auditor.....	160.92		
Students' fees transferred to economics exten- sion fund .....		1,825.00	
Fuel .....		34,648.11	
Elliott Hospital support, pay roll... \$1,409.82			
Elliott Hospital support, bills..... 1,639.24			
		3,049.06	
<b>Total disbursements</b> .....		<b>\$17,992.53</b>	
<b>Deficit</b> .....		<b>\$11,708.24</b>	
Deduct Morrill bill received from United States govern- ment in July for year 1910-1911.....	\$25,000.00		
Deduct Nelson bill received from United States govern- ment in July for year 1910-1911.....	20,000.00		
Deduct Hatch bill received from United States government in July for year 1910-1911, first quarter.....	3,750.00		
Deduct Adams bill received from United States government in July for year 1910-1911, first quarter.....	3,750.00		
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>52,500.00</b>	
<b>Excess of disbursements over receipts, August 1, 1910</b>		<b>\$64,208.24</b>	

## CURRENT EXPENSE.

## SUMMARY OF DISBUREMENTS BY DEPARTMENTS, YEAR 1908-1909.

	Salaries.	Bills.	Totals.
General University .....	\$54,444.01	\$28,037.73	\$82,481.74
Department of Botany .....	7,179.19	3,530.19	10,709.38
Department of Biology .....	10,300.00	2,163.55	12,463.55
School of Chemistry .....	23,990.29	9,726.24	33,716.53
Department of Physics .....	13,285.00	2,745.50	16,030.50
Department of English .....	11,750.00	60.35	11,810.35
Department of Greek .....	6,200.00	8.60	6,208.60
Department of Latin .....	6,700.00	26.05	6,726.05
Department of German .....	12,275.00	7.35	12,282.35
Department of French .....	9,025.00	.90	9,025.90
Department of Scandinavian .....	4,200.00	204.11	4,404.11
Department of Mathematics .....	10,825.00	3.50	10,828.50
Department of Astronomy .....	3,225.00	25.62	3,250.62
Department of Political Science .....	15,575.00	1,167.02	16,742.02
Department of Geology .....	7,200.00	1,024.71	8,224.71
Department of Philosophy .....	8,450.00	184.09	8,634.09
Department of Rhetoric .....	13,105.00	308.17	13,413.17
Department of History .....	11,012.50	3.50	11,016.00
Department of Sociology .....	5,612.50	1,215.97	6,828.47
Department of Physical Culture, Men.....	4,370.00	233.87	4,603.87
Department of Physical Culture, Women.....	2,270.48	126.09	2,396.57
Department of Military Science .....	1,490.00	482.27	1,972.27
General Academic .....	10,691.40	563.63	10,655.03
College of Education.....	10,220.19	1,148.05	11,368.24
<b>Total Science, Literature and Art.....</b>	<b>\$262,895.56</b>	<b>\$52,997.06</b>	<b>\$315,892.62</b>
<b>General Engineering .....</b>	<b>\$19,715.00</b>	<b>\$955.85</b>	<b>\$20,670.85</b>
Department of Electrical Engineering.....	8,957.13	3,342.32	11,899.45
Department of Mechanical Engineering.....	11,810.00	2,960.48	14,770.48
Department of Civil and Structural Engineer- ing .....	8,720.00	859.05	9,579.05
Department of Drawing Engineering.....	4,980.00	48.21	5,028.21
<b>Total Engineering Departments.....</b>	<b>\$53,282.13</b>	<b>\$8,665.91</b>	<b>\$61,948.04</b>
School of Mines.....	\$10,500.00	\$6,648.92	\$17,148.92
Special Appropriation, School of Mines Sup- port .....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Special Appropriation, School of Mines In- structors .....	4,500.00	.....	(9,500.00)
<b>Total School of Mines, including Special Appropriations .....</b>	<b>\$20,000.00</b>	<b>\$6,648.92</b>	<b>\$17,148.92</b> <b>(\$9,500.00)</b>
<b>College of Law.....</b>	<b>\$25,426.00</b>	<b>\$1,091.07</b>	<b>\$26,517.07</b>
General Medicine and Surgery.....	\$23,406.01	\$6,311.13	\$29,717.14
Department of Anatomy .....	5,780.00	2,538.55	8,308.55
Department of Bacteriology .....	11,354.92	5,028.09	16,383.01
Department of Physiology .....	8,380.00	2,631.86	11,011.86
Department of Histology .....	10,784.96	3,074.96	13,859.92
Department of Homeopathy .....	2,460.00	276.32	2,736.32
College of Dentistry .....	28,695.00	11,632.13	39,727.13
College of Pharmacy .....	6,440.00	1,932.07	8,372.07
<b>Total Medical Departments.....</b>	<b>\$96,700.89</b>	<b>\$33,413.11</b>	<b>\$130,114.00</b>
<b>Total University .....</b>	<b>\$448,804.58</b>	<b>\$102,816.07</b>	<b>\$551,620.65</b>
<b>School and Station.....</b>	<b>\$49,422.88</b>	<b>\$12,634.71</b>	<b>\$62,057.59</b>
Division of Agriculture .....	21,764.15	3,299.73	25,163.88
Division of Animal Husbandry.....	7,442.49	5,969.59	13,412.08
Division of Farm Chemistry .....	6,402.65	1,862.50	8,265.15
Division of Dairy Husbandry .....	11,188.88	7,577.74	18,716.62
Division of Entomology .....	1,800.00	507.40	2,307.40
Division of Horticulture .....	10,328.30	1,085.20	11,923.50
Division of Veterinary .....	4,390.00	1,256.76	5,646.76
<b>Total Farm .....</b>	<b>\$113,289.35</b>	<b>\$34,293.63</b>	<b>\$147,582.98</b>
<b>Total University and Farm.....</b>	<b>\$562,093.93</b>	<b>\$137,109.70</b>	<b>\$699,203.63</b>
<b>University Current Expense, Salaries.....</b>	<b>\$448,804.58</b>	<b>\$102,816.07</b>	<b>\$551,620.65</b>
<b>University Current Expense, Bills.....</b>	<b>\$102,816.07</b>	<b>\$102,816.07</b>	<b>\$205,632.14</b>
<b>Farm Current Expense, Salaries.....</b>	<b>\$113,289.35</b>	<b>\$34,293.63</b>	<b>\$147,582.98</b>
<b>Farm Current Expense, Bills.....</b>	<b>\$34,293.63</b>	<b>\$34,293.63</b>	<b>\$68,587.26</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>\$661,393.93</b>	<b>\$171,419.37</b>	<b>\$832,813.30</b>

## THE MINNESOTA

## CURRENT EXPENSE.

## SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS BY DEPARTMENTS, YEAR 1909-1910.

	Salaries.	Bills.	Totals.
General University .....	\$61,746.12	\$30,852.70	\$92,598.82
Department of Botany .....	7,499.14	2,170.04	9,669.18
Department of Animal Biology.....	11,520.00	2,156.53	13,676.53
School of Chemistry.....	29,234.84	11,457.19	40,692.03
Department of Physics .....	12,610.00	2,336.64	14,946.64
Department of English .....	9,750.00	112.80	9,862.80
Department of Greek .....	5,200.00	31.55	5,231.55
Department of Latin .....	7,200.00	29.57	7,229.57
Department of German .....	14,600.00	5.65	14,605.65
Department of French .....	10,350.00	.....	10,350.00
Department of Scandinavian .....	4,200.00	99.78	4,299.78
Department of Mathematics .....	12,975.00	25.53	13,000.53
Department of Astronomy .....	3,200.00	19.39	3,219.39
Department of Political Science.....	16,765.25	851.47	17,616.73
Department of Geology .....	9,335.00	2,099.80	11,434.80
Department of Philosophy .....	10,550.00	215.95	10,765.95
Department of Rhetoric .....	17,437.54	440.85	17,878.39
Department of History .....	12,825.00	2.02	12,827.02
Department of Sociology .....	6,652.50	896.72	7,559.22
Department of Physical Culture, Men.....	4,965.76	318.30	6,284.06
Department of Physical Culture, Women.....	2,900.00	22.65	2,922.65
Department of Military Science.....	2,395.00	977.98	3,372.98
General Academic.....	11,377.26	1,082.37	12,459.63
College of Education.....	11,474.10	863.78	12,337.88
<b>Total Science, Literature and the Arts..</b>	<b>\$296,772.52</b>	<b>\$57,069.26</b>	<b>\$353,841.78</b>
General Engineering .....	\$27,100.00	\$1,869.37	\$28,969.37
Department of Electrical Engineering.....	8,527.60	3,075.91	11,603.51
Department of Mechanical Engineering.....	12,515.00	3,862.66	16,377.66
Department of Civil and Structural Engineering .....	9,400.00	147.63	9,547.63
Department of Drawing Engineering.....	5,400.00	135.47	5,535.47
<b>Total Engineering Departments.....</b>	<b>\$62,942.60</b>	<b>\$9,091.04</b>	<b>\$72,033.64</b>
School of Mines.....	\$12,100.00	\$7,117.56	\$19,217.56
Special Appropriation, School of Mines Support .....	(5,000.00)	.....	.....
Special Appropriation, School of Mines Instructors .....	(4,500.00)	.....	(9,500.00)
<b>Total School of Mines, Including Special Appropriations .....</b>	<b>\$21,600.00</b>	<b>\$7,117.56</b>	<b>\$19,217.56</b> <b>(\$9,506.00)</b>
College of Law.....	\$27,310.00	\$983.47	\$28,293.47
General Medicine and Surgery.....	\$23,952.66	\$6,181.76	\$30,134.42
Department of Histology and Anatomy.....	18,729.85	5,359.02	24,088.87
Department of Pathology and Bacteriology..	13,558.71	5,410.01	18,968.72
Department of Physiology .....	17,440.00	2,473.85	19,913.85
College of Dentistry.....	31,450.00	14,804.91	46,254.91
College of Pharmacy.....	6,870.00	2,338.17	9,208.17
<b>Total Medical Departments.....</b>	<b>\$112,011.22</b>	<b>\$36,567.72</b>	<b>\$148,578.94</b>
<b>Total University .....</b>	<b>\$511,036.34</b>	<b>\$110,829.05</b>	<b>\$621,865.39</b>
School and Station .....	\$56,860.06	\$15,546.65	\$72,406.71
Division of Agriculture .....	18,843.15	3,077.67	21,920.82
Division of Animal Husbandry.....	7,744.69	7,054.84	14,799.53
Division of Farm Chemistry .....	7,321.67	1,251.08	8,572.75
Division of Dairy Husbandry .....	11,592.34	6,400.42	17,992.76
Division of Entomology .....	1,915.19	359.14	2,274.33
Division of Horticulture .....	11,663.21	709.51	12,372.72
Division of Veterinary .....	4,859.96	1,244.46	6,104.42
<b>Total Farm .....</b>	<b>\$120,800.27</b>	<b>\$35,643.77</b>	<b>\$156,444.04</b>
<b>Total University and Farm.....</b>	<b>\$631,836.61</b>	<b>\$146,472.82</b>	<b>\$778,309.43</b>
University Current Expense, Salaries.....	\$511,036.34	.....	.....
University Current Expense, Bills.....	.....	110,829.05	110,829.05
Farm Current Expense, Salaries.....	.....	120,800.27	120,800.27
Farm Current Expense, Bills.....	.....	35,643.77	35,643.77
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$778,309.43</b>



**CURRENT EXPENSE.**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF ACCOUNTS.**

	Year 1908-1909	Year 1909-1910
Labor .....	\$1,313.34	\$1,901.68
Fuel, power and light.....	7,440.86	6,397.39
Water .....	1,478.06	2,736.32
Freight and express.....	3,468.52	3,889.09
Postage .....	3,919.26	4,084.16
Library .....	5,719.30	5,415.84
Stationery and printing.....	10,951.18	11,601.86
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,983.95	9,414.56
Scientific apparatus and instruments.....	11,442.58	7,400.60
Building equipment .....	466.30	2,580.32
Live stock .....	642.20	225.00
Tools, implements and machinery.....	5,633.14	7,923.91
Feed .....	10,415.58	10,192.71
Seeds and plants.....	215.19	311.94
Supplies for instruction and illustration.....	41,467.82	47,256.90
Repairs .....	1,730.01	2,347.14
Traveling expenses .....	4,413.69	4,899.08
Petty bills .....	6,272.01	4,708.22
Taxes, rents and ads.....	4,462.64	6,256.69
Publications .....	7,546.10	3,034.00
Contingent expenses .....	4,047.97	3,638.52
Museum .....	79.00	271.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fuel for heating .....	\$137,109.70	\$146,472.82
	37,369.62	34,648.11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total bills .....	\$174,479.22	\$181,120.93
University salaries .....	\$448,804.58	\$511,036.34
Farm salaries .....	113,289.35	120,806.27
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total salaries .....	\$562,093.93	\$631,836.61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total salaries and bills, including fuel.....	\$736,573.15	\$812,957.54

**INTRODUCING PRESIDENT-  
ELECT VINCENT.**

Last Saturday morning, at the chapel hour, the students of the University had their first opportunity to meet and greet Dr. Vincent and he had his first opportunity to greet the student body.

Dr. Vincent won the hearts of the whole student body in a speech which showed that he knew student feeling and appreciated the student's point of view. The chapel was packed to its utmost limit,, every inch of standing room was taken and the windows were also full.

President Northrop spoke a few words, by way of introduction, saying that all that he could say would be of little weight as against the impression which the students themselves would gather from hearing Dr. Vincent speak for himself. President Northrop was cheered to the echo and Dr. Vincent was likewise given a royal welcome. Dr. Folwell, who sat beside Dr. Vincent on the stage, came

in for his greeting later,, and it was a cordial expression of the esteem in which he is held by the faculty and students.

In his opening sentence of greeting, Dr. Vincent showed his possession of a sense of humor by addressing, "the president, the faculty and students and the incoming students," referring to those sitting in the windows. Dr. Vincent referred feelingly to the common bond of interest and sympathy between himself and the student body—love for President Northrop, and paid a warm tribute to President Northrop as an instructor in the days when he was professor of English literature at Yale. He told of an incident of his attempt to trip up a student who did not seem to be paying much attention to the work of the class in Shakspeare. President Northrop turned to him suddenly one day in class and said—"Mr. Anderson you do not seem to be much interested in Macbeth, how would you like to spell." It happened that Anderson was a born spel-

ler, and the list of twelve words which President Northrop had gathered as the best examples possible of the intricacies and idiosyncrasies of the English tongue, held no terror for him and he spelled the list without a break. The class was in a fever of excitement to know how President Northrop would take the matter, when he, in his suavest manner said—"I beg your pardon Mr. Anderson, I see you are very much interested in Macbeth."

Dr. Vincent told of the reputation that President Northrop has won among the college presidents of the country, for his facility in dealing with the problems arising from the multitudinous relations of the student body and the University. He said that President Northrop's secret of success was envied by every college president in the country today, and referred to his administration as a "benevolent despotism," in the course of his remarks making many witty sallies that brought the laugh and warmed the hearts of the students present, who felt that here was a man after their own hearts—not "Prexy" but a pretty good sort even if he was not, evidently considering it his misfortune and not his fault that he was not "Prexy."

Dr. Vincent showed his great interest in everything relating to student life but voiced his conviction that the primary purpose of the institution was educational without neglecting the social and physical. He said that he believed in athletics and that he believed that athletics should be conducted on the high plane of true sportsmanship, that while he was not of the number who would be willing to have his team lose so that they might exhibit the fortitude with which they could meet defeat, he would prefer defeat to victory gained by questionable means,

In a few personal words, toward the close of his address, Dr. Vincent said

—"All that I can say of the future will have little weight as against my life among you. Students are merciless critics and judges of what is in any man, and they are seldom deceived. Yet I want to say a few things that I desire for our future relations. I want to see the spirit of President Northrop perpetuated here and while I cannot promise you a continuance of the benevolent despotism that has so long ruled the institution, I do promise that there will be no snap judgment and every man shall have a fair deal. I want to be popular; I am human enough for that; but there is one thing I want more, to have a deserved reputation for being square with every man."

The speech abounded in witty hits and sallies that are absolutely impossible to reproduce in such a report but one thing is certain—Dr. VINCENT HAS WON HIS PLACE IN THE HEARTS OF THE STUDENTS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY AND THAT HE WILL WIN HIS PLACE IN THE HEARTS AND CONFIDENCE OF THE ALUMNI AS SOON AS THEY COME TO KNOW HIM.

THE IMPRESSION THAT EVERY ONE WHO HEARD HIM HAD, WAS THAT HERE IS ONE WHO IS EVERY INCH A MAN AND A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

During the progress of his speech Dr. Vincent took occasion to pay his respects to Dr. Folwell, first president of the University, who sat just behind him. He referred to his far-sighted statesmanship in the building of the foundations of the University and to the bigness of his conception of what a University should be; that, while others thought of the University in

units of thousands, he had a conception that called for the million for the unit. This expression was cheered to the echo and Dr. Folwell was shown that he still holds a large place in the hearts of the faculty and student body. It was a deserved and discriminating tribute and showed that Dr. Vincent has a real grasp of the situation and what has gone into the making of the University.

After Dr. Vincent sat down and the students had had a chance to cheer him and cheer "Prexy," President Northrop, who had borne himself with his usual success in a most trying position, advanced to the front and congratulated everybody upon Dr. Vincent's acceptance of the presidency of the University. He said that he believed that the University had made the wisest possible choice in selecting its new president and while he made numerous hits at Dr. Vincent's expense, it was evident that he felt a sense of real pleasure in his part in securing Dr. Vincent as his successor. He predicted for Dr. Vincent a long and successful administration, but reminded him and the student body that there was yet some two and one-half months of "benevolent despotism" to be endured as best it might before the inauguration of a "democratic constitutional monarchy."

Dr. Vincent struck a responsive chord when he said that he was glad that the class of 1911 had insisted upon President Northrop's signing the diplomas. Said he "Paper with two names is better than with one name and if in future years the members of the class distinguish themselves, as they doubtless will, President Northrop should have the credit and if any should fail to make good, the new president should have the backing that

would come from being able to show that he signed in good faith and as vouched for by President Northrop."

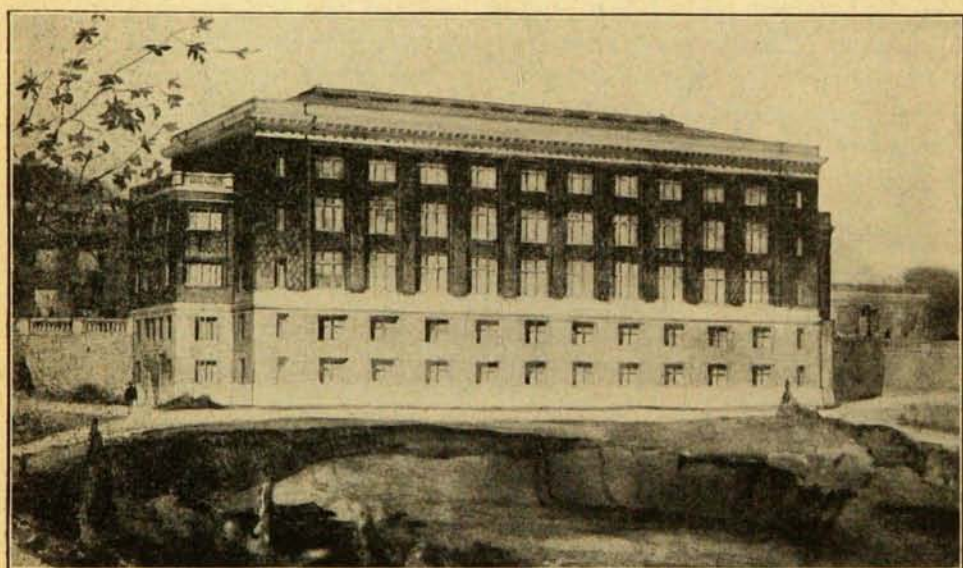
Along with this statement, he reminded the students that President Northrop was to continue as President **emeritus** and that consequently, while he would be relieved of all responsibility for what goes wrong he will be entitled to take the credit for all that turns out well, while, he, Dr. Vincent, would have to take the blame for what did not go well and be, in fact, president **demeritus**.

It was an occasion, long to be remembered, when President Northrop called Dr. Folwell, the first president and Dr. Vincent the president-elect to his side and posed that the students, might see "the best looking group of three college presidents in the country today." Few institutions are so blessed as to have such a rare privilege. It was an occasion that may not occur again in a century—as they stood there, those assembled saw three men, of which any institution in the country might well be proud.

Dr. Folwell, strong and vigorous still, soldierly, erect, bearing with dignity and modesty the honors of a life of unusual service to his fellow men, with a record of achievement such as few men have to their credit; soldier, teacher, founder, prophet, loved by a multitude who have enjoyed his instruction and companionship.

President Northrop, just "Prexy," inexpressably dear to the hearts of the students, faculty and alumni; loved as few men are loved, just about to lay down the cares and duties of a wonderfully successful administration of over a quarter century.

President-elect Vincent, vigorous, strong, resourceful, hopeful with a worthy record of achievement behind



**Elliott Memorial Hospital**



**Mrs. A. F. Elliott**  
Who left \$113,000 to the University to establish Elliott Memorial Hospital

him and before him in the most wonderful opportunity before any college man in America today.

It was a sight to bring tears to the eyes, tears that were not altogether tears of sadness, though the occasion had its undertone of regret, and pride to the heart and an uplift and ennobling of ambition in the thought of the future.

Probably none of us will ever see the like again but its impress will never be lost.

It was the happiest sort of an introduction to Dr. Vincent and promises well for his administration—**FOR STUDENTS AND FACULTY ARE WITH HIM TO A MAN.**

#### THE FACULTY MEETS THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Last Saturday evening, at Donaldson's tea rooms, the University faculty had its first meeting with the newly elected president, Dr. George Edgar Vincent. Over three hundred sat down to the tables which were spread in the beautiful large dining room.

Dean Downey, who presided, introduced Dr. Folwell, the first president of the University, who was greeted with prolonged cheers. Dr. Folwell told of the satisfaction that is the reward of the pioneer, referred to himself as a curtain raiser and reminded those present of his reputation as an educational mutineer, and said, that he was going to maintain his reputation on this occasion. He then proceeded to state several very radical views in regard to educational matters, advocating the abolition of the bachelor's degree and the four year course of study, declaring both to be relics of medieval conditions which no longer obtain. He declared that the Universities no longer had courses of study but placed about three hundred and fifty dishes upon the table and bade the student go help himself, and after he has eaten the required length of time and tasted a certain prescribed number of dishes he

is dubbed a "bachelor." He advocated, one of his pet hobbies, the transfer of the first two years of the college course to the high schools and hit the study of modern languages, saying that of the hundreds of thousand who are studying modern languages, not one per cent can speak such a language or write a letter of one hundred words in the same. The only reason, he said, he did not say the same of classical languages was that they are dead already. He would cut off all students who are not attending college with definite motives, saying that the time spent by a large proportion of the students was wasted time.

Then in constructive lines he advocated a university as a federation of professional and technical schools and predicted that the time would come, and was not far distant, when this is what they would be. First among such technical schools he advocated a school of education, second, a school of science and third, a school of social and political science, saying that the education of statesmen is the highest duty of the state. As an aside, he threw in a suggestion that the academic and agricultural departments should be removed to some country district where ten thousand acres of land could be secured for a location.

He then offered some advice to the new president, saying "If anyone comes to you advocating such policies as I have advocated here tonight, my advice to you is to 'let some other George do it.'" He then told Dr. Vincent that as president of a state university it would be necessary for him to be conservative and advised him that the Regents would do things to make him weep. He said "You will be bothered by the faculty and you can ignore them to some extent, and by the students, but you will have to take them into account. Follow traditional lines until you are sure you can do better. And, after all, the greatest thing we can do is to train young people to noble and high living; the great end is that culture that culminates in a noble life."

President Northrop was next intro-

duced and throughout his speech, he followed a vein of levity that hid feelings "that he did not care to have others know." He paid his respects to the advice of Dr. Folwell and said that while he, Dr. Folwell, was talking, he trembled for Dr. Vincent, fearing that there would be nothing left of the University after Dr. Folwell was through with his iconoclastic attack. He then paid his respects to Dr. Vincent, telling of his long acquaintance and appreciation of him as scholar, teacher, but above all as a **man**. "It is an inexpressible joy to me to know that my successor is going to be a **man**, and I don't know of a better man in the whole country today," declared President Northrop, "He is a man of character, firmness, ability, a scholar, an orator, an educator of experience, but in addition he is a **man**." He congratulated the faculty and Dr. Vincent, declaring that the faculty was united and enthusiastic, the student body united and able, a body which he was not ashamed to turn over to his successor.

Continuing, he said—"I am unspeakably glad to turn over to you the burdens of the office of president of the University; it will do you good to assume the burdens and it will do me good to relinquish them. I have enjoyed these years as you will enjoy them. Everybody has been good and kind and trustworthy. My only regrets are that I have not been able to do some things that I should have liked to do. I have not been able to put the library in such shape as it should be; many departments are not equipped as they should be; it has not been possible to invite 'headliners'; and so much has had to be done to provide for the care of the floods of students that we have not had time to cultivate that indescribable university spirit that is the real soul of the university, a spirit of idealism, a harmony of moral purposes, that spirit culture that is the greatest thing a university can have and that makes for all that is best."

"My greatest joy, in laying down the duties of my office, is that I shall transfer to you the office of public orator for Minnesota. I am glad that you can

smile in the face of what is coming to you, but I believe that you will be equal to the occasion for I do not know another who is your equal as a speech-maker." The president of the University is expected to attend every banquet of any respectability whatever, held within the borders of the State and then he is expected to pay for his dinner with a speech."

In closing he said—"I have spoken in a light vein, but levity is not always a token of foolishness, sometimes it is a cloak to cover feelings we do not care to exhibit."

Dr. Vincent, who followed, made a speech that won to him those members of the faculty who had not heard him in the morning, and made those who heard him then, even more fully his devoted comrades and friends. Dr. Vincent is a very rapid speaker, he does not repeat and every sentence is freighted with meaning, yet so perfect is his command of himself and his tongue that you do not feel that it is the least effort for him to talk. Every sentence is clear cut and polished as though it had been worked over and every word weighed with a view to making the most effective selection possible; yet, they flow with a spontaneity that shows they come direct from the heart and with absolute disregard for studied effects. Every sentence is incisive and telling and it is next to impossible to give anything like an adequate report of his speech, indeed, few stenographers can keep up with him.

"I understand this is a purely family affair. If I had had any doubt of it I feel perfectly sure of it now. However, I want to say that so far in misinterpreting the levity of the man who preceded me it seems to me one of the most beautiful attributes of his character, because it represents his philosophy of life and not the flippant wit of one who plays with great phrases and juggles with ideas.

"I must congratulate you most heartily upon your new president. I cannot imagine how you could have been more fortunate. I have heard him described on various occasions and I cannot but

be filled with awe, wonder and admiration to think you have been so successful. I have read the newspaper accounts of him. (I must confess I have carried these off in private that my blushes might be unobserved.) He goes by the same name I have borne for considerable number of years, but I recognize almost nothing about him. However, I hope that we may become acquainted in time. It is my hope that you will never discover the duality of this personality. It is my hope that the poor mortal clay that has been so wonderfully eulogized may do something to justify this immortalized image.

"I have read the newspaper clippings. They have been carefully selected and sent to me by Mr. Johnson, I think. They came in corpulent envelopes, which I secrete and carry off, lest some member of the family or some colleague of mine might discover them. But his work of selection has not been done always with perfect care.

One paragraph escaped the notice of Mr. Johnson apparently. It was brief but it was to the point. It read like this:

"They have selected a successor to Dr. Northrop. The young man comes well recommended, but the laudations of the press are sickening."

"I was reminded of Bernard Shaw when one of his plays was presented in London. The house was in an uproar and there was an insistent demand for the author, and as Shaw came before the curtain, and even before, this deafening applause shook the house; but above it all came a sibilant sound from the gallery. One man insisted upon hissing his disapproval. Shaw came out and the applause redoubled, but the hissing became more and more pronounced. Shaw looked up to the gallery and said: 'I quite agree with you, my friend; but what are we two against so many.'"

"Still, that does not fairly express my feelings. I do appreciate this welcome which you have given me, but I should certainly fail to understand you if I regarded all this welcome as per-

sonal rather than institutional. What it means to me is that the people of Minnesota and the twin cities and the members of the faculty are so loyal to the university that they want to give a young man who is to be connected with that institution all possible chance and encouragement and support, and this warmth and welcome. But at the same time they make him realize that he is surrounded by friendship and good will. Therefore, far be it from me to imply in any way that I am unappreciative of this warmth and welcome. But at the same time one would be seriously misled if he did not look at it as an institutional rather than a personal tribute.

"As I look at the institution I seem to see three phases in its development—or rather two, and the beginning of a third. We have that early service given by the man who was a radical thirty years ago and who is still far in advance of us. I was filled with trepidation as I saw the institution rapidly disappearing. I could see the moment arriving when all that would be left would be ourselves and all we would need would be double salaries for our dignified positions and to enable us to publish the outcome of our investigations. I am not at all certain that his proposed abolition of the entire student body might not be welcome sir, by this body.

"I realize that the position which has been handed over to me, the position of getting up and making speeches which shall do no one any harm without committing oneself or any members of the faculty to anything in particular is a task which I am not accustomed to. But this I hope to be able to do by reading very carefully the published speeches of my predecessor—"

President Northrop interrupted with the remark that this was the best sentence, Dr. Vincent had delivered.

"By conferring with him personally just before I propose to address the public I shall hope to refrain from committing the institution or give pain to any members of the faculty. If at any time I fail to perform this to the entire satis-



faction of everyone I shall no doubt hear about it. And then I shall write another speech of explanation of what I said in the first speech.

"In an institution like this we all realize that at this early stage of the development of the university there were difficulties of many kinds that had to be met. We know of the man who gave it such capable service at the outset.

"The second stage, in which one great man was able by his sympathy and largeness of mind to hold together the rapidly growing and, in many respects, inchoate institution. To have been able to do this is a marvelous thing for which we have the greatest admiration and tonight we are glad to do honor to the man who has been able to hold together this great institution and inspire it.

"Now a new phase of the institution is beginning. There have been very many pleasant allusions to the things the new president was going to do. You have heard talk of him as though he were going to be a general and take control of the forces. That is not the figure which to my mind expresses the relationship which must exist between us. We must work together as a great company of co-operators, to build up a great institution. The success of the institution will depend upon the co-operation of all those who have a share and feel a responsibility in its problem and success. Any work of this kind must be the work of a number rather than one individual. This demands from us a common service which means that every one of us shall have an increasing share in this great undertaking and each one of us must make his contribution. What is it we have to do? Is it to build an institution in stone and brick and steel? Yes, but vastly more important it is to build up the ideal of the university.

"Such ideals to be valuable must be flexible and growing. We must first of all exalt research work, this means vitality, growth, and gives ideals. The man of research is the pioneer. Next, we must exalt the function of teaching.

There ought to be no conflict between the two, but unfortunately there is at times. The research man should, for the sake of himself and his object, teach, and the teacher, to be alive and inspiring must do research work. The two types are not in antithesis, they may and should be mutually helpful. Third, the development of executive capacity. The world needs men trained in such lines, and fourth, the University should reach every man, woman and child in the state who needs what the University has to offer. The great problem is to retain the right relation among the values of the parts. The whole question is, how? under the conditions that here exist, how?

"Success must come through team play. Enthusiastic support of each for the whole, and this can come only through the establishment of an ideal and a following of a definite plan to attain that ideal."

Dr. Vincent continued, comparing the institution to a great raft saying, in substance—"The university makes me think of a great raft floating down the river. Its progress is sure for it goes with the current. The men working at the sweeps, unless they work together are quite as apt to impede progress as to aid it, and unless there is a purpose, team play, in their work, the raft is sure to bump up against the bank and while it will not be stopped it will be seriously impeded. So all universities make me think of a raft; a great number of people, each working in his own little sphere and little progress being made unless the efforts of all is co-ordinated and made to tell for progress according to some such definite plan. I look upon a university president as one to call the signals and secure team play, according to signals to be determined by co-operative study by all concerned and not arbitrarily imposed by the leader."

"The University is going to go on, we cannot stop it, but we can guide it and keep it in the center of the river and make its progress more consistent and the institution itself more efficient for service."

"I agree with what the President has

told me of you, for I know what he said of me and so am able to rate you properly. If you were the perfect beings he has described, I should resign at once and if I were the creature he has described you certainly could not get along with me.

"But as individuals we must do our work well and in a spirit of comradeship. I have the highest hope and can see most attractive pictures of the future as we go on together in comradeship.

"I have not made a speech in which great policies are outlined for I am not in a position to outline great policies. I am going to be a comrade and to be of what service I can be in this great new institutional effort in which personality must merge itself in co-operative effort, and in which the ideal of the university must be built up and find expression in the work accomplished.

"The one thing that must be borne in mind as the highest aim for the university is that it should foster strength of character and high ideals and translate them into human conduct.

"If we have problems they are the problems of every day that must be solved on the highest plane we can reach. We cannot make a student body idealistic except as we translate the problems of personal life, education and personal loyalty into terms of highest idealism.

"May we all be true to the great responsibilities which these men have laid upon us. May their example and personality inspire us to march on courageously, loyally and co-operatively to triumph."

In the absence of President Lind, Mr. Butler, of the Board of Regents spoke. He said that he was in a business that was supposed to call for the exercise of his lungs, but that he had never been up against such terrific competition as on this occasion. He said, "When I came into the room this evening I consulted with B. F. Nelson who has been trailing Dr. Vincent about during the day, and asked

him what I should say—deny it; keep silent; or, own up. When President Northrop had finished I had decided to keep silent, but when Dr. Vincent was through I had decided to own up—we did it." Mr. Butler said that his chief reason for being a regent was his infinite capacity for being steered and that he had never but once disagreed with President Northrop, and that was when he handed in his resignation.

Turning to Dr. Vincent, Mr. Butler said, "There are all kinds of people in this great state of Minnesota and each new person you meet you will think better than those you have met before. The human race in a single generation, here in the upper valley of the Mississippi, has made greater progress than ever before in a single generation in the history of the world. It is a strange fact, that though most of them never had college training they have a most unusual devotion to education. Only one state in the union has a greater school fund, and that state is Texas.

The Regents of the University are devoted to the school system of the state as a whole. We want the schools of the state to be the best possible. We want to see better buildings and equipment and better teachers in them that the children of the state who never reach the high school or the University may have the best training possible for their needs, and have a better show to become good men and useful citizens. Drawing from a student body of such preparation the University can become the greatest university in the country, during the administration which you are about to begin. Never has a college president faced such possibilities as you face today. Presidents Folwell and Northrop had their opportunities, such as few men have had, and they have left their impress upon the institution, which is as broad and tolerant as the daylight. They have had their opportunity and have made the most of it and their influence will be felt for generations to come. The good they have done cannot be measured. You have the great-

est opportunity before any man in educational work in this land today."

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Butler said that he believed that proper university spirit could only be attained through the establishment of dormitories for both men and women and that he believed the people of the state were ready to provide them.

The meeting was a notable one and closed a day of wonderful activity on the part of Dr. Vincent. Between the morning meeting with the students and faculty in chapel and the evening with the faculty he talked to the students of the department of agriculture who packed their chapel to its utmost limit. He made the same sort of a hit with the students of that department that he made with the faculty and students on the campus. He captured the whole institution in a single day, and when he left for Chicago last Saturday evening, he took with him the best wishes of every man, woman and child he had come in contact with during the day.

#### THE PIONEER PRESS "GRAFT" STORY.

The Sunday (January 15) Pioneer Press had a two-page article prepared by the assistant Sunday editor, who is a graduate of Carleton college and a night law student at the University.

The story is written with a definite attempt on the part of the writer to be fair. The display, for which he was not responsible, leaves an unpleasant impression which is but natural, since it deals with a subject which has no pleasant features. To one who will take the time to read the whole article, it will carry the impression, not so much that the spirit of "graft" is wide-spread but that the determination to get rid of what graft there is is the aim of many students who are definitely organized to fight graft and other evils which are always more or less prevalent among students, simply because

they are human beings and subject to the same weaknesses as humanity.

The whole situation is to our minds, hopeful rather than otherwise. The recent action of the Regents in creating a committee to direct the business plans of the various student organizations, goes right to the root of the matter and applies the remedy in the way of prevention of "graft" rather than punishment of it after it has shown itself.

The action of the senior class president, Frederick Ware, is heading a movement to weed out all traces of graft in the conduct of the business affairs of that class is a movement that is significant of better things to come.

#### SONGS WANTED.

W. W. Norton, Ed. '09, director of music in the University of North Dakota, has in hand the preparation of a Minnesota song book. He would like suggestions from any alumnus of the University concerning songs to be included in this book. He particularly desires class songs that have made a hit in their time and would also like any other characteristic Minnesota songs whether class songs or not. Any alumnus who is interested in this matter and who can give Mr. Norton the information desired should correspond with him, addressing him care of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

#### THE CARIBOU GROUP.

The caribou group of the zoology museum, which was announced in the last previous issue of the *Weekly*, is not yet quite completed. It may be some two weeks before it is entirely completed, but a number of those who are interested have seen this group,

and as a result, two gentlemen have promised additional groups prepared along the same line for the museum. The names of these gentlemen are not to be announced for the present but one is to prepare and present a group representing the deer family and another gentleman will prepare and present a group representing the Rocky Mountain sheep. Several others are considering the proposition of presenting various other groups to the University, all of which goes to show the absolute necessity of providing the University with a suitable place for exhibition purposes and also where they can be safe from fire. Such groups are exceedingly valuable and it would be almost impossible to replace them and many persons who would otherwise be interested in providing such things for the University, hesitate about doing it when they know that the danger of fire is always immanent.

#### **DR. FOLWELL AND FAMILY IN WASHINGTON.**

Dr. and Mrs. William Watts Folwell and Miss Folwell, '85, will be in Washington, D. C. after February 2nd. They will make their home at the "Donald" 1012 13th St. N. W.

#### **CHICAGO ALUMNI AFFAIR.**

The Minnesota alumni living in Chicago are going to get together for a dinner Friday, February 10th, with "some good guests," names to be announced later. Any Chicago alumni who have not joined the association or who have not had notices of these meetings should write to H. C. Estep, Monadnock Block. The officers of the Association are anxious to get hold of the names of every alumnus and former student of the University living in or near Chicago.

#### **HIBBING COMMERCIAL CLUB ACTIVE.**

The Commercial Club of Hibbing, Minn, is actively interested in promoting the proposition to secure from the legislature a special appropriation for the support of the school of mines, that is, to make the item in the omnibus bill providing for the school of mines a separate item. For many years the state has been appropriating a small sum for the maintenance of the school of mines, a sum entirely inadequate for the purpose. The regents this year have requested of the legislature an appropriation of \$25,000 annually for the support of the school of mines and the work in electrical engineering.

#### **ALUMNI AT THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.**

Kelsey S. Chase, the recently appointed superintendent of banks, is back of a movement to organize a branch of the general alumni association at the State Capitol building. The following are members of the two branches of the Legislature at the present session.

In the senate are: O. A. Lende, '01, Law '03, from Lyon county; Henry N. Benson, Law '95, from St. Peter; A. J. Rockne, Law '94, from Zumbrota; Victor L. Johnson, Law '95, from Center City; J. D. Denegre, 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 Fosseen, Law '95, and Carl Wallace, Law '97, all from the Minneapolis districts.

The house of representatives contains 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 Hopkins, of Fairfax.

Among those permanently located at the building are: S. G. Iverson, state auditor, Kelsey S. Chase, superintendent of banks, Alex James, assistant attorney general, Frank N. Stacy, in the office of the public examiner, J. A. O. Preuss, insurance commissioner, Mr. Stone, office of attorney general, W. A. Simonton, chief clerk of the senate, Edith Patch, with the tax commission, I. A. Caswell, clerk of the supreme court, J. G. Winkjer, of the state dairy department.

There are doubtless a number of other alumni about the building whose names we have missed, who will be discovered when the proposition to organize such an association becomes public.

#### "HOME, SWEET HOME" IN GERMAN.

The following is a translation of "Home, Sweet Home," into German, made by Robert Nix, '80. Mention of the death of Mr. Nix was made in the *Weekly* some time ago. The translation speaks for itself.

Ruht auch auf Palaesten und Marmor  
der Blick,  
Das Herz sehnt sich immer zur Heimat  
zurueck;

Der Zauber des Glueckes umstrickt uns  
nur dort,

Die Heimat ersetzt uns kein anderer  
Ort.

Ach, Heimat, lieb' Heimat; Heimat,  
lieb' Heimat!

Das Herz sehnt sich immer zur Hei-  
mat zurueck.

Von der Heimat verbannt lockt nicht  
fremdlaend'sche Pracht,

Mich ziehts zu der Heutte mit Stroh  
ueberdacht;

Dort sangen die Voeglein und flogen  
mir zu,

Gib diese mit wieder und Frieden und  
Ruh.

Ach, Heimat. &c.

#### TO THANK PRESIDENT NOR- THROP.

At a meeting of the presidents of Minnesota colleges to settle upon a candidate to be named for the Rhodes Scholarship, held December 23rd, 1910.

President Bridgman asked for the privilege of the floor in order to express on behalf of the Commission and himself the appreciation of the great work President Northrop had done for education in Minnesota. He thanked President Northrop for the uniform fairness and courtesy with which he, the president of a great state institution, had treated the representatives of the smaller colleges. President Bridgman said that Dr. Northrop had never treated them in a patronizing way, but with rare consideration and kindness had uniformly recognized them as equals. He also expressed the wish that President Northrop might live for many years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors and the gratitude of his friends.

By a unanimous standing vote the Commission endorsed these sentiments.

On motion these resolutions were ordered spread upon the Minutes of the Commission, and a copy of them sent to Dr. Northrop.

#### DR. GRAY IN DULUTH.

Professor John H. Gray, of the department of political science, gave an address before the Y. M. C. A. of Duluth last Friday evening. The subject of the address was "Industrial education," with special attention to agricultural education.

#### A EUROPEAN SUMMER TRAVEL CLASS.

Alumni who are planning a trip abroad this summer should communicate with Dr. Samuel N. Reep of the department of Sociology and Anthropology who is organizing a class for both pleasure and instruction. The plan is to visit the principal countries of Europe going from one to another making a comparative study of the social institutions and people of each.

Many people tour Europe every year who return without any scientific knowledge of the social institutions and people of the countries through which they pass. They have seen the scenery and have been impressed with some of the peculiar customs and languages, all of which presents to their minds a confused mass of unorganized material. It is the plan to provide lectures which will call attention to the most important points of sociology and anthropological interest. The itinerary will probably include a stop at Gibraltar, seeing Africa from this point, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England and Scotland. Some of the places of interest visited will be Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Como, Geneva, Interlaken, Lucerne, Mayence, The Rhine, Cologne, Am-

sterdam, The Hague, Antwerp, Brussels, Paris, London, Stratford-on-Avon, Edinburg and Glasgow. The return trip will probably include Canada via the beautiful St. Lawrence River. The party will be limited in membership. Even if the demand should be large the number will likely be limited to fifteen or twenty. If successful the party will sail soon after the University closes in the spring and return shortly before fall semester opens.

#### MacLEAN RESIGNS.

President George Edwin MacLean of the state University of Iowa, formerly of English in the University of Minnesota, has resigned the presidency of the Iowa Institution. It is said that Mr. MacLean expects to take a position on the Carnegie Endowment board although no official announcement has been made of the same.

#### THE SHORT COURSE FOR FARMERS.

The short course for men actively engaged in farming as been opened in connection with the department of agriculture. The work began January 14th and will continue through February 11th. The subjects offered in this course include, agricultural chemistry; agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy stock judging, dressing and curing meats, economic entomology, farm accounts, farm botany, farm horticulture, farm implements, farm mechanics, physics and farm drainage, poultry, soils, veterinary science and workshop hints.

The work is so arranged that every minute of the time of every student is profitably spent. Classes are held in the morning and early afternoon and the balance of the day is given up to practical work. A noted agricultural

expert has been secured for each week of the course and the four men engaged are: Lee C. Corbett of the horticulture division of the department of agriculture. Mr. Corbett is the author of many treatises on garden produce in which he has specialized. His lectures were upon "potatoes," "onions," "cabbages," and "tomatoes." Josiah E. Wing, of Mechanicsville, Ohio, the agricultural journalist; Wm. J. Spillman, of the bureau of plant industry, U. S. Department of agriculture. Professor Haecker of the department of dairy husbandry; Professor George P. Grout, animal husbandry; Professor Boss, agriculture; Professor Hoagland, agricultural chemistry; A. D. Johnston blacksmithing; H. B. White, carpentering and Anna M. Smith, farm books, will all give instruction throughout the course in their specialties. Mondays during the session of the course will be reserved for trips to points of special interest, to those attending in the course in the Twin Cities.

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#### MINNESOTA FARMER'S LIBRARY SERIES.

Numbers 11 and 12 of the Minnesota Farmers' Library series have recently been mailed to the farmers of Minnesota. No. 11 is devoted to dressing and curing meat for farm use. The bulletin is prepared by W. H. Tomhave, Ag. '07, and D. A. Gaumnitz, Ag. '04. The bulletin is well illustrated and is said to be the best bulletin of its kind ever issued and there is considerable demand for the same from outside Minnesota. The bulletin discusses the handling of the various animals raised on the farm for meat and includes the proper care of the animal before killing proper methods of killing, dressing and caring for the meat whether to be used fresh or cured.

No. 12 is devoted to the feeding of dairy cows and is prepared by Professor T. L. Haecker of the department of dairy husbandry and animal nutrition. Professor Haecker tells what has been accomplished upon the University farm through the proper care and feeding of common breeds of cows so that in some cases the annual production from the cow has been increased as high as twenty dollars a year. The bulletin speaks of the food values of various feeds in common use by the farmers and gives a table explaining how much feed should be given cows of various weights and also the composition of feed for various cows in order to secure the largest production of butter fat.

These bulletins are for free distribution among the people of Minnesota who care to receive them. A post card addressed to Dean Albert F. Woods, St. Anthony Park, Minn. will secure future issues of the bulletin for any one desiring the same.

---

#### TO TALK POULTRY.

Professor Chapman of the department of agriculture will offer a short course in poultry raising to the people of Duluth and that vicinity some time during the winter. A similar course offered last year at Barnum, Minn, resulted in great good to the farmers who attended.

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#### EXPERIMENTING ALONG NEW LINES.

Professor D. A. Gaumnitz of the department of agriculture has been conducting experiments for some months past in the feeding of work horses. Strange as it may seem practically no investigational work along this line has been previously conducted. The experiment has gone far enough for

Professor Gaumnitz to determine beyond doubt that most work horses are over-fed from thirty to fifty or more per cent. The investigations have included the horses owned by fifty-four of the largest business firms of the Twin Cities and the stables at Fort Snelling. These firms use all the way from 50 to 550 horses each and at Fort Snelling there are 600 horses. Reports indicate that these horses are fed as high as 30 pounds of hay per horse each day where 12 to 19 pounds would have been amply sufficient. 15 pounds is considered a normal feed. It is easy to see what a waste this has entailed upon the owners of the horses, in many cases it would amount to as much as \$40 per horse per year. In one case where 350 horses are used the waste in hay alone amounts to \$10,000 per year. The waste in feeding grain amounts to all the way from 33 to 40 per cent.

The proper grain ration is even more uncertain than a proper hay ration but Professor Gaumnitz expects to be able to establish before his experiments are completed, a pretty definite standard of feeding for working horses. The U. S. government has established a maximum ration for all horses used in its service. This maximum ration has been made large enough so as to be sure that no horse is underfed, and as this maximum ration plan has resulted in all horses being fed the maximum ration a large per cent of the horses in the government employ are overfed. The work which Professor Gaumnitz has been doing along this line is parallel with what Professor Haecker has been doing in animal nutrition and milk production.

#### To Develop Minnesota Apple.

Mr. Arthur Brackett, in charge of the state experimental fruit farm at

Lake Minnetonka, recently made an address before the apple growers of the Minnetonka district in the town hall at Long Lake. Mr. Brackett believes that with proper cultivation and care Minnesota can beat Oregon in the production of apples, that is, produce a better grade of apples than are produced in Oregon. The meeting was called to discuss how it would be possible to improve the quality and make the apple crop in the district of Lake Minnetonka more profitable.

#### MINNESOTA LOSES FIRST CONFERENCE GAME.

Minnesota met Illinois in basketball on the Armory floor last Friday evening and lost the first conference game by a score of 18 to 17. Minnesota led throughout the game until the last moment when Illinois got the lead and when the whistle blew the score stood as reported, 18 to 17. Wanless was not in the game and this doubtless weakened the Gophers. Hall of the Illinois team won the game for his team with a basket from the center of the floor. Minnesota seemed to have hard luck in making connection with the basket. In the general game Minnesota seemed to have the better of Illinois, but when it came to making baskets Illinois had the lead.

#### PERSONALS.

'88—John O. Morris has just brought his experiments in sugar making machinery to a successful completion. On the evening of January 1st white granulated sugar direct from sugar cane was produced for the first time in history. The experiment was conducted at Madison, Wis.

'10 Law—Karl Finkelnburg is a member of the firm of Finkelnburg and Finkelnburg lawyers, practicing at Winona, Minn.



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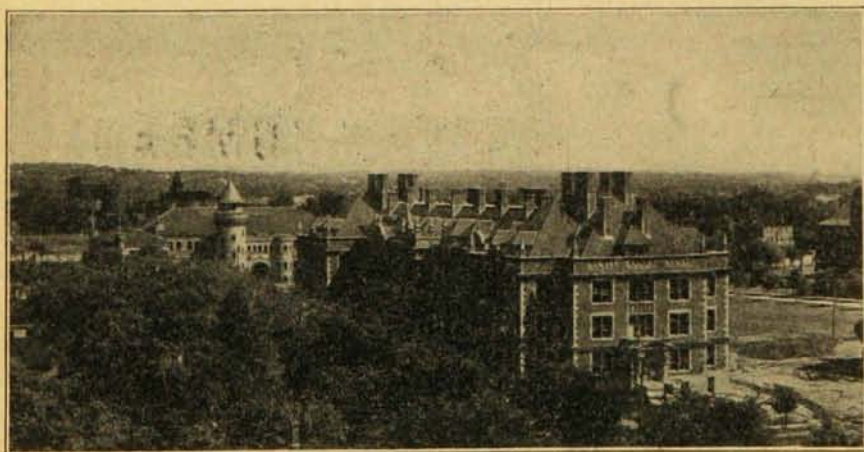
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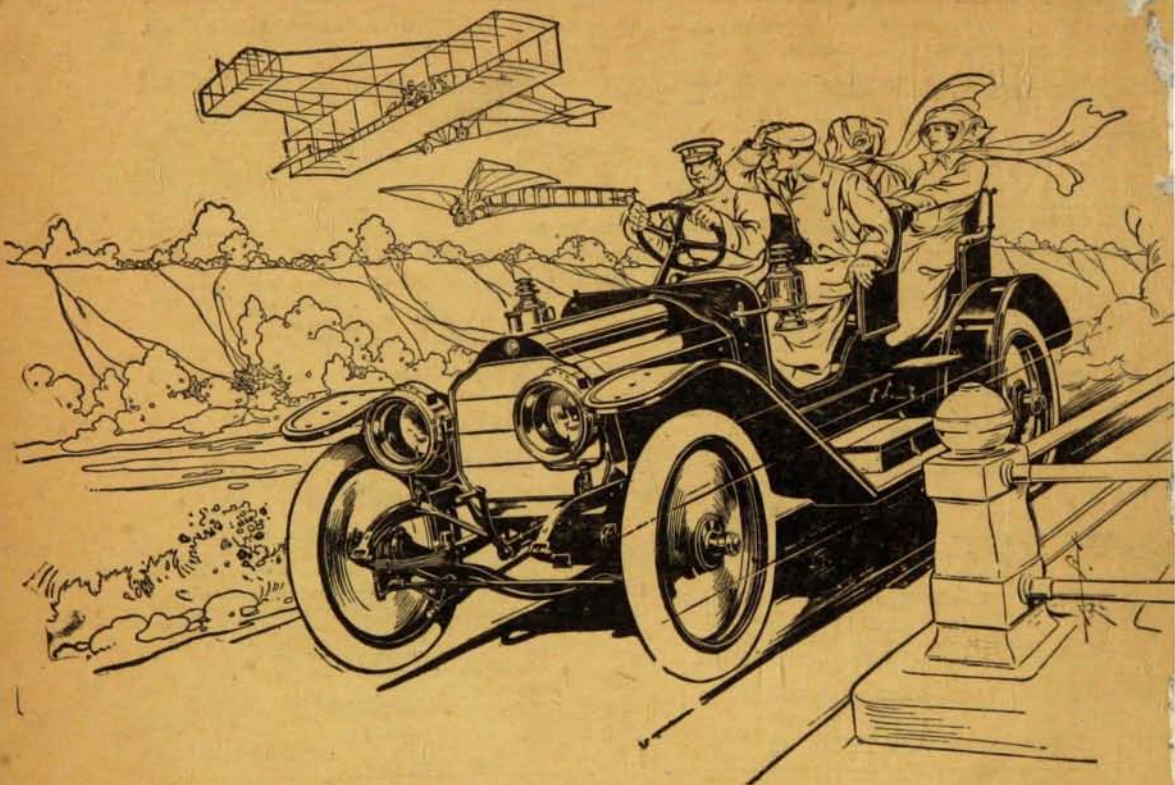
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Vol. X

January 30, 1911

No. 19



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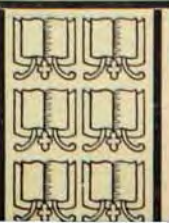
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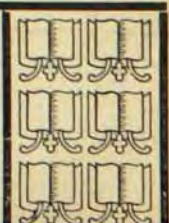
Henry Martyn Williamson  
 Horticulturist.



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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.

FRANK C. TODD, M. D., '92.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Facts concerning the eight annual meeting of the General Alumni Association.

Date—February 16th, 6 o'clock p. m.

Place—Donaldson's tea rooms.

Price—\$1.50 per plate—Cash must accompany order for tickets.

Music—Faculty Glee Club.

Guests of honor—President and Mrs. Northrop, President-elect and Mrs. Vincent.

Program—Business meeting—short, during dinner hour.

Speeches—President Northrop, President-elect Vincent, Chelsea J. Rockwood, '79, Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Senator O. A. Lende, '01, Law '03.

Limit—Only FIVE HUNDRED can be provided for at the tables—the attendance last year reached this number.

Invitations—Alumni, former students, members of the board of regents and faculty with their wives or husbands are invited.

Reservations—Alumni living outside Minneapolis should write at once and make reservations. No special notice will be sent to them. Reservations will be made in the order received—cash must accompany order—as there will doubtless be more than five hundred who will desire to attend the meeting—reservations should be made early to make sure of securing a plate. Special notice to the alumni living in Minneapolis will be sent out this week.

Pass the word along to your friends and help to make this a rousing meeting. The affair is to be informal and the men are expected to come directly from their places of business to the meeting.

Last year there were five hundred in attendance and doubtless more will want to attend this year, as it is to be the first

opportunity for the alumni to meet and greet President-elect and Mrs. Vincent.

### BILL PASSES HOUSE.

The first bill affecting the University passed the House last Wednesday by a vote of 71 to 44.

The bill carries the following items:

First: For deficiency in the university maintenance fund for the biennial period ending July 31, 1911, one hundred thirty thousand dollars.

Second: For increased cost of the Engineering building, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Third: For the equipment of Engineering building forty thousand dollars.

Fourth: For the equipment of the Engineering Laboratory thirty-five thousand dollars.

Fifth: For increased cost of Millard Hall sixty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

Sixth: For increased cost of the Anatomy Building forty-three thousand three hundred forty-two dollars.

Seventh: For the equipment of Anatomy Building eighty-four thousand dollars.

Eighth: For the equipment of the new Millard Hall seventy-five thousand dollars.

Ninth: For the equipment of the Elliott Memorial Hospital fifty-four thousand dollars.

Tenth: For maintenance of the Elliott Memorial Hospital during the year ending July 31, 1911, thirty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

The vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

Yeas—Aker, Anderson, Andrew, Bothroyd, Borgen, Bouck, Brown, G. W., Brown, L. D., Burnquist, Campbell, Clarke, Congdon, Conley, Converse, Davies, Davis, Diessner, Dunn, R. C., Ferguson, Fowler, Fuchs, Greene, Healy, Henion, Hoffman, Holmberg, Hopkins, Hurley, Jelinek, Johnson, J. T., Knapp, Kneeland, Knutson, Kunze, Lee, S. N., Lennon, Lundeen, Lydiard, McKenzie, McNeil, Mattson, Mettling, Morton, Nolan, Nye, O'Brien, O'Neill, Orr, Palmer, Papke, Perry, Peters, Peterson, J. E., Peterson, O., Pfaender, Reed, Ribenack, Rice, Rines, Robertson, Saggau, Schuler, Skartum, Spooner, Sullivan, Thielen, Untiedt, Washburn, Webb, Westcott, White—71.

Nays—Anderson, A. V., Anderson, J. J., Christie, Crane, Denzer, Edwards, Farley, Frankson, Hafften, Harding, Hauge, Herzberg, Hillman, Holten, Johnson, C. E., Johnson, J. N., Just, Keefe, Kelly, Klemer, Lee, I. J., Lee, J. F., Libera, Lindberg, McDonald, McMartin, Moriarity, Nelson, A., Nelson, H., Nygren, Peterson, A. J., Putnam, Robinson, Rustad, Sampson, Stone, W. T., Sulerud, Utech, Voxland, Warner, C. H., Warner, E., Whiting, Wisniewski—44.

### WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

From the report just made to the Legislature by the Board of Regents.

Income for year ending June 30, 1910: (not including \$128,000 borrowed and repaid.)

Interest items .....	\$ 16,177.01
U. S. Government .....	68,000.00
Building appropriation .....	231,372.48
Special appropriation .....	96,646.79
2-7 mill tax .....	743,585.00
Agricultural institutes .....	20,000.00
University extension .....	32,000.00
Transfer and insurance .....	11,828.56
From University bursar .....	420,542.93
Current expense appropriation..	100,000.00
Cancelled draft .....	90.87
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,740,243.64</b>
Expenditures .....	\$1,669,920.05
Balance, July 1st, 1910.....	\$ 126,211.52

This includes balance from the previous year.

Some of the chief items of expense follow:

College of letters and science..	\$ 469,806.66
College of agriculture and experiment station .....	339,851.24
College of engineering .....	146,710.55
Extension .....	64,285.75
General library .....	50,593.25
College of law .....	29,315.35
General account .....	47,958.81
Administration .....	41,673.16
Library supplies .....	37,928.21
Other smaller items making up a total of .....	\$1,669,920.06

It will be observed that the amount for current expense items appropriated by the state, for an institution with 4947 students, was last year \$843,585.00.

#### For The Year Ending June 30th, 1910

Professors .....	98
Associate professors .....	22
Assistant professors .....	76
Instructors .....	137
Total force of instruction....	333

This is an increase of 24.8% in the staff of instruction for the biennial period.

The enrollment .....4947  
An increase in enrollment for the period of 23%.

The average salary paid at Wisconsin, during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910 was—

77 professors .....	\$2,954.55
23 associate professors ..	2,147.83
74 assistant professors ..	1,735.14
132 instructors .....	1,126.80
<b>306 total average .....</b>	<b>\$1,826.59</b>

Average increase for the period 5.6%.

#### The New Schedule.

The Board of Regents of Wisconsin has adopted the following schedule of salaries as a normal salary scale for the future:

The budget as adopted and put into force for the current year is as follows:

79 professors .....	3,067.72
34 associate professors .....	2,188.24
75 assistant professors .....	1,746.89
143 instructors .....	1,181.19
331 total average .....	1,871.79

This makes the total salary roll for instruction purposes alone \$619,561.49.

The details of the new schedule follow:

"Instructors, first year appointment, \$1,000; increase \$100 a year to \$1,500.

Assistant professors, first appointment for three years, \$1,750; second appointment for three years, \$2,000.

Associate professors, first two years, \$2,250; second two years, \$2,500; and third two years and thereafter, \$2,750.

Professors, \$3,000; after three years, \$3,250; after five years, \$3,500; (Provided that those professors whose salaries are \$2,500 be increased to \$2,700; those at \$2,700 to \$2,850; those at \$2,850 to \$3,000; and increases in these cases are to be made each year until the standard of \$3,000 is reached; after which the regular rule is to apply.)

Also at the present time there are five men, other than the deans, receiving salaries varying from \$3,800 to \$4,000 but three of these men in addition to their professorial work are directors."

#### Requests for the Coming Biennium.

First on the list is a change from 2/7 to 3/8 of a mill standing tax levy, an increase of 31.5%. On the basis of the valuation of the year closing June 30, 1910 this would produce \$975,955.26, or with the increased valuation above a million dollars a year for an institution with four hundred twenty two less students.

1st—2/7 to 3/8 mill tax, an increase of more than 1/3 when the natural increase in valuation of property is taken into account.

A total of above.....\$2,200,000.00

Educational improvement..... 600,000.00

The University asks for \$300,000 a year for four years.

\*Students buildings..... 500,000.00

Extension .....
 305,000.00 || Historical building ..... | 150,000.00 |

\$3,755,000.00

\*It is suggested that this should be made \$1,000,000 or \$1,000,000 be provided at the rate of \$250,000 a year for the next four years.

The foregoing contains current expense items approximating \$2,600,000.

In closing his report President Van Hise says:



"In conclusion we fully recognize that the state has been liberal to the university, but has not the liberality been fully justified by the results? I conclude by repeating the closing paragraphs of my report of two years ago. It is for the legislature to determine whether the liberality shall continue to the university commensurate with its needs and its opportunities to serve the state. It is clearly the duty of the regents of the University to place before the legislature the needs of the university in order to carry on the work for the students here, in order to do the investigational work, agriculture, engineering and otherwise, demanded by a rapidly growing state, and in order to carry out to the people of the state the knowledge which has been gained here and elsewhere.

"In making statements as to the actual amount of money needed by the university, it has been the aim to be conservative rather than otherwise. If the amounts asked for are granted, it is our confident belief that every dollar will be returned many fold to the state even if the material point of view alone be considered."

#### FACULTY SMOKERS.

In the Journal of January 23rd there appeared a communication scoring the faculty men who smoked at the faculty meeting held at Donaldson's Tea Rooms the previous Saturday night on the occasion of meeting President-elect Vincent. Although the women members of the faculty were present at this meeting, about half the men present smoked. The committee in charge was not blameless in the matter since they had allowed matches to be placed upon the tables, very strongly suggesting that the members might properly indulge in an after-dinner smoke.

We have received, in person, many unfavorable comments from members of the faculty who did not smoke on this occasion—and a letter from an alumna asking us to comment upon the matter. The letter itself states the case fairly and we reproduce it without the signature and say, an editorial and personal, "amen" to the sentiments therein expressed.

"I think the subject of this clipping is worth comment in the Weekly, especially as it was brought to my attention by a member of the Publicity club as an unfavorable comparison with the courtesy of their club.

Of course you know the Publicity club is primarily and fully a men's organization and after their dinners it is the general almost universal custom to smoke but at a recent meeting at which the school principals were invited to be present—not as guests either, but Dutch treat—not a cigar was lighted!

You see I am not a 'faculty lady' so I can't sign the item but our college men

ought to be as courteous as the general business men and as I said—the incident brought unfavorable comment from one of the latter.

So 'for the good reputation of our Alma Mater.'

#### ST. PAUL UNIVERSITY CLUB FORMED.

Last Friday afternoon the committee appointed some time ago to frame constitution and bylaws made its report, as follows:

Article 1. The object of this association shall be to create united interest in the University of Minnesota and to promote its welfare.

Article 2. Section 1. The membership of this association shall be limited to men residents of St. Paul who have matriculated in the University of Minnesota.

Section 2. All applications for membership must be passed upon by the board of directors.

Article 3. Section 1. The officers of this association shall be president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. The duties of these officers shall be such as usually pertained to their respective offices. Said officers to serve until successors are elected and qualified.

Section 2. The management of this association shall be vested in a board of directors, of whom the officers shall constitute three.

Section 3. The majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum.

Article 4. Section 1. The annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of December of each year or on such other date as the board of directors may designate.

Section 2. The officers and the board of directors shall be elected at the annual meeting.

Section 3. Any vacancy in office or on the board of directors shall be filled by such board.

Article 5. Dues of this association shall be one dollar (\$1), to be paid in advance.

These articles may be amended at any regular or special meeting by a majority vote.

It was decided the new organization be named "St. Paul Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota." The society will not incorporate. The by-laws, will be submitted to all members at the first regular meeting to be held in the near future. It is expected this meeting will be combined with a banquet in honor of Dr. George E. Vincent, the new president of the State University. Mr. Frankel wrote to Dr. Vincent asking him if he will be able to come to St. Paul some time the latter part of February. The date of the affair depends upon Dr. Vincent's reply.

The "Committee of Seven" will meet

again at the office of H. D. Frankel, Wednesday afternoon, February 1, at 5 o'clock, and definite plans for the first meeting and banquet will be discussed.

Those composing the committee are H. D. Frankel, C. L. Sommers, local regent; Price Wickersham, H. W. Kingston, Dr. Judd Goodrich, John B. Sanborn and E. O. Wergedahl.

The meeting was held at the office of H. D. Frankel in the N. G. A. Bank building.

#### EVENING COURSES.

Four new courses of general interest are to be given by the university department of economics and political science in its second semester evening classes. The interest which the people of the twin cities have taken in the evening work has made this imperative. The courses will be begun Feb. 6.

A new course of sixteen lectures on "Municipal problems," by Professor Carl W. Thompson, will treat all the important phases of city life. The characteristics of the modern city, its structure and development, the housing problem, the city poor, the workhouse, the distribution of population, sanitation, and the different problems arising in connection with the governmental machinery and economic life of the city, will be handled. They will be given Thursday evening of each week.

"The current problems of the day" will be discussed in a course of sixteen lectures by the same speaker. The series includes: Three lectures on the labor problem, with a discussion of the legislative programs of the modern labor union; the Canadian industrial disputes act, the workingmen's compensation; three lectures on capitalistic monopolies, including their organization, regulation, and economic significance; three lectures on the railway problem, treating rates, capitalization and taxation; three on taxation, with special reference to the general property, corporation, and inheritance taxes; one on commercial crises; and three on the rural problem, taking up the social and educational questions and the need of co-operation. A lecture will be given each Tuesday evening.

The interest taken by the bank clerks and business men in the evening business courses has led the division to add two classes in accounting and commercial law; one, "The principles of accounting," and the other, "The law of business associations." Both are given by Professor C. H. Preston.

Results of the first semester's work of the department of economics and political science, compared with the work of other years, show a remarkable growth. From a relatively unimportant division, three years ago, it has become one of the most important.

In three years the attendance has almost trebled. In 1907-08 there were 486 students registered for work in economics and political science; for the semester just ending, there were 1,128 men and women registered. Of these, 909 were men and 201 were women. The growth has been progressive. In 1908-09, the registration was 787; in 1909-10 it was 904.

#### ATHLETIC ALUMNAE ORGANIZATION.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Harriet Van Bergen Deering, the alumnae of the University who are specially interested in women's athletics in the University, have decided to form an alumnae athletic association. The purpose of organization being to assist those who are now active in athletics among the University women and interest those who have been in the days gone by. The women who are interested in the establishment of this organization desire to keep track of those who were interested in the particular things they were so much interested in while in college and feel that such an organization will bring about more frequent meetings. They also feel that there is an opportunity to show their interest in athletics for women at the University at the present time and possibly to be of decided service. Ethel Chase, of the senior class, entertained a number of the alumnae at the Tri-Delt house, affording an opportunity for an informal consultation concerning the proposed organization. The next meeting is to be held at Alice Shevlin Hall, Saturday February 4th at 2:30 p. m. at which the forming of an organization will be discussed and an organization probably effected. The movement is in charge of the women in the University who are actively interested in athletics. The committee is very anxious to reach all graduates or former students of the University who were specially interested in athletics for women while in the University and in case any one is missed in the special notices they are sending out, they desire them to take this notice as a personal invitation to be present. The following were present at the first meeting: Mrs. D. Draper Dayton, Mrs. Walton Thorp, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Albert Gould, Miss Mary Longbrake, Mrs. Fred Burgan, Miss Rose Marie Schaller, Miss Isable Dunn, Miss Caro Brown, Miss Brockway, Miss Marjorie Simmons, Miss Helena Fitzsimmons, Miss Merle Higley, Miss Winifred A. Tunell, Miss Ethel Chase, Mrs. William C. Deering, Margaret Van Bergen and Helen Drew. Any one who is especially interested should communicate with Mrs. Deering by letter at 51 N 15th St., or call her up by N. W. phone, Nic. 2265.

'83—Janet Nunn is in the library at Spokane, Wash. Her address is Administration Building, public library.

'98, Mines '01—John Taresh has recently changed his address from Oak Park, Calif. to 2007 J Street, Sacramento, Calif.

'93—Phil. T. Megaarden has gone to Petersburg, Alaska to take charge of the Pacific Coast and Norway Packing Co. at that place.

### THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

We are publishing on the front cover of this issue a picture of both members of the first graduating class of the University. Both members are living at the present time and actively engaged in business and professional work: Dr. Eustis is practicing medicine at Owatonna, Minn. and Mr. Williamson is interested in fruit growing and horticultural work at Portland, Ore. It will be interesting to all alumni to know something of the first commencement held at the University when these two gentlemen received their degrees. The following is reprinted from the Minneapolis Daily Tribune of June 20, 1873.

"Although it is now twenty-two years since the charter of the University was granted, the institution was only first opened as a preparatory school in 1867. Yesterday she celebrated her first commencement. She now has her alumni, and consequently is entitled to a place among the colleges and universities of the land. Her past has been stormy, and attended with many hardships; her future is full of promise and hope.

A very large audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Academy of Music, Friday, to witness the Commencement exercises. On the stage were Governor Austin, Ex-Governor Sibley, Ex-Governor Marshall, the Regents of the University, the faculty, the graduating class and the University choir. The splendid regimental band of twenty-three pieces, of the 20th Infantry, under the leadership of Prof. C. Wolf was stationed in the gallery, and played several pieces in excellent style.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Professor Jabez Brooks, D. D., after which the University choir sang an anthem.

Mr. Henry Martin Williamson, one of the graduating class, then delivered an able address on 'the University,' opening with a brief 'salutatory,' and concluding as follows: 'From present indications, I trust, however, that already the people of Minneapolis are taking greater interest in the University, and that from here the infection may spread until the whole State feels a proper enthusiasm for their University. Our climate, and the fact that we are not like most of our sister States—cursed with a dozen starving institutions disgracing the name University—are circumstances

peculiarly favorable for building up here a great University; and if we concentrate all our means and affections upon our University, we shall make it one which will be worthy of the name, and an honor to the State.'

The next address was delivered by the other member of the class of '73, Mr. Warren Clark Eustis, which was full of thought and earnestness. \* \* \* The oration was concluded with the following farewell words:

'Fellow students, preserve untarnished the fair name of our rising University. Frown down all distinctions that are not based upon moral and intellectual worth. Make our Alma Mater all that an intelligent and progressive State has a right to expect, the true centre of her educational system, the source of her richest blessings, and the mightiest agent in promoting her intellectual and material advancement.'

The Hon. A. S. Welch, L. L. D., President of the Iowa State Agricultural College, then delivered an able address upon 'Higher education in its transition state.' The following paragraph contains the keynote of the performance:

'The learned professions and literary callings were long ago fully provided for. I would not pluck one leaf from the laurels they have gained, nor cut a single branch from their established courses. I would simply ask for the grand industrial sciences and useful arts, which have so quickened the civilization of our era, co-ordinate opportunities and co-ordinate rank. While the learning which finds its home in our universities lends effective utterance to the sublime truths of the pulpit, and logical acumen to the labors of the bar, let it also help every industrial enterprise whose object it is to restore the earth to the beauty and the glory of its primeval paradise. Let it feed and clothe millions with more healthful food and warmer fabrics. Let it repeat everywhere the miracle of the loaves and fishes. Let it furnish the mechanic with better tools, better methods, and better machinery. Let it stimulate industry and cleave the wave of every sea with its traffic. Let it beautify the surrounding landscape, crown the hills with nobler dwellings, cover the fields with more nutritious grasses and finer herbs, replace the wilderness with the waving harvest, bring every farm to the topmost limit of its producing capacity, and preside over every process by which the dead mold is changed into the marketable product.

'For when it shall have done all this, and much more, with detailed completeness, then will the University, from which it emanates, have accomplished the ends of a universal philanthropy.'

### Conferring the Degrees.

Hon. J. S. Pillsbury, President of the

Board of Regents, then spoke as follows:

**Regent Pillsbury's Remarks.**

'Ladies and Gentlemen:—You are aware of the object for which we are gathered together. The citizens of Minnesota have watched with warm hearts the growth of their young University. After much waiting we rejoice to hear on this auspicious morning the voices of her first born sons. They bear proof of diligent study and thorough instruction. We congratulate the gentlemen of the faculty upon this living testimony of their ability and zeal. The Board of Regents accept from them these candidates for the honors of graduation, and in behalf of this governing board, I now officially direct the President of the University to confer upon each of these young men the proper diploma of the University of Minnesota.'

President Folwell then conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on each of the graduating class in turn, speaking in the customary Latin.

As it may be interesting to many to know the form of the first diploma given by the University, we copy it;

**UNIVERSITATIS MINNESOTENSIIUM  
PROCURATORES, OMNIBUS HAS  
LITERAS PERLECTURIS,  
SALUTEM:**

Sciatis, quod N. M., studiis omnibus quae and gradum primum spectant, peractis, usitatio more a professoribus tentatis, comprobatusque, Titulo, Graduque Baccalaurei, in Artibus, nobis auctoribus propalam adornatus est condecoratusque; simulac ei data sunt fruenda, jura, privilegia, honores, atque dignitates, quae hic aut usum gentium ad eundem gradum pertinent.

Cujus in rei testimonium, hasce literas, Sigillo Universitatis atque Praesidis necnon Professorum quorum refert chirographis muniendas curavimus.

Datum ex Aedibus Universitatis die—  
Junii, Anno Domini,—Reipublicae Americanae—Universitatis—  
(L.S.) \_\_\_\_\_, Praeses.

\_\_\_\_\_, Procuratores.  
\_\_\_\_\_, Professores.

The President then addressed the graduating class, concluding as follows:

'Do not leave college hoping for or expecting any grand career or brilliant success; but go, resolved simply to take your honest share of the work of your generation, to obey ever the call of duty, and to "keep innocence, for that shall bring a man peace at the last."

Suffer me to remind you that your instruction in the University has been at large public expense, both State and national. You will not forget this beneficent, but your gratitude will increase with your age, and your ability to make returns for it. The state and the nation expect every man to do his duty, but they have especial claims upon such as you. Neglect

therefore no duty of citizenship, nor refuse any clear call to public service. I ask that you will remain loyal to this University which has not been unkind nor liberal to you. And so your Alma Mater bids you God speed.'

After music by the choir, Vice President Campbell pronounced the benediction, and the exercises closed."

**MEMBERS OF THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS.**

Warren C. Eustis was born June 3rd, 1846, at Kingfield, Maine; he is the son of S. S. and Emily Clark Eustis. His father was a farmer and he attended the district school in Rose township, Ramsey county, Minn., until the age of twenty-one when he entered the University of Minnesota, graduating from the classical course with the first class, that of 1873. He pursued his medical work at Bellevue Hospital Medical college in New York and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1877. Up to recent years he has been a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. While practicing medicine at Farmington he served eight years consecutively on the village council and four years on the board of education. He is a member of the Steele County Medical society, State and American Medical societies and is affiliated with the Baptist Church. He was married July 12th, 1888 to Ellen M. Nelson. They have six children, Stella, Ralph, Irving, Wilma, Carol and Arthur. Since leaving Farmington Dr. Eustis has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Owatonna.

Henry Martyn Williamson was born March 1st, 1851, at Kaposia, an Indian village situated about five miles from St. Paul at it was at that time. This village is now included in the limits of South St. Paul. Mr. Williamson is a son of Thomas Smith and Margaret Poage Williamson. His father was a practicing physician who after ten years of successful practice became a Presbyterian minister in order to become a missionary to the Dakota or Sioux Indians of Minnesota. The reverend Mr. Williamson was the son of William Williamson, who in 1804 with his family and widowed mother, moved from South Carolina to Ohio in order that they might give their slaves their freedom. The family aided two of their slaves in securing a partial college education. Margaret Poage's father, Colonel James Poage, moved from Kentucky to Ohio in 1809 in order to give his slaves their freedom in a free state. Colonel Poage founded the town of Ripley, Ohio, the place at which the heroine of Uncle Tom's Cabin found safety after her escape across the Ohio river. The home of Colonel Poage, both during his lifetime and the lifetime of his widow, Mary Woods Poage, was a known station on the underground railway.

While Mr. Williamson was still a child his parents moved from Kaposia to a new mission station at Pajutazee, or Yellow Medicine, Minn., where they remained until the Indian outbreak of 1862. Later they lived on a farm near St. Peter. Until twelve years of age Mr. Williamson's education was obtained at home. After that he attended the public schools at Traverse and St. Peter and one term each at an academy at Excelsior and a private school at Mankato, Minn. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Williamson entered the preparatory department of the University, completing the same in 1867 when he entered as a freshman in the classical course and graduated in 1873 as a member of the first class. After graduating from the University Mr. Williamson took up the study of law in the offices of Lochren, McNair and Gillfillan and was admitted to practice as an attorney in the courts of Minnesota in 1875, practicing law in Minneapolis until 1878 when he removed to Flandreau, S. D. In 1879 he bought the Moody County Enterprise, a newspaper published at Moody, S. D. and gave up the practice of law. Later, in 1891, he sold the Enterprise and moved to Portland, Ore. where he founded the Rural Northwest, an agricultural paper which afterwards by purchase and consolidation became the Oregon Agriculturist. This Mr. Williamson continued to edit until 1908 when he sold the paper to become secretary of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture. In politics Mr. Williamson has always been a republican and is now a member of the progressive or insurgent portion of that party. He has been a director of public schools, a member of the Constitutional convention of South Dakota, and is at the present time secretary of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture. Mr. Williamson is a mason, a member of the Oregon State horticultural society, Oregon Dairymen's association, an honorary member of the Pacific coast association of nurserymen and an honorary member of the Oregon angora goat breeders' association. In 1876 Mr. Williamson married Helen Mar Ely, who graduated from the University in 1875. Mrs. Williamson is a daughter of Rev. Edward and Jane Wellington Barker Ely. They have two sons, Sumner C., now a deputy collector of customs at Manila, P. I. and William E., assistant postmaster of Portland, Ore.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER.

Last Thursday night the Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner at the Minneapolis Club at which a number of University professors were present and took part in the discussion of the agricultural interests of Minnesota. The question for discussion was "What can the Chamber of Commerce do to assist the farmer to raise larger and better grain crops?"

Dean Bolley of the college of agriculture of North Dakota spoke upon the sub-

ject and among the University people who took part in the discussion were Dean Albert F. Woods, Professors Andrew Boss, A. D. Wilson, E. M. Freeman and John H. Gray. Others who took part were J. L. McCaull, James Ford Bell and A. C. Loring once students at the University.

Dean Woods made a plea for giving every possible encouragement to the work of the Field crop breeders association.

Mr. Loring asserted that the agricultural experiment stations are the greatest power for good and do more good than any other educational institution except the high schools.

Mr. Bell, who at one time was connected with the experiment station, told of the services which the station had rendered the state and also explained that progress along such lines is necessarily slow.

Mr. McCaull explained the reasons for the get-together as the necessity of Minnesota to improve not only the amount of wheat raised but also the grade of wheat so as to produce a better milling grade.

Professor Wilson, superintendent of the Minnesota farmers' institutes, urged the holding of a Minnesota state corn and grain show as the best means of advertising to the world the importance of Minnesota as an agricultural state. He urged particularly the cultivation of corn and showed how the corn crop could be greatly increased to the advantage of Minnesota farmers and explained what had been done in the publicity campaign to get farmers to take more interest in the corn crop.

E. M. Freeman of the department of plant pathology and botany and head of the seed laboratory of the University, urged the great importance of the use of the best possible seed. He explained what he meant by good seed, the fundamental elements being purity and viability. He told what the experiment station was doing to assist in securing good seed and also in the line of fighting noxious weeds.

Professor Boss stated that the solution of Minnesota's problem to secure larger crops and better grain was the education of the farmer to understand that better seed and better methods of agriculture yield larger money returns. He stated that probably twenty thousand farmers of Minnesota are now growing grain from new and improved varieties originated at the experiment station and made an estimate upon a carefully prepared list of observations which indicated that the new varieties are grown upon something like one million acres of land, there being 10,272,000 acres devoted to such crops in Minnesota. He estimated that the increased grain production on this one million acres amounted to at least two and one half million bushels each year which has been secured without any appreciable increase in the cost of production, the two and one half million bushels being practically clear gain except

for the cost of threshing and hauling the extra grain to market.

Toward the close of the meeting a hot discussion was indulged in regarding the recommendations of the regents for money to establish demonstration farms in Minnesota. Dean Woods explained that it would be impossible to establish one of these farms in each county of Minnesota during the coming biennial period because of the lack of proper men to take charge of the work, but said that more money could be used than had been asked for by the regents.

Dr. Gray participated in this discussion and explained the necessity of careful consideration of the whole problem before any action was taken by the members present and the better counsel prevailed. The Chamber of Commerce, however, put itself on record as favoring more money to be spent for the establishment of demonstration farms.

#### MINNESOTANS AT HARVARD.

According to an official announcement recently made at Harvard University, the following graduates of the University of Minnesota are in attendance at Harvard this year.

In the graduate school of arts and sciences, Henry D. Funk, A. M. '03; In the law school Lloyd L. Duxbury, A. B. '08; John H. Ray, Jr. A. B. '08; Max Lowenthal, A. B. '09; Carl A. Carlson, A. B. '10; James E. Dorsey, A. B. '10. In the Medical school, Curys H. Fiske, A. B. '10.

#### SNYDER HEADS COMMITTEE.

University will cut considerable figure in the proposed Minneapolis 1911 Civic Celebration, July 2 to 8. Fred B. Snyder, '81 has been appointed a chairman of a standing committee to secure the cooperation of the University and its alumni.

The celebration is being planned along lines to make it of proportions that will compare with civic celebrations of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo which have attracted national attention within the past two years. There are two special features for each of the seven days which will include the mobilizing here of all of the National Guard of Minnesota, a safe and sane Fourth of July celebration which will be the greatest the northwest has ever seen, a historic pageant, industrial parade, a water fete to celebrate the linking of Lake Calhoun with Lake of the Isles and a mammoth home-coming.

#### CHAPMAN GOES TO KANSAS CITY.

C. A. Chapman, '98, of the firm of Charles E. Walters & Co. who is at present located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has gone to Kansas City, Mo. to take charge of the Kansas City office of this company. The Kansas City office has just been opened, the Walters having purchased the business of Orth-

wein & Matchette Co. The new company is incorporated under the laws of Missouri under the name of the Walters Matchette Co. Mr. Chapman is the vice president of the new company which will have charge of the business of the southwest. The business of the company is to sell banks and to fill positions in banks. The system followed in the sale of banks was originated by Mr. Walters. Mr. Chapman has been associated with him for a good many years and has been very successful in the business. Mrs. Chapman was Elsie B. Smith, '96.

#### WEDDINGS.

John A. Smith, Law '94, and Miss Anna Louise Brownlee of Marion, Ind. were married November 30th at Marion. Mr. Smith is secretary of the Kettle River Quarries Co. of this city.

#### PERSONALS.

'09—G. Sidney Phelps, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Kyoto, Japan, submitted his report for the year ending September 30th, 1910, recently. The report shows a year of remarkable progress in all lines. No feature of the work has been so encouraging as the popularity of the night school which has had an enrollment of over one hundred and fifty. Most of the boys of this school are from shops, banks, offices and the public school. The only study taught in this school at the present time is the English language. The work of this school has proven to be one of the most valuable lines of Association work in the Orient. The year's work taken as a whole in all its features was exceedingly encouraging.

'00—C. W. Olson who has been visiting his parents at Minot, N. D. for the past two months is just about to return to the Philippine Islands. His address for the present will be Manila, P. I.

'00—The Weekly has just received notice that Jane Squyer is now Mrs. Hugh Dwight Perry and is living at The Dalles, Ore.

'02, Med. '05—J. I. Durand has just returned from a three months visit to the Vienna clinic. Dr. Durand says, "I found Minnesota better represented there than any other medical school; I discovered one night, coming from a lecture, that five out of six men who had stopped in the cloak room were Minnesotans, and we adjourned to a cafe and held an informal reunion and talked over our chances in the Michigan game. The wonderful strides that Minnesota is making must bring joy to the heart of every alumnus. I find that she is very much more widely and more favorably known today than ten years ago, when I first invaded the East."

'06—Ralph H. Rawson is with the United States Reclamation Service at North Yakima, Wash.

'08 Eng.—H. Cole Estep is associate edi-

tor of the Iron Trade Review and is in charge of the Chicago office in the Monadnock Bldg. Mr. Estep is corresponding secretary of the Chicago Alumni Association and the door of his office is always open to any Minnesota man who will drop around.

'08 Mines—A. M. Locke is with a machinery house at Spokane, Wash. and has an office at Wenatchee, Wash.

### WIN BOTH GAMES.

The Minnesota quint met and defeated the quint from Nebraska in two games last Friday and Saturday evenings in the University Armory. The game Friday evening was won by a score of 25 to 10 and that of Saturday evening by a score of 40 to 15.

In both games Captain Rosenwald and Wanless were on the side lines unable to get into the game. The first game was marked by rather listless playing, for the most part, by Minnesota. The team work was fair but the basket shooting was not up to the standard. In Saturday night's game both teams played up to their limits and Minnesota ran rings all around the Cornhuskers, who, aside from one or two rallies of a few minutes duration, could do nothing against the brilliant team work of the Gophers.

The line-up. Friday.

Minnesota (25).	Nebraska (10).
Lawler .....	R. F. .... Gibson
L. Frank .....	L. F. .... Owen
Walker .....	C. .... Hiltner
Grimes .....	R. G. .... O. Frank
Robilliard .....	L. G. .... Carrier

Substitutes—Walker for Frank; Whipperman for Walker; Lyford for Walker; Frank for Grimes; Hutchinson for Owen.

Goals from field—Lawler, 8; Owen, 2; Carrier, 1; Gibson, 1; Walker, 1; Whipperman, 1.

Goals from free throws—Lawler, 2; Walker, 2; Gibson, 1; Hutchinson, 1.

Officials—Deering and Junck.

Saturday.

Minnesota (40).	Nebraska (15).
Lawler .....	R. F. .... Gibson
L. Frank .....	L. F. .... Owen
Walker .....	C. .... Hiltner
Grimes .....	R. G. .... O. Frank
Robilliard .....	L. G. .... Carrier

Substitutes—Lyford for L. Frank; Whipperman for Walker; L. Frank for Robilliard. Hutchinson for Owen, Kiddo for Carrier.

Goals from the field—Lawler, 10; L. Frank, 2; Lyford, 2; Walker, 1; Whipperman, 1; Grimes, 1; Robilliard, 1; Gibson, 4; Hutchinson, 1.

Goals from free throws—Lawler, 4; Gibson, 1; Hutchinson, 4.

Officials—Deering and Hawke.

The "U" freshmen defeated the Agricultural college, 11 to 6, in a fast preliminary game.

### BENETOL PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

Hubert C. Carel, '93, formerly professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology in the University, has been working for a number of years to develop a non-toxic germicide. He has finally developed what he calls "Zenetol" (Glycerite of Naphthol), which has four times the strength of carbolic acid as a germicide and yet is not poisonous and may be taken internally without any bad effects. It has been subjected to extended tests by able Bacteriologists including Professor W. D. Frost, '94, '94, professor of Bacteriology of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. J. F. Corbett, Med. '96, city Bacteriologist of Minneapolis. The tests of these Bacteriologists prove that Benetol is very superior to both carbolic acid and lysol. Benetol has been used extensively by veterinary surgeons for more than three years and has proven a great success. One of the advantages of the new germicide is that it can be produced at a very low price. It is claimed, and it has been demonstrated that this germicide used internally is highly effective as an intestinal antiseptic and it is hoped that it may eventually assist very materially in combating diseases that have heretofore baffled physicians. A large number of graduates of the University connected with the dental college and practicing dentistry in the city, have used Benetol in their practices with great success.

### CALLS FROM FAR AWAY.

Last week two calls came to the college of agriculture from South America from widely different sources for students of the college. Rt. Rev. Lucien L. Kingsolving, bishop of Brazil, in an address to the students declared that he would like to take ten boys of the college of agriculture back with him to Brazil and almost at the same hour of the bishop's talk a letter was received from Uruguay asking the authorities of the college to recommend some student of the college for the directorate of the agricultural department of Uruguay.

### DR. AND MRS. DAVIES MOURN.

A boy was born to Dr. and Mrs. James Davies, Saturday, January 14th and died Saturday, January 21st. Dr. Davies is an instructor in the department of German.

## PERSONALS.

'88—Anna Shillock with her brother Colonel Paul Shillock will sail February 4th on the Romanic from Boston taking the Mediterranean trip. They will travel extensively in Italy, Spain and Germany. In Stuttgart they will visit their sister Countess van Serenze. Miss Shillock will return in September to resume her duties in East high school.

'93—Mrs. Helene Dresser Fling, visited the University last week. Professor and Mrs. Fling spent from February to September last year traveling in Europe, returning to Lincoln, Nebraska, in time for Professor Fling to take up his work at the opening of the college year. Mrs. Fling has been visiting her sister in St. Paul for the past few weeks.

'93—Russell Heywood Folwell, accompanied by Mrs. Folwell (Irma A. Glover) sailed for Europe on the 18th, on the Luisitania. The trip is a professional trip in the interests of James Stewart & Co., of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Folwell is vice president and engineer of this company and it may be that he will go to Odessa before his return to this country.

'00—Frank E. Force, sporting editor of the Minneapolis Tribune and for eight years writer of sports in the Twin Cities, was recently elected president, secretary and treasurer of the Minnesota-Wisconsin League for one year.

'00—Julius H. Johnson, has recently retired from the office of states attorney of Stanley county, S. D. A recent copy of *The Homestead* contains a very complimentary notice of Mr. Johnson's service to the public in his capacity as states attorney, which says "He has been fearless in the performance of his duty and unmindful of improper pressure to be otherwise."

'02—Grace Polk of Brainerd visited the University last Wednesday.

'06 Ag—Dillon P. Tierney in charge of the Forestry School at Cloquet and three students of the school spent a day in Duluth visiting the various lumbering companies' mills in order to follow up the process of lumbering and learn what becomes of the raw product.

'07—Walter K. Kutnewsky who is interested in Yakima Valley orchard lands and who is located in North Yakima, Wash. is spending a month in Minneapolis in the interests of his business. Mrs. Kutnewsky (Minnie Fagre '07) in the interests of whose health the family moved to North Yakima, is improving under western climate conditions.

'10 Chem.—Frank C. Gutsche has just been appointed laboratory instructor in chemistry in the Kansas state agricultural college at Manhattan, Kansas. His address is 511 N. Juliette Ave.

'10—Mary Hayes entertained a number of university friends during the holidays. Among the guests were Cora Manderfeld, '09; Ethel Kemp, '10; Miss Elizabeth Carey, '11. Miss Hayes is now teaching at Clara City, Minn. and Miss Manderfeld is teaching at Welcome, Minn.

## WEDDINGS.

Charles William Johnson, Law '09, and Rebecca May Culp were married November 28th, 1910 at Vancouver, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will be at home to their friends at Pasco, Wash. where Mr. Johnson is practicing law.

## BIRTHS.

Lieutenant and Mrs. F. F. Jewett, (Clara Steward '01), announce the birth of a son at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., January 9th, 1911.

## DEATHS.

Dr. S. M. Kelly, Med. '05, of Canby died April 24th, 1910 at Mankato. The death has not been previously reported.



Dr. Geo. A. Binder, Med '92 of St. Paul, died ten days ago of a relapse following typhoid fever.

#### AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

The Grain Dealers Journal of December 25, 1910, contains an article by Russell Heywood Folwell, '93, upon the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator located at Fort William, Ont., Canada. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway has planned to construct what will be the largest grain handling terminal in the world—consisting of four units of 10,000,000 bu. each capacity. The first section of the first unit, with a capacity of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels has just been completed. Mr. Folwell has designed the whole system and has had charge of the construction of the same. The work of design was started back five years ago by Mr. Folwell, engineer and vice president of James Stewart & Co., of Chicago, and the Canadian Stewart Co. of Canada. The system is of fireproof concrete construction and the section of the first unit already completed includes one hundred twenty tanks with the necessary accommodation for machinery to handle the grain. The elevators are located so that boats can be loaded and unloaded directly and four railroad tracks run through the system. The system is in every respect complete and up-to-date and contains every convenience for the rapid and economical handling of grain. This is a big engineering project and Mr. Folwell's years of experience in the designing and building of elevators has reached a climax in this system.

#### ARTICLE BY DAVIS.

Alfred Davis, '09, assistant in astronomy has an article in No. 621 of the Astronomical Journal upon "Elements and Ephemeris of Planet 1909 J. B." The elements were computed from obser-

vations made November 7th, December 9, 1909 and January 8th, 1910.

#### ILLUMINATION CLUB.

An organization was recently formed in St. Paul with the purpose of the advancement of illuminating engineering and the study of all subjects connected with illumination in any form. In addition to presenting and discussing papers upon illuminating engineering it is planned that the club shall be a medium of exchange for general illuminating engineering information. The officers of this club are A. L. Abbott, Eng. '97, chairman and Clovis M. Converse, Eng. '09, secretary. A paper will be read before the club by Earl D. Jackson, Eng. '05, consulting engineer of St. Paul and at the last meeting of the club Mr. Abbott presented a paper on some notes and data on illuminating engineering. Mr. Jackson's paper will be upon street lighting.

#### GUEST OF HONOR.

J. A. O. Preus, Law '06, the new insurance commissioner of Minnesota, was guest of honor recently at the third annual banquet of the Twelve Thousand club composed of officials and agents of the Merchants Life and Casualty company. The banquet was held in Rogers' cafe. John A. Hartigan, former Minnesota commissioner, and O. S. Basford, commissioner for South Dakota, each gave brief talks on the insurance business.

Other speakers were W. G. Aldrich, P. W. Guilford and Dr. T. T. Warham. George T. Butler was toastmaster.

#### KUNZE HAS NEW BILL.

Representative Wm. F. Kunze, '97, has just introduced a bill to regulate the price of school text books in Minnesota. The bill provides that all book companies must file their lowest price list with the

state superintendent of instruction at the beginning of each school year and that this price must be maintained by the companies in dealing with the school boards throughout the year.

#### IN THE PUBLICITY CLUBS.

Earl D. Luce, Law '07, vice president of the Phoenix Land and investment company, John A. Smith, Law '94, general manager of the Kettle River company and Mac Martin, Ex '03, of the Mac Martin Advertising company are members of the Executive committee of the Publicity Club of this city.

#### THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Four of the six members of the board of governors of the University Club are alumni of the University of Minnesota: Joseph Chapman, Jr. Law '97; John S. Pillsbury, '00; Robert W. Webb, Law '93; A. R. Rogers, Law '91. George K. Belden '92 law '97, is chairman of the executive committee of the club. The club will move into its fine new quarters in the Mitchell building in March.

#### OPPOSE DENEGRE BILL.

James D. Denegre, Law '19, has introduced a bill into the Senate relating to the descent of land which allows a husband or wife under certain restrictions to transfer title to real estate without consent of the other party. This bill is meeting with strong opposition on the part of the Women's clubs of the state. Miss Josephine Schain, Law '07, is chairman of the legislative committee and is doing all she can to bring about a defeat of the bill.

#### MORGAN-GERRISH.

Harry E. Gerrish, Eng '05, and Glen C. Morgan, a graduate of Purdue University have established a partnership under the firm name of Morgan-Gerrish

Co. with offices at 825 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis. The new company will be agents for American Blower Co., Monash-Yonker Co., Diamond Power Specialty Co., and other material for heating and ventilating equipment.

#### EUTERPEAN CLUB SUCCESS.

The Euterpean club who gave "O Han San" at the University a week ago last Wednesday, repeated their success at Faribault the following Saturday. "O Hanu San" has been given before by the Euterpean club but this year's performance was a greater success than the one given two years ago.

#### INTERESTING LECTURES.

Professor Reep of the department of sociology lectured last Wednesday upon "The family, marriage and divorce." This was the second lecture in his series on "Modern sociology and the social teachings of Jesus."

Lecture by M. Gustave Michaut, professor in the University of Paris, official lecturer of the Alliance Francaise, will be given in the amphitheater of the Law Building on Wednesday, February 15th at four o'clock.

Reception after the lecture from 6 to 7 in Shevlin Hall.

Banquet in Shevlin Hall at seven o'clock. Tickets for lecture and banquet from Professor Andrist.

M. Michaut lectures in St. Paul under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Letters in the St. Paul Hotel, subject: "Alphonse Daudet."

Preparatory lecture on the evolution of the classical ideal in French literature by C. W. Benton on Wednesday afternoon, February 8th at four o'clock in room 209 Folwell Hall.

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**PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY**


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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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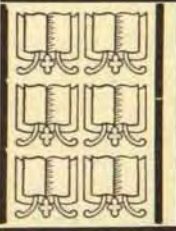
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Vol. X

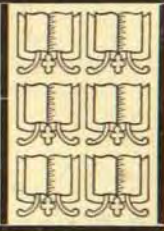
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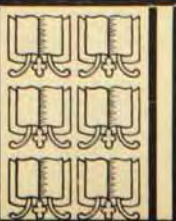
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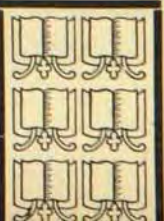


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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.

FRANK C. TODD, M. D., '92.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

#### COMING EVENTS.

Feb. 10th—Meeting of the Engineering Alumni at Donaldsons.

Feb. 15th—"Trelawney of the Wells" at the Shubert Theater.

Feb. 15th—At four o'clock M. Gustave Michaud will lecture at the University.

Feb. 16th—The Legislature will visit the University.

Feb. 16th—Annual meeting of the alumni at Donaldsons.

#### AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

The Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association voted to approve the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the association and to submit the same to the annual meeting of the association to be held February 16, 1911.

The section as amended will read—  
Article III.—Officers.

Section I. The officers of this Association shall consist of a Board of Directors who shall elect from the members of the Association a President, Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall by virtue of such election become ex-officio members of the Board of Directors, if not already members of said Board.

#### IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Little progress, on University bills, has been made in the legislature during the past week. Last Wednesday afternoon the senate finance committee gave a hearing to the departments concerned in the emergency bill and the afternoon was spent going over the various items and inquiring into each very carefully. The committee

reserved its judgment. The bill will doubtless be reported out the coming week and it is probable that it will carry the full amount as it came from the House, though the senate may tuck on a recommendation that Minnesota material be used in all future University construction whenever the price is not prohibitive.

While both houses show a disposition to inquire into every matter with great care, there has been shown very little disposition to "knock."

#### CHICAGO ALUMNI MEETINGS.

The University of Minnesota Alumni Association of Chicago will meet in banquet assembled, Thursday evening, February 9, at 6:30, at Vogelsang's, 178 Madison street. The meeting will partake of an athletic flavor as the guests will be A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; William Scott Bond, same origin; Professor R. E. Wilson, Northwestern University and Harry I. Allen, also from Evanston. It is intended to have some interesting discussion on affairs athletic, while the so-called high brows (if any) may amuse themselves in numerous mental ways which will be apparent upon arrival.

On March 28, Saturday evening, they will have as a guest of the Association President-Elect George E. Vincent. Arrangements have not been entirely completed as to that meeting, but the date has been set and the executive committee of the Chicago Association is at work on details.

#### BY A NARROW MARGIN.

Last Saturday night Minnesota defeated the fast quint from Wisconsin by a score of 17 to 16. Wisconsin began by scoring a basket in the first five seconds, and continued to run rings all around the Minnesota team during the first half which closed with a score of 12 to 3. The Minnesota men could not get together and team work was conspicuous by its absence, Captain Rosenwald doing practically all the work for his team during this half. Minnesota used the long pass and almost invariably it fell into the hands of the Cardinal players.

Facing an overwhelming defeat, the Gopher boys came back to the game in the second half and surprised the large crowd present by holding Wisconsin even, neither side being able to score for some time. The Gophers then started in to score and before Wisconsin could score more than one basket and a foul, had tied the score and added another basket. A double foul gave Wisconsin one more score while Minnesota was unable to add a point. A minute later the game was over and a frenzied crowd was dancing over the floor

(Continued on page 11.)

## 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 FIFTH OR CLINICAL YEAR— SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

The resolution recommended by the Faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery, and adopted by the Board of Regents concerning the fifth or clinical year, provides that beginning with the class entering in the fall of 1911, a fifth year of hospital internship in an "accredited hospital" shall be required of all students before the M. D. degree is granted.

The question has been asked by other medical colleges as to just what we mean by this fifth year and what is to be accomplished.

It is proposed that each student shall take a year of hospital training after his four years of college work, but the Faculty will not be satisfied with work which is done not to the best advantage, and consequently it has provided that this work shall be done in an "accredited hospital." The question as to the standing of the hospital being determined by the University. It is expected that many hospitals desiring our graduates will be willing to accede to the requirements which will be expected. Those requirements have not been, as yet, defined, but the trained practitioner will be able to realize what is meant.

It is not intended that the student should simply spend a year in a hospital, but that year should be spent in a good hospital, having proper facilities, such as a well managed and well equipped laboratory; histories shall be properly kept, and work shall be done well and systematically. The University cannot afford to give credit to its students, unless they are in a position to be the judges as to the standing of the work in the hospital.

Thus may be seen that this fifth clinical year will operate to other advantages than those that may accrue to the student alone, for it will serve to raise the standard of the hospitals that take advantage of this provision, and thus tend to improve the standing of the hospitals of the State in general, and indirectly to aid in the work of the profession. All practitioners doing work in hospitals realize that there is ample opportunity for such improvement.

This fifth clinical year will further enable the Faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery to pick up the loose ends and correct deficiencies which exist, but which have not been discovered until this unfinished product has been tried out in his practical hospital work. Such deficiencies may then be supplied in a large measure, and the Faculty itself will learn wherein it is deficient in its teaching during the first four years.

It is probable that opportunity will be found during this fifth hospital year for the teaching of some of the subjects which the limited time

in the four years now used does not permit. We refer particularly to the teaching of some clinical subjects, not now required, but which it has been proposed to make elective, which would be of advantage to the general practitioner. And in selecting these electives, it is not intended in any sense to attempt to prepare a specialist. Into this fifth clinical year could be put the elective course, for instance, in Ophthalmology, not with the idea of making an Ophthalmologist of the student, but that he may be benefited in his diagnostic work as a general practitioner. Many other clinical courses could be taught in the same manner, which would be of great advantage to the general practitioner, but which cannot now be taught in the already over-crowded curriculum.

Altogether the advantages of this fifth clinical year will be so great that it will eventually become a requirement in every first-class medical college in America.

### THE TEACHING HOSPITAL.

By Richard Olding Beard, M. D.

The need of the teaching hospital under the direct ownership and control of the school of medicine results from two conditions:

- (1) The rapid development of scientific or laboratory methods of teaching;
- (2) The inadequacy for teaching purposes of both the private and the municipal hospital of the present.

The teaching hospital is the clinical laboratory of the medical educator. It is the museum of his object lessons in case-taking, diagnosis and treatment. It must be large enough to care for a sufficient number and variety of cases to afford the bases of comparison and investigation. It must provide these opportunities alike in the medical, surgical, obstetrical and special fields. It must be equipped with the fullest and best instruments and apparatus for the study, investigation and care of cases of disease and injury. It must provide those general agencies of relief, in the way of sanitary control, efficient nursing and selected dietary that will contribute to its best results.

In a word, the teaching hospital must be, as nearly as possible, the *ideal* hospital. It must not be hampered in the attainment of an ideal service by the restrictive economy which necessarily obtains either in the private hospital, dependent largely upon self-support, or in the municipal or county hospital compelled, by the narrow margin of its appropriation, to a rigid reckoning of per capita cost.

Moreover, in the private hospital, clinical material is too meagre and too remote to serve, any longer, the large and varied needs of a major teaching institution of medicine.

The public hospital, with its broader clinical field, is usually too far removed for ready use and its authorities regard its educational function as minor and secondary to its chief mission. It cannot afford the equipment which is essential to the teaching hospital.



It follows that every first grade school of medicine has either secured or is securing its own hospital.

Washington University, at St. Louis, is devoting one and a half million dollars to this purpose. Yale University is seeking funds for a similar use. Harvard University is to be in professional control of the Peter Bent Brigham system of hospitals immediately adjoining its campus. The medical department of Indiana University has just received an appropriation of \$200,000 for a hospital building. The Universities of Michigan, Iowa, Missouri and Pennsylvania have hospitals of their own. Johns Hopkins Hospital and the University Medical school are practically one, both in situation and service.

The development of a hospital system at the University of Minnesota is favored by the unification of medical teaching, under the control of the University, for the entire state. It gives to the teaching hospital a promise of adequate support. It guarantees to it a sufficiently large clinical service, for it draws from the state at large.

At the same time, it gives to the undertaking an economic, as well as an educational value. Confined as its services is to those whose inability to pay for hospital care and medical treatment is guaranteed by a physician's certificate, it opens to every community in the state the opportunity of local relief from the always heavy burden of the public care of its indigent sick. And costly as such a hospital necessarily is, if it is to approximate teaching ideals, the investment of the state in its support will be amply repaid in the character of a service by which the sick and disabled will receive, without money and without price, the best that can be given to the investigation, treatment and relief of their disorders, and the most that can be done for their speedy cure and restoration to earning capacity and social usefulness.

In a word, the state is doing therein a double duty to its citizens. It is endowing its one great teaching institution with the mechanism by which the highest type of medical men and women can be made. It is putting within reach of its poor the best service that they can get at any cost. It is not organizing a charity. It is creating an agency by which to the sick and the unfortunate a larger measure of social justice may be done and a larger benefit to society may be returned.

## REVISING THE CURRICULUM.

J. B. Johnston.\*

The Committee on Course of Study and Schedule in the College of Medicine and Surgery has had under consideration several suggestions for improving the work of

\*Dr. Johnston is Chairman of the Committee on Schedule, which has been at work for the past year in the preparation of the new schedule upon which the Committee has spent much time and labor.

the college. In revising the schedule of work constant attention is given to perfecting the correlation of studies. The executive faculty has voted to increase somewhat the number of hours per week of attendance upon recitations, laboratory work and clinics. This has been done for the reason that for the past year and a half during which classes have been allowed more leisure time for outside study, students do not seem to have improved their time. There is under discussion a new system of marking students which is designed to eliminate the personal equation of the instructor, to raise the standard of work and to furnish as accurate a method as possible for judging the student's work. If this plan is adopted, the student in order to be recommended for graduation must not only have secured a barely passing grade in each subject, but must have done sufficiently good work in some subjects to raise his average standing to a certain point.

An important step just taken is the decision to introduce elective studies into the curriculum. Some years ago a number of electives were offered but since 1907-08 no students have taken these studies, because they were not required to do so. Upon the plan recently adopted a part of the student's required work is made up of certain courses which he chooses from among the elective courses offered by various departments.

At a time when the academic colleges are finding it necessary to make revision and even retrenchment in the system of elective studies which has been championed by former President Eliot, we should proceed cautiously in the introduction of electives in the medical school. If electives offer distinct advantages, these should be secured without at the same time exposing the medical course to such weakness and abuses as have crept into the elective systems in the academic colleges. We must not allow our medical students to fill up their course with merely an additional amount of elementary work, as the academic student is allowed to secure his degree by four years of Freshman and Sophomore work. Neither can we allow the electives to give opportunity for one-sided development or for specialization at the expense of fundamental and necessary discipline.

Medical schools which have introduced electives differ in their statements regarding the purpose of these electives. In Harvard a limited opportunity for specialization is offered and particular attention is given to the encouragement of research. The entire fourth year consists of elective work. In Johns Hopkins elective courses are offered in all four years of the course. In the first two years these courses permit the student either to give more time to the general work offered in the obligatory courses, or to do special work along related lines. Students often undertake re-

search work in the laboratory sciences during these years. In the fourth year, "for one-third of their time the students \* \* \* may choose from a large number of elective courses, consisting of practical clinical instruction or work in the various laboratories."

Cornell University Medical College in announcing a revised course of study which provides that the last two of the three terms in the senior year shall be devoted almost wholly to elective studies, makes definite recommendations for those who intend to go into general practice or into surgery, and says, "the intending specialist may concentrate all his elective time in the subjects to be followed after the usual hospital service."

At the University of Chicago "all the courses of the junior and senior years are elective." The student must make up his course from the large number of electives offered. He must take a minimum amount of work in each department, in which he has a choice among instructors, and is allowed free election of subjects amounting to one-eighth of his entire course. "The plan is *not* designed to enable a student to prepare for a special line of practice."

In California the announcement is made, "in the extension and development of the courses in medicine it is planned to introduce the elective system into the clinical as well as the preclinical years, and to allow the student throughout his course the right to elect a large percentage of his work."

Our faculty have emphatically expressed themselves as opposed to the student attempting during his undergraduate course to prepare himself for a special line of practice. Although whatever work the student takes as elective courses may eventually prove the best foundation for the special practice which he may enter later, it is thought that specialization in practice should rest upon some years of general experience. The undergraduate teaching should give the breadth of view and the scientific training necessary for the practice of medicine and surgery. The place for special studies is in the postgraduate course.

Where, then, is the place for elective studies in the medical college? It must be found in some advantage which electives offer in the way of intellectual or moral discipline and preparation for the practice of medicine. Such advantage is found in the better order of work to be done with small groups of students, in the heightened interest that goes with the choice of one's work and in the stimulus to the best effort on the part of the instructor. An advantage is found in the deep cultivation of a narrow field that should characterize these elective courses. An instructor takes a small subject in which he is especially interested and leads a group of students from the routine instruction of the classroom

to a close study of what is known upon the subject. He requires them to read the original literature of the subject including articles more recent than the text books. He shows them the difference of opinion on this or that unsettled question, he leads them to think for themselves and to form their own opinions. He brings before them the actual materials or leads them to make the actual experiments upon which intelligent judgment can be based. Finally those who prove capable are encouraged to undertake more or less extended original investigation of the facts at issue. In this way the student is effectually introduced to the methods of modern medicine. For it is just by this scientific method that modern medicine is characterized. In this way, too, the student is given the intellectual and moral discipline necessary for the practice of modern medicine. Medicine can yield its best results only when practiced by men of scientific training and with the ability and moral courage to ascertain the facts and draw valid conclusions from them. Every case presented to a practitioner is a subject for original investigation. It is only the man who knows what it means to probe a subject to the bottom, to search for all the facts and factors and to stand firmly for clear thinking and sound conclusions—it is only such a man who will not sometime go astray in an unexpected or unfamiliar situation. There is nothing that so arms a man against overhaste or carelessness as scientific investigation, nothing that better trains him to assume the responsibility for his own judgments and actions based upon them. And in a profession in which the responsibilities outweigh those of all other professions combined, nothing should be left undone to give its practitioners both the intellectual and moral training to bear these responsibilities.

Not all electives will contribute toward this ideal of independent investigation on the part of the medical student, nor is that necessary. In many cases a little intense study in the laboratory of the anatomy or physiology of the organs concerned will result in rounding out and making clear a clinical subject which otherwise had remained vague and uncertain. The review, analysis and comparison of a series of cases of a given disease will lead to a breadth of view and an alertness of mind which lectures upon the subject could not impart. A student may well choose to do additional and more advanced work in a subject which had proved difficult for him in the regular courses. From every point of view the elective studies offer promise of advantage to the student, provided only that they be kept above the level of merely more lessons to be learned or additional work of a routine sort.

The discussion of elective studies has led to a discussion of ways and means for producing properly trained teachers for the laboratory subjects in the medical course.

Physicians can not be trained without teachers, and since teachers are best trained in a medical school, no such school does its whole duty which does not train its share of laboratory teachers. In almost all medical schools of the country there is a shortage of trained teachers in all of the laboratory branches. Minnesota must train its own teachers or at least contribute to the general supply. Here is a form of specialization in which the elective system may prove helpful and to which there can be no objection. Further means are necessary, however, for the training of teachers, and what these means may be is one of the serious problems before the College of Medicine.

### SOURCES AND ROUTES OF INFECTION.

By H. W. Hill, M. D.

Director, Division of Epidemiology.  
Minnesota State Board of Health.

Perhaps the oldest teaching regarding the sources and routes of infection was the introspective. This met outbreaks of disease by calling upon the people to review their moral sins and to determine to which one or more the outbreak might be attributed, and on abandoning which, relief might be expected. Only slightly less illogical was that form which reviewed the alleged sanitary sins against cleanliness of back alleys, ventilation, diet, etc., and recommended a general "clean-up" or a return to "hygienic conditions." To such teachings are traceable the popular indignation against "low wet places," damp cellars, recent excavations, etc., which is usually voiced indiscriminately whenever and wherever any outbreak occurs, without regard to the particular disease concerned, its form, distribution or time relations.

Advancing a little nearer to the truth, a more recent school proceeded to examine what was believed to be the most probable source of the kind of outbreak encountered; thus in an outbreak of typhoid, attention was directed to the water supply. But only after days or weeks spent in examination and analysis could the supply be confirmed as the source or abandoned in despair. Meantime, no progress in staying the outbreak was made. In diphtheria or scarlet fever outbreaks, search was made for defective plumbing, for fomites, the disinfection of which had been neglected, or for records of previous cases years before in the same buildings.

The modern operator proceeds directly to the existing and recent cases, sees each, collects full data concerning each, proceeding then directly to the specific source thus indicated and cutting short its operation. An active, well trained, experienced man, in touch with local facilities for information, will accumulate this practically complete and incontrovertible data in a day or two which can be had in no other way in weeks—and since the securing of this data in any required quantity quickly is merely a matter of having enough trained men to do it,

any epidemic, however widespread, may be made to yield its basic data within a very short time, and further time consumed in the interpretation of the data collected depending on the rapidity with which it can be tabulated and the sagacity of the interpreter. Long series of unbroken successes in the handling of epidemiological problems by such methods have been uniformly obtained wherever put into efficient practice.

### Sources.

The communicable diseases of this state may thus be classified on the basis of the actually dangerous material discharged by each.

(a) Those contracted chiefly\* by infected discharges from the nose or mouth of the previous case (human or animal); tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox, measles, leprosy, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis and human glanders: (epidemic anterior poliomyelitis perhaps belongs here—but this is not established). Tuberculosis may also be contracted from infected animals—usually the infected milk of cows—the seriousness of this source being in dispute, but admittedly not negligible. Human glanders is contracted from the nose discharges of horses and at times from the tissues of the infected horse, implanted on wounds or on human mucous membranes. Rabies is peculiar in that while the human cases is almost exclusively derived from the bite of an infected animal, subsequent spread from the human is quite negligible. Tetanus, usually derived directly or indirectly from the bowel discharges of well horses inoculated deep into the tissues, practically never spreads further from the human.

(b) Those contracted from infected discharges from the external orifices of the genito-urinary system and bowels—typhoid fever, gonorrhoea, and some cases of tuberculosis.

(c) Those spread by infectious discharges from the eyes—trachoma.

(Syphilis, not yet a reportable disease in this state, but a pressing problem of the near future, may be contracted from infected nose and mouth discharges and from certain skin lesions, notably the initial lesion. It is also distinctly hereditary—the only infectious disease of this part of the world having this characteristic.)

These infected discharges (excluding the venereal diseases) are received into the body of the prospective victim chiefly by way of the mouth and nose—the rare exceptions constituting an unimportant factor only in the general problem.

The general statement, therefore, holds true that the infectious diseases are spread chiefly by the transfer of discharges from orifices of the infected body to orifices (chiefly the mouth and nose) of the prospective victim—and that were the infected discharges prevented from entering the mouths and noses of well persons,

\*It is true that smallpox, chickenpox, leprosy, human glanders and tuberculosis of the skin may be spread from the skin lesions, but in practice the chief sources of infection are as above stated.

the ordinary infectious diseases (except syphilis and gonorrhoea) would become great rarities and finally disappear.

#### Routes.

The routes by which these infective discharges reach the mouth of the prospective victim are by the way of things which enter the mouth and nose—hence chiefly air, food, drink, (water, milk, etc.) eating utensils, hands and fingers; but also tooth brushes, hair-pins, money, pencils, pipes, cigars, chewing-gum, etc., etc. Actual contact of mouths with infected mouths as in kissing, etc., and the similar but more distant direct transfer of mouth discharges in the form of mouth-spray, as in close, face to face conversation, etc., must be included.

Much thought, discussion and experiment have been devoted to defining the relative importance of these avenues. The chief factors governing their relative importance may be stated as—

1. The relative frequency of the infection of each thing.
2. The relative frequency with which mouths are touched or entered by each.
3. The number of people likely to be affected by the same individual infected thing. Thus—the radius of infection possessed by an infected hand is governed by the number of persons with whom that hand comes into relation and the directness or indirectness of the relation. An infected milkman's hand may produce neighborhood or a community outbreak—the infected hand of a housewife threatens her whole household. The infected hand of a book-keeper usually threatens but one or two people. The direct damage done from an infected water supply correlates with the limits of the population using the supply—which may be very small or very large.
4. The intimacy and length of the contact of each with the mucous membranes.

Hence the relative frequency of the occurrence of instances in which infection is carried through water, food, milk, etc., must be distinguished from the number of cases resulting from each such instance. On this basis, hand transmission of the communicable diseases is probably by all odds the most frequently acting form of transmission, occurring every day all over the state; yet only one or a few cases is likely to result per instance; the comparatively rare instances of milk or water infection are likely to yield large numbers of cases per instance.

#### COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The University emergency bill has passed the House and has been referred back to the Finance Committee of the Senate for further inquiry. A second hearing before this committee was had February 1, which was attended by the Dean and several members of the Faculty. A report upon the bill is expected from this Committee soon.

The College of Medicine and Surgery desires to secure copies of the Annual Announcements or Bulletins of the old Minnesota College Hospital and the St. Paul Medical College during each year of the history of these schools. It will be grateful, also, for lists of the alumni of these colleges. Information may be addressed to Dr. R. O. Beard, University of Minnesota.

The medical alumni of the class of 1887-88 of the College of Medicine and Surgery are requested to send their names and addresses, and those of any fellow members of the class with whom they may be acquainted, to Dr. F. F. Westbrook, Dean.

The sophomore class of the College of Medicine and Surgery gave its annual banquet on January 7th, at the Donaldson cafe. Dean Westbrook presided and Mrs. Westbrook chaperoned the ladies of the class. Among the faculty members present were Drs. Beard, Robertson, Mullin, Wilcox, Sedgwick, Scott, Schultz, Fidler, Sundt.

#### THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

The temporary hospital pavilion, at No. 119 State St. S. E., has been reopened for the care of cases referred for observation or operation from the Outpatient Department of the University Hospitals. It is equipped with some twelve beds for this service and has already been put to generous use. The cases in general medicine have been transferred to the medical pavilion on the corner of Union and Delaware Streets.

The establishment of this clinical service in this temporary building and the closer relationship which it demands with the outpatient department emphasizes the urgent need of one or more buildings in the hospital system devoted to those branches of the service which may be grouped under the term "Clinical Arts."

The legislature has been, or will be asked, to authorize the sale of the University Free Dispensary building and grounds, now devoted to the outpatient department service, as a preliminary to the establishment of this service upon the new campus.

A Clinical Arts building should have its lower floors devoted to the clinics of the outpatient department. It should provide a number of rooms, furnished with beds, in which observations and minor operative cases, requiring temporary hospital housing, can be cared for. Its upper stories should be devoted to the clinical laboratories of the hospital system.

Since the reorganization of the outpatient department its service has been growing rapidly and the need for such a building is sure to be increasingly felt.

During the conduct of the temporary hospital service, patients have been received from 59 counties of the state. A waiting list is now

constantly maintained and the Superintendent, on account of the limited quarters at his command, is compelled to the exercise of a very careful selection.

Very naturally, a considerable number of cases has been received from Hennepin County. This is in part due to the fact that local acquaintance with the Hospital has been more immediate than its recognition throughout the state. Another reason lies in the fact that its obstetrical service is almost entirely derived from local sources. The outpatient department is also serving as a useful clearing house for hospital cases. While these patients are entered at the Dispensary, it is frequently true that they have come to the city from various parts of Minnesota. It is, of course, fitting that Hennepin County should share in the benefits of the University Hospital service, but it is expected that as the Hospital becomes better known its aid will be better distributed and applied.

### THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of the University Hospitals, Dr. L. B. Baldwin, has assumed the business management of the outpatient department, which Dr. Beard and Dr. Morse have conducted during the past two years.

Dr. H. E. Robertson has been appointed director of the joint laboratories of the Hospital and its outpatient department. Drs. Ulrich and Lamson will continue in the service under his direction.

The Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, Miss Powell, has been requested to take charge of the nursing service in the outpatient department. This service will be closely affiliated with that of the hospital buildings. In their senior year, students of the Training School will be assigned to the nursing staff in the outpatient department.

This Department and the Visiting Nurses' Association have been mutually helpful, both in the clinics and in the homes of the sick poor; and it is hoped that these relations will afford the opportunity, in the course of time, for the assignment of the students of the Training School to periods of visiting service.

A new clinical record system has been adopted for the outpatient department and has already been introduced in the clinic in medicine. It will be extended to other clinics as rapidly as the means at the disposal of the Committee on Hospital will permit.

The principles of staff organization which were adopted in the University Hospitals at the time of their establishment have been extended to the outpatient department. The heads of corresponding departments in the Executive Faculty will serve as chiefs of clinics and, under their direction, assistant chiefs of clinics will be in charge and will be assisted by clinical associates and clinical assistants. The Chief of the outpatient staff will represent the chiefs of clinics in direct control of the clinical service as a whole.

### TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

A new class is entering the nurses training school. The following students have been accepted: Miss Maud Angle, Miss Caroline Manger, Miss Jennie Fidler, Miss Anna Gosman.

