

*Ed Moak Manor*

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No. 5




The  
**Echo**

State Normal College

Albany, N. Y.

An Educational College Journal

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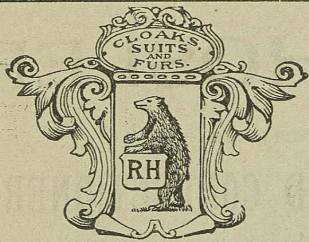
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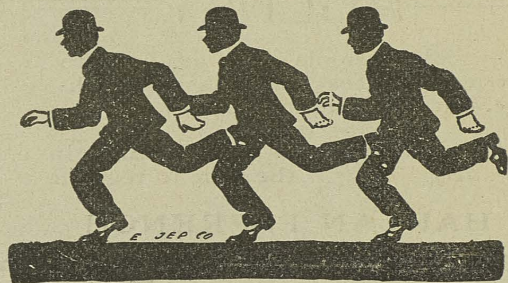
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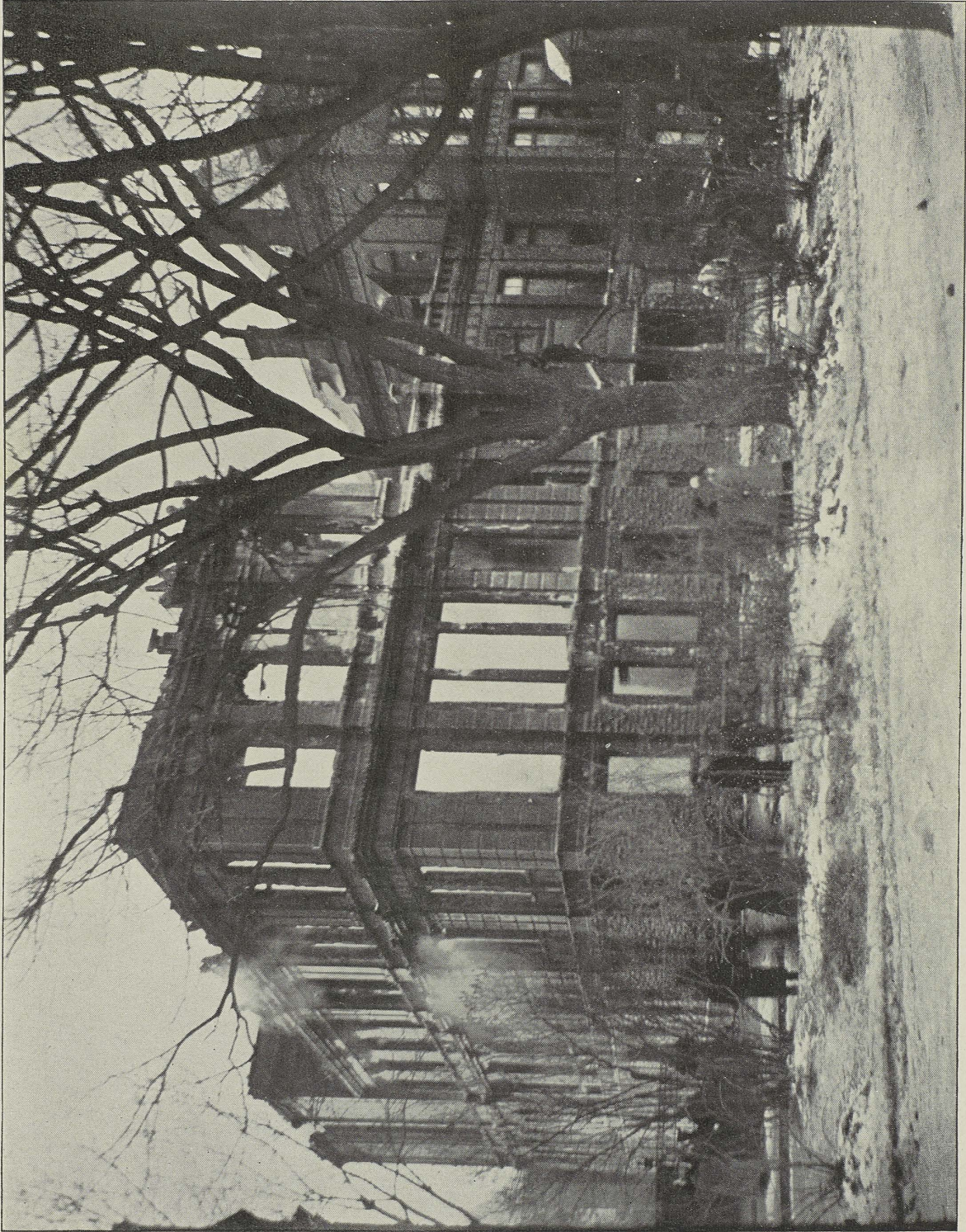
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STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, AFTER THE FIRE, JAN. 9, 1906.



# THE ECHO.

VOL. 14.]

ALBANY, N. Y., JANUARY, 1906.

[No. 5.]

## LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

### The New Year January 1, 1906.

Time has been defined, "eternity in sight;" that is, as regarded by our personal senses, forming an infinitesimal segment of the great circle of eternity; and yet, by it we measure the greatest span of human existence. And he, who enters the open gate of a new century, a mere decimal of time, is seldom found at its closing portals. Time, with its mysterious companion, space; forms the great frame-work of the machinery of creation, in which "The mills of God grind slowly," but surely, as we move onward in our earthly pilgrimage, recording the limited experiences of each succeeding year, the conventional expressions of the New Year become little more than the mere interchange of social greetings—mere pass-words of the season, for time, like the Creator, is without beginning or end. The Grecians believed Old Father Time a great monster tyrant, who devoured his own children; but Zeus, escaping his power, dethroned his father, yet ever regarding him as the ruling power behind the throne.

It is difficult to ascertain the origin of New Year festivals; as the traditions of prehistoric events seem only to involve in deeper obscurity. Evidently, they were founded in heathen customs and

temples before the dawn of civilization or the influence of Christianity; and gradually handed down the annals of time tempered to the softer amenities of life and to the more refined conditions of society. The month of January was, I believe, of Roman birth; and the temple of Janus as sacred as the temple of Jupiter. It was the beginning and the end; the opening of the gates of the New Year and the closing of them, in December. In the temple of Janus twelve altars were erected in his honor; before which all men bowed in holy reverence and honor. And, to-day, we are rejoicing in the brightness of the new dawn, standing upon the very threshold of the twentieth century; moving on in the wake of former glory; more powerful, more brilliant, more hopeful of wider, deeper and higher attainments, because of the rich experiences of the past.

Let us not forget, as we look with gratitude down the dark vista of centuries, the guiding Hand that led us on, and by whose unerring wisdom we have attained the honored heights of earthly fame, rejoicing in the happiness of our loved homes, and the peace, prosperity and liberty of our country.

MARY C. BENNETT.

Class '55.

Washington, D. C., January, 1906.

**The Lookout Man.**

(With apologies to Mr. Maupin.)

Now, listen, fellow students, an I'll tell a  
 story true;  
 An' better you remember, 'cause it  
 means a lot to you.  
 An' if you heed th' lesson, when 'xamination  
 time is here  
 You'll git a lot o' pleasure an' double  
 punches dear.  
 Th' Lookout Man is walkin' when the  
 stars begin t' peep,  
 To see if Normal Students rules and  
 regulations keep;  
 An' all who act up naughty and don't in-  
 stant actualize  
 Th' Lookout Man is watching, an' he is  
 awful wise.

I knowed a little feller once who got  
 real bad and said  
 He didn't b'lieve that we'uns breathed  
 th' way th' teacher said;  
 An' that he didn't have to trace associa-  
 tion's trains  
 An' didn't care the leastest mite about  
 'vibