



CATALOGUE

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

ACADEMIC YEAR 1885-86.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

OCTOBER, 1885.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
LAW OF REORGANIZATION.....	5
BOARD OF REGENTS.....	6
BOARD OF VISITORS.....	7
FACULTIES, INSTRUCTORS AND OTHER UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.....	8
DEGREES CONFERRED AT COMMENCEMENT, 1895.....	12
STUDENTS.....	15-20
Resident Graduates.....	15
Senior Class.....	15
Junior Class.....	16
Sophomore Class.....	17
Freshman Class.....	18
Special Students.....	20
Pharmacy Students.....	23
Law Students.....	23
Greek Class.....	25
SUMMARY OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE.....	26
COLLEGES OF ARTS AND LETTERS.....	27-33
General Statement.....	27
Examination of Candidates.....	27
Terms of Admission.....	27
For all Candidates.....	28-32
To the Greek Class.....	28
To the Freshman Class.....	28
To the Technical Courses.....	28-29
For Special Students.....	29
For High School and Normal School Graduates.....	30
For Holders of State Certificates.....	30
Accredited High Schools.....	31
Post Graduate Studies.....	31
Courses of Study.....	33
Regulations as to Elective Studies.....	33
College of Arts.....	33
General Science Course.....	34-44
Agricultural Course.....	34
Civil Engineering Course.....	37
Mechanical Engineering Course.....	39
Mining and Metallurgy Course.....	41
Pharmacy Course.....	42
College of Letters.....	44
Ancient Classical Course.....	45-52
Modern Classical Course.....	45
Six Years' Course.....	48
Preparatory Greek Class.....	51
Time Tables of Exercises.....	53
Departments of Study.....	53-55
Philosophy.....	56-63
Logic.....	56
Science and Art of Teaching.....	56
History.....	57
Civil Polity and Political Economy.....	57
Political Science.....	58
Greek.....	59
Latin.....	59
French.....	60
German.....	61
Scandinavian Languages.....	62
English Language and Literature.....	63
Rhetoric and Oratory.....	63
Mathematics.....	64
Astronomy.....	65
Physics.....	65
Chemistry.....	66
Geology and Mineralogy.....	66
Biology.....	67
Zoology (with Physiology and Histology).....	68
Botany.....	69
Civil Engineering.....	70
	71

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COLLEGES OF ARTS AND LETTERS—(Continued).		Page.
Departments of Study—(Continued)		
Mechanical Engineering		72
Practical Mechanics		73
Metallurgy and Assaying		74
Agriculture		75
Agricultural Chemistry		76
Agricultural Botany		77
Veterinary Science		77
Agricultural Experiment Station		77
Agricultural Institutes		78
Pharmacy	79-81	
General Statement	79	
Admission	79	
Graduation	80	
Pharmaceutical Association Prize	80	
Expenses	80	
Military Science and Tactics	81	
Music	82	
COLLEGE OF LAW	84-88	
General Statement	84	
Method of Instruction	84	
Courts held at Madison	85	
Libraries	85	
Course of Study	86	
Moot Court	86	
Admission and Graduation	87	
Expenses	87	
Books	87	
Societies	87	
GENERAL INFORMATION	89-94	
Libraries	89	
Apparatus, Cabinets, Laboratories, Astronomical Observatories	89	
Lectures	89	
Ladies' Hall	90	
Policy of the Institution	90	
Pedagogy	90	
Government	90	
Examinations	91	
Honors	91	
Degrees	92	
Literary and Scientific Societies	92	
Physical Training	93	
Scholarships	93	
Lewis Prize	93	
Rooms	93	
Expenses	95	
CALENDAR	97-102	
NEW BUILDINGS	97	
Science Hall	99	
Chemical Laboratory	99	
Machine Shop	101	

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

From Chapter 25, Revised Statutes of Wisconsin.

SECTION 385. The object of the University of Wisconsin shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with scientific, industrial and professional pursuits; and to this end it shall consist of the following colleges or departments, to wit: 1st, The College or Department of Arts; 2d, The College or Department of Letters; 3d, Such professional or other colleges or departments as now are or may from time to time be added thereto or connected therewith.

SECTION 386. The College or Department of Arts shall embrace courses of instruction in mathematical, physical and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics, engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce; in such branches included in the College of Letters as shall be necessary to proper fitness of the pupils in the scientific and practical courses for their chosen pursuits, and in military tactics; and as soon as the income of the University will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences, and their application to the practical arts, shall be expanded into distinct colleges of the University, each with its own faculty and appropriate title. The College of Letters shall be co-existent with the College of Arts, and shall embrace a liberal course of instruction in language, literature, and philosophy, together with such courses, or parts of courses, in the College of Arts, as the Regents of the University shall prescribe.

SECTION 387. The University shall be open to female as well as to male students, under such regulations and restrictions as the Board of Regents may deem proper; and all able-bodied male students of the University, in whatever college, may receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the state.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

PHILOSOPHY — PRESIDENT BASCOM —

Five recitations of a term each are devoted to philosophy, to wit: one to deductive and one to inductive logic; and three to psychology, ethics, æsthetics and natural theology. The time is abundant and the course correspondingly complete.

In psychology the President uses the new edition of his own work. The aim of the recitation is to give the present conclusions on living questions in philosophy, and to prepare the mind for the slow formation of an opinion concerning open points, and for the clear apprehension of settled facts. While the text-book guides and steadies the discussion, and gives a frame-work of thought for the memory, much matter is incidentally introduced for the fuller presentation of opposing views, and the further enforcement of those offered. In the course of the recitations subjects in philosophy are assigned to be discussed historically in essays before the class. The library is well provided with works of philosophy, and the students are urged to read systematically in connection with the work in the recitation room. Leading historical facts in philosophy are brought before the class by lectures, and at least a partial knowledge of influential systems is secured. Free discussion and inquiry are had in the class room. The effort is not so much to control belief as to secure its best conditions. The recitation is ordered in reference to the present state of philosophy, and existing facts are made to run back into the history of philosophy. The opposite method requires more time, and has, for the beginner, less interest. On the whole, we regard the proper starting point of inquiry to be the facts before us. Ethics follows psychology, and natural theology and æsthetics follow ethics. While the hard work is done, and the leading principles are established, in psychology, substantially the same method is pursued in each of these branches. In ethics and natural theology the ruling idea is freedom of discussion, with a full presentation of opposing views. We believe this to be the best, and safest way for the formation of firm yet flexible opinions. Æsthetics is taught with extended illustrations, and the purpose is to bring delicacy to the perceptions and culture to the feelings.

An elective is offered for the third term of Senior year in Kant's Philosophy; or in Lotze's Outlines of Metaphysics; or in Comparative Psychology; or in Problems in Philosophy.

LOGIC — PROFESSOR PARKINSON —

The course in logic extends through the second and third terms of the Senior year. The first of these terms is given chiefly to deductive, and the last to inductive logic. Deductive logic is a required study in the College of Letters, and an elective in the College of Arts. Inductive logic is an elective in both colleges.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Jevons' Deductive Logic; Fowler's Inductive Logic.

THE SCIENCE AND ART OF TEACHING — PROFESSOR STEARNS —

During the year 1885-86 the following courses will be offered in this department.

I. *Fall Term*: Educational Praxis, including school economy, organization, management and methods of teaching; lectures and recitations. Text-books: Fitch's Lectures on Teaching; Bain's Education as a Science; Burke's Law of Public Schools.

II. *Winter Term*: The Theory of Teaching; a study of the psychological basis of methods, with a view to developing a rational criticism of educational processes. Courses of study: Educational values; lectures and recitations. Text-books: Sully's Outlines of Psychology; Bain's Education as a Science.

III. *Spring Term*: The history of educational theories and practices in Europe and America; lectures and recitations. Text-books: Browning's History of Educational Theories; Quick's Essays on Educational Reformers.

The design of the first course is to introduce the student to the practical problems of the school room, and to develop helpful methods of thinking about them. The second course aims to develop a basis for rational criticism upon educational work, and to promote comparative study of schemes of organization, superintendence, etc. The third course aims to acquaint him with the chief currents of thought on education, and the most important experiments which have been tried. The three courses thus outlined, which can be completed in a single year, constitute a proper preparation for the work of teaching. Further courses will be organized as occasion demands, for the detailed study of American educational history, the systems and practices of different states, and current educational problems.

HISTORY — PROFESSOR ALLEN —

All persons entering the University are examined in United States history. Candidates for the Freshman class of the College of Letters are examined also in ancient history and geography, and the history of England.

American history is required for the classical students in the first two terms of the Junior year, as a half study, alternating with English literature. There are three elective courses in history, two for the Junior class and one for the Senior class. The two Junior courses rank each as a half study, the two together making one full study.

COURSE I. Twice a week — History of ancient institutions, designed for classical students only. *First term* — History of Greek and Roman institutions. *Second term* — The Roman constitution. *Third term* — Ancient mythology and art. Seaman's Classical Mythology.

COURSE II. Three times a week — Dynastic and territorial history, carried through the year. Labberton's Historical Atlas. Allen's History Topics.

COURSE III. For Seniors, or those who have had Course II, or its equivalent. *First term* — Medieval Institutions. *Second term* — The English constitution. Stubb's Select Charters. *Third term* — History of civilization. Guizot and lectures.

The method of instruction varies with the subject and the class. In most cases a text-book is used as a basis of instruction. Wherever it is possible,

special topics are assigned to the members of the class, to be looked up in books of reference, and presented orally. In some departments the work is principally by lectures, the substance of which is required to be written out in blank books. Courses of historical reading are laid out for the members of the class, and of the Seniors written essays are required. Historical charts or maps are constantly used, and in Course II, map drawing forms a regular part of the work.

CIVIL POLITY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY—PROFESSOR PARKINSON—

The studies pertaining to Civil Polity are entered upon at the beginning of the Junior year and continued to the close of the Senior year. Political Economy is taken up at the beginning of the Senior year, and lectures and discussions upon its leading principles and practical applications are continued to the close of that year.

ELEMENTARY LAW.—This subject is a full study through the first term of the Junior year. It is aimed here to secure a broad general view of the field of law as a systematic whole, and to acquire some familiarity with its leading principles—especially with the elements of American law, of which, no one who claims its protection or is liable to its penalties, can afford to be entirely ignorant.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—During the second term of the Junior year lectures will be given upon the English constitution and upon the developments of constitutional law and government in the United States prior to the adoption of the present constitution. This is a full study, and is designed to trace in outline the growth of the English constitution from the time of Magna Charta to the present, setting forth its leading principles and distinguishing characteristics, and especially its unwritten growth since the Revolution of 1688. Some attention also will be given, by way of comparison, to the constitutions of the leading continental states. The work of this term is calculated to prepare the way for a more intelligent study of the present constitutional law of the United States, which subject is taken up at the beginning of the third term of the Junior year, and continued, by recitation or lecture daily, to its close. An exercise in constitutional law is also given, once a week, during the first term of the Senior year. This time is devoted to a review of some of the more important parts of the constitution, but especially to a study of the amendments—their nature, scope and influence as a Bill of Rights. Special attention is given throughout this subject to important cases involving vital principles of constitutional law, and to the decisions upon them by the highest judicial tribunals. It is designed, in this study and throughout this department, to give instruction that shall be, to all, practical in the highest sense of the term, and which shall be of immediate service to that large class of graduates and others who pass at once from the academic to the law department of the University.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—This subject is taught by lectures. After 1886, the instruction will consist of a course of lectures extending, twice a week, through the second term of the Senior year. The aim is to present the outlines of the science in as complete a manner as possible in the time allotted, and to note any modifications or advances made from time to time in the recognized law of nations.

ROMAN LAW.—This subject will be offered, after 1886, as a half study during the last term of the Senior year. The aim will be to study it in outline, tracing in some measure its connection with and influence upon the English common law. Chief attention will be given to the modern Roman or civil law as underlying the jurisprudence of so many of the leading states of the world.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—This subject is taken up at the beginning of the Senior year. During the first term there are four recitations a week upon the general principles of the science as set forth in the ordinary manuals. A text-book is here used, but is supplemented with occasional lectures. It is designed to treat the science of political economy, not as an isolated one, but as intimately connected with that of government, and as closely bearing upon the welfare and interdependence of states as well as of individuals.

During the second and third terms of the Senior year, this subject is continued as a half study. The instruction is by lectures and discussions upon the more important topics and upon the practical application of economic principles. Among the topics investigated, are: wages, profits, rent, the wage-fund theory, trades unions, strikes, co-operation, the unearned increment of land, money, interest, usury laws, bimetalism, credit, commercial crises, balance of trade, banking functions, national banks, methods of taxation and systems of finance.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Robinson's Elementary Law; Cooley's Constitutional Law; Walker's Political Economy.

SPECIAL COURSE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE—PROFESSORS PARKINSON and ALLEN—

The following course of political and historical studies, occupying an entire year, is presented for those who wish to prepare themselves especially for law or journalism:

First term—Elementary law. Political economy. History of modern institutions.

Second term—English constitutional law. History of the English constitution. International law. Applications of political economy.

Third term—American constitutional law. Roman law. Applications of political economy. History of civilization.

It is intended to add a second year's course to complete a scheme of studies in political science.

GREEK—PROFESSORS KERR and WILLIAMS—

The study of Greek extends through the whole of the Ancient Classical Course, being elective during the Junior and Senior years. Students in other courses may elect any authors which they are prepared to read with advantage, either in the elementary Greek class or in the college classes.

BEGINNERS IN GREEK.—The course in elementary Greek is established for the benefit of three classes of students: (1) Those who desire to complete in a single year their preparation for the Freshman class, Ancient Classical Course. Such students can get, in the time specified, the required Greek grammar and composition, and can easily read three books of the