Five students have been admitted to the class entering the Training School for the preliminary course of instruction on January 31st. Those admitted are Miss Mary Cornish, Miss Olive Olsthun, Miss Barbara Thompson, Miss Vera Waters and one other. Other applications for admission are pending.

Hereafter a class will be entered in the Training School at the opening of each semester. With the completion of the Elliott Hospital it will be possible to admit a larger number of students to the school.

The Training School Home is at present located in the Madsen flats, at 417 to 419 Delaware St., where undergraduates and graduate nurses alike occupy comfortable quarters.

One of the very pressing needs, however, of the hospital system will be a permanent home for the nurses, and the fact suggests an opportunity for the benefactions of some of our prosperous alumni.

Through the kindness of Miss Comstock, the Dean of Women, the students of the Training School are enjoying their share of the social privileges of the campus. Upon January 19th, a delightful dancing party was given to the undergraduate and graduate nurses of the University Hospital, at Shevlin Hall. The young ladies invited their own partners for the evening and among them were to be found student representatives of the colleges of law, medicine and engineering. The Superintendent of the Training School, Miss Louise M. Powell, chaperoned the event, and among the invited guests were Dean and Mrs. F. F. Westbrook, Dean Comstock, Dr. Frank C. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Beard, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Law, and Dr. E. T. Bell.

The Training Schools for Nurses of the Asbury Methodist Hospital, Hillcrest Hospital, the Northwestern Hospital, the Minneapolis City Hospital and the Cobb Hospital, of Merriam Park, are sharing in the undergraduate courses of lectures given in the Training School for Nurses of the University of Minnesota.

By the association of these schools in the work at the University, the opportunity is had for standardizing methods of instruction, while the necessity for repetitional courses of lectures throughout the city is diminished.

Courses of lectures in hygiene and in the nursing of obstetrical, gynecological and surgical cases are being given at the present time.

Some 35 members of the faculty have volunteered for this teaching service.

The editor of this department is indebted to Dr. R. O. Beard for many of the news items

and much of the material published in this and other medical issues of the Alumni Weekly. Others are invited to contribute such items as may be of interest to alumni.

#### PERSONALS AND NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Henry McGuigan, '01, has moved from Mazeppa to Red Wing.

Dr. A. J. Ostrander, '08, has moved from Kensington to Swanville.

Dr. Neil McLean, '06, of Kenmare, N. D., was married last month to Miss May Belle Erickson of Minneapolis.

Dr. Percy D. Peabody, '02, of Webster, S. D., has returned from the South where he has been spending his vacation.

Dr. John E. Campbell has been reelected health commissioner of So. St. Paul.

Mr. C. F. McClintic, A. B., has been appointed Assistant in Anatomy.

Dr. Chas. L. Rogers, '07, has been appointed Clinical Assistant in Obstetrics.

Dr. W. H. Durand will substitute for Dr. W. D. Sheldon on the City Hospital Service during April, May and June.

Dr. Edward B. Goltz has been appointed Clinical Assistant in Rhinology and Laryngology.

Dr. Chas. Drake has been recommended as Demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology.

Dr. J. B. Johnson has been elected Secretary of the Faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery.

Drs. W. D. Beede and J. F. Hammond have been appointed clinical Assistants in Pediatrics.

Dr. H. E. Robertson of the Department of Pathology has been made Director of the Hospital laboratories including the outpatient department.

Dr. E. L. Tupper has been appointed Clinical Assistant in dermatology.

The Faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery has asked to join the American Association of Medical Examiners.

The resignation of Dr. Fidler from the Department of Pathology has been reconsidered, and he will continue as a member of the teaching staff in Pathology.

Dr. James Hynes, '99, of Minneapolis has been appointed county physician by the Hennepin County Commissioners. Dr. Hynes succeeds Dr. T. T. Warham, '97, who succeeded Dr. Hynes at a private election.

Dr. E. A. Benjamin has been transferred from the Department of gynaecology to that of surgery and is therefore now Clinical Instructor in Surgery.

Dr. M. J. Burns, '96, of Milan, has completed his new hospital building, and it is now ready for occupancy.

Dr. Paul Ashley, '06, formerly of Virginia, Minn., but now located at Wibaux, Mont., was married last month to Miss Mabelle Reid, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. George A. Binder, '92, of St. Paul, died on January 15th, after a long illness from typhoid, at the age of 46.

Dr. Baldwin, Supt. of Hospitals, has assumed charge of the Dispensary, which now goes under the name of the outpatient department of the University Hospitals. This relieves Dr. Jno. H. Morse of his duties as assistant chief of clinic which laborious position he has filled so well.

Dean F. F. Westbrook will present an address upon invitation of the Association of the American Medical Colleges before that Society at the Chicago meeting, February 28th, defining the fifth clinical year which has been adopted by the University of Minnesota, College of Medicine and Surgery.

The Medical Department has received a limited amount of Erlich's "606" for the treatment of syphilis, and in order that it may be utilized to the best advantage a Committee consisting of Drs. Sheldon, Sweitzer and Mullin has been appointed to investigate and report on the use of the new specific.

A meeting of the general Faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery was held in Donaldson's tea rooms, January 16th, at which the Committee on Schedule, Dr. J. B. Johnston, Chairman, reported regarding the schedule to be adopted next year. A general discussion concerning schedule followed.

The Committee on University Hospitals together with the Superintendent of the University Hospitals appeared before the Senate Appropriation Committee at the request of the latter on the afternoon of February 1st to explain the needs in connection with the equipment of the Elliott Memorial Hospital.

At the annual meeting of the State Board of Health, held in St. Paul, January 10th, Dr. William A. Jones, of Minneapolis, was elected President, Dr. Burton J. Merrill, Stillwater, vice-President, and Dr. Robert H. Mullen, Minneapolis, Head of the State Laboratory.

Provision is going to be made for additional clinics to be given on the afternoon not now occupied as clinic days, namely, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday for Seniors in the University Hospitals. It is expected that clinics will be given in medicine and surgery and eye, ear, nose and throat, and that this will give an opportunity for the students in the Senior class to follow up the cases that have been seen in their other clinics. These will, therefore, be largely bed side clinics.

The bill which has passed the house and is now before the senate, providing for deficiencies on maintenance, equipment and completion of buildings which are planned, but not yet built, provided for the following items that have to do with the College of Medicine and Surgery:

Equipment, Elliott Hospital, including Dispensary building	.....\$54,000
Maintenance for balance of year,	
University Hospital	..... 33,700
Completion of Millard Hall	..... 66,400

Completion of the Institute of Anatomy .....	43,342
Equipment of Institute of Anatomy .....	84,000
Equipment of Millard Hall .....	75,000

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, President-elect, has been invited to address the educational council of the American Medical Association, at Chicago, on March 1st. He has entitled his address "Standards and Authority." The Faculty will welcome this expression of his interest in medical education.

A notable gathering occurred in December, at Baltimore, in the first annual meeting of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. Physicians, medical teachers, economists and vital statisticians took an active interest in this meeting. It cannot fail of immediate practical results, while it serves as a new sign-post along the road that we are rapidly traveling toward the future of preventive medicine.

#### BY A NARROW MARGIN.

(Continued from page 3.)

shouting their joy over victory after what had a few minutes before seemed certain and crushing defeat.

It was one of the most exciting games ever played on the Armory floor and the visitors had the best of it for three-quarters of the game. Captain Rosenwald outplayed himself and was everywhere all the time. His man could not get away and yet he found time to help his teammates and saved the day time and again. Had it not been for his wonderful work Wisconsin would have certainly had such a lead during the first half that it would have been impossible to over-come it during the second. As it was, Minnesota rooters were happy to think that Minnesota had one point to spare.

#### "NORTHROPIANA."

Miss Ina Firkins, '88, reference librarian, has been collecting for many years material relating to President Northrop and including his published addresses and reports of the same. She has collected seven volumes of newspaper clippings, magazine articles and reports of such addresses delivered by President Northrop and covering his life since coming to the University in 1884 and also to a considerable degree the period of his professorship at Yale University. The collection has covered a period of more than ten years and will be added to as occasion may require in the future. The volumes include all of President Northrop's formal printed addresses given since entering the University and the whole forms an exceedingly valuable and interesting collection.

Miss Firkins has also completed a catalogue index of all of the original research works and literary contributions of mem-

bers of the faculty and as far as possible the alumni of the University. The list includes something like fifteen hundred books, pamphlets and articles of scientific value. Dr. Richard Burton has the largest number of books and Dr. Gray comes next with something over one hundred magazine articles and scientific publications.

#### FACULTY SMOKERS.

February 2, 1911.

To the Editor of the Alumni Weekly:—

Here is another alumnus that asks you to print a word on the Faculty Smokers.

In the Weekly of Jan. 30, 1911, you have said just enough about those "smokers" to be unjust. This is no apology but simply a statement that ought to be put alongside the others.

Since the Publicity Club has been dragged into odious comparison the following fact should be welcome to all the fair men of that Club. Not long ago I was privileged to attend one of the fine meetings of the Publicity Club at which two eminent women were speakers and a hundred or more other women were admitted after the dinner to hear the addresses of the evening. I did not smoke at that meeting but the cigar smoke around me was almost thick enough to cut, and the speakers were enveloped in a mist of beautiful (?) blue. Well?

Apparently the "committee in charge" made a mistake in calling that evening neither a "club evening" nor a "ladies' evening." Be that as it may, smoking has become so general that even many of our noblest women unprotestingly submit not only to the smoker's smoke but also to his selfishness. We may regret that it has come to this pass in free America but the women must not forget that they themselves are quite as responsible as the men.

"You see I am not a faculty lady so I can't sign" this "but our college men" are, to say the least, just "as courteous as the general business men." Indeed many of our business men are college men.

When the plaintiff signs up, the defendant will do likewise. In the meantime "for the good reputation of our Alma Mater" let us put our ideals high and then at all times be fair and sensible.

#### BRYN MAWR FELLOWSHIPS AND GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Bryn Mawr college offers annually thirteen resident fellowships and nine graduate scholarships, open for competition to graduates not only at Bryn Mawr but of any other college of good standing and in addition four foreign scholarships. The resident fellowships are of \$525 each and will be awarded only to candidates who have completed at least one year of gradu-

ate work. These fellowships are intended as a reward for previous attainments. The award will be made largely upon the indications of promise of future success. One research fellowship in chemistry at \$750 is open to those who have already received the degree of doctor of philosophy or who have completed the equivalent amount of work. Eighteen graduate fellowships of the value of \$200 each may be awarded to the candidates next in merit to the successful candidates for the fellowships and it is not necessary that the candidate should have completed a year of graduate work in order to be appointed to one of these scholarships. Those who receive appointments in scholarships are expected to reside at the college during their year of graduate work. Applications for any of these appointments should be made as early as possible to the principal of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Blanks will be furnished on application and definite answers will be given within two weeks of the latest date for receiving applications, this date being fixed as April 15th.

#### THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

The committee recently authorized by the Board of Regents to have general supervision of the finances of student activities, held a meeting last week to outline the policies to be pursued by the committee so that student affairs may be administered upon a business-like basis. The committee will meet again this week with the presidents and treasurers of the various class organizations and student bodies to further consider the same matter.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY STATISTICS GATHERED.

The department of Anthropology is endeavoring to secure pictures and measurements of the heads of 1500 University students. When this material has been secured a study will be made of the same. No statistics of this sort have ever been compiled at any American University and the movement is looked forward to with great interest by many.

#### THE MASQUERS.

The Masquers will present "Trelawney of the Wells" at the Shubert Theater February 15th. The players are being coached by Professor Holt of the Minneapolis School of Music and practice has been going on for the past six weeks.

The play is a comic satire on so-called "teacup" dramas of the early sixties, especially does it poke fun at Tom Robertson, and his plays, the most significant of which are "Home," "School," "Society" and "Castle," the last of which was recently

played by Miss Truax in Minneapolis. Tom Wrench, the leading male role in the comedy is asserted by some to be a portrait of Tom Robertson himself.

There are more than twenty speaking parts in the play and nearly every one is a distinct character bit giving the actor a chance to make a "hit." In this respect the play is peculiarly fitted for amateurs. Of course, interest centers about Rose Trelawny, the girl actress, who fell in love and left the stage, but all the college actors are well supplied with parts.

#### FOSSEEN INTRODUCES BILL.

Senator Manley Fosseen, Law '95, has introduced a bill providing that a lectureship on universal peace shall be established at the University as soon as possible. The measure reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Minnesota:

"Section 1. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota are hereby directed to establish in said university a lectureship on universal peace.

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the said board of regents to provide, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, for an annual course of lectures on the subject named in the foregoing section, for the printing and distribution of said lectures and of essays and other appropriate literature on said subject and for the awarding of prizes for approved work on said subject by students and others.

"Section 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

#### WILL TEACH AT ILLINOIS.

Professor Frank M. Anderson, '94, of the department of history is to teach history in the University of Illinois summer school and Professor A. B. White will teach in the University of Chicago summer school.

#### DYE GOES TO BOMA BELGIAN KONGO

John W. Dye, '04, who is in the American Consular service and who has been located at Genoa, Italy for some time past, has just received an appointment as vice and deputy consul-general at Boma Belgian Kongo, and will leave for his new post almost immediately. The Kongo is one of the hottest and in some ways one of the most unpleasant places on the map to live in, but Mr. Dye believes that there will be enough novelty about it to be interesting for a year and the state department seldom keeps a man there much longer than a year. There is no Consul General at Boma now which means that Mr. Dye will get the full salary of the office as long as he is in charge and the place pays \$4,500. Mr. Dye



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sails from Antwerp, February 4th on the steamship "Elizabethville" of the "compagnie Belge Maritenn du Kongo." It will take him three weeks to make the trip down the western coast. He will be the only U. of M. man in the radius of several thousand miles.

FRARY ON MAGNETIC SURVEY.

Hobart D. Frary, (Eng. '08, M. S. '09) who left New York last June, on the Yacht Carnegie, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, is now in Buenos Ayres, from which he expects to sail Feb. 8. The Carnegie is a non-magnetic vessel, engaged in a three years' cruise around the world, making magnetic observations. Mr. Frary is navigating officer and one of the corps of magnetic observers, and also acts as consulting engineer when anything goes wrong with the gas-engine plant on which the yacht relies for auxiliary power.

On the occasion of his recent gift of \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution, Mr. Andrew Carnegie said in the course of an interview in the Boston Globe:

"Doubtless you noticed in the telegraphic news of yesterday that the yacht Carnegie had just reached Buenos Ayres. That yacht is the first one ever built with bronze substituted for iron. The latter deflects the magnetic needle and bronze does not. The result is that all former observations are inaccurate.

"The Carnegie found two grave errors in the British Admiralty charts in her voyage to Great Britain and returning via the Azores she found that the Captain was not to blame who ran a great steamer upon the rocks which destroyed it. On the contrary, he was sailing it in its right

course, according to his chart, but the institution yacht proved that the chart was from two to three degrees astray.

"The Carnegie is going over all the seas year after year, putting the world right. That one service will give ample dividends upon the whole \$25,000,000 in my opinion.

"Besides this our young continent of America is able to pay back some of the great debt it owes to the older continent of Europe, which has taught us so much. There is scarcely anything that pleases me so much just now as the success of that little boat."

The Carnegie was in Rio de Janeiro during the recent mutiny, and when the trouble broke out for the second time, was anchored directly in the line of fire between the battleships and Cobras Island. A launch from a British warship brought them a line, by which they were towed out into the harbor where it was safer. The yacht managed to catch a few souvenir bullets however before getting out of the way. Mr. Frary was not on board at the time, being detailed for some work on shore, but writes "I would have given 50,000 reis to have been there."

It is expected that the Carnegie will arrive at its next port, Cape Town, some time in March. Mr. Frary's address is: care The Carnegie Institution, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, The Ontario, Washington, D. C.

MISS PATCH VISITS THE UNIVERSITY.

Miss Edith M. Patch, '01, entomologist of the Maine Experiment station visited the University last Monday. Professor Patch is just returning to Maine from her

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vacation spent with her father and brother in the Bitter Root Valley in Montana.

Professor Patch has been pursuing graduate work for her doctor's degree at Cornell University, spending two months in residence each year in order to make her full year of residence work. Her work for her doctor's degree has been done under the direction of Professor Comstock in the line of entomology and her major has been in "Wing vein homologies."

### NEW FIRM ANNOUNCED.

The firm of Healy, White & La Du with offices at 519 Metropolitan Life Bldg., has just been announced. The co-partnership was organized by Frank Healy, '82, Clyde R. White, '03 Law '05 and Charles W. La Du, Law '04.

### RECTOR OF HOLY TRINITY.

Stanley Kilbourne, '03, who has been the University pastor of the Episcopal church of this city, has accepted a call to become rector of Holy Trinity. Mr. Kilbourne will still retain supervision and close charge of Episcopal work among the University students and will have an associate who will assist him in this work. Mr. Kilbourne together with his mother and sister will live in the rectory at 408 Fourth street south east. After graduating from the University Mr. Kilbourne attended the General Theological seminary in New York from which he graduated in 1907. He was ordained deacon immediately thereafter and was installed by Bishop Edsall in charge

of the Episcopal work at the university and also made rector of Grace church. He has had an unusually successful record in his church work.

### WILL TRY FOR THE OLYMPIC.

For the first time in the history of the University a track man is preparing to compete for the Olympic team to represent America. Stanley Hill, captain of the track squad and star 100-yard man, hopes to land one of the coveted places and a trip to Stockholm.

### LITERARY SOCIETIES BANQUET.

Tuesday evening, February 7th, the women's literary societies of the University, Acanthus, Theta Epsilon, Minerva and Thalian, will hold a banquet in Shevlin Hall.

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**PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY**


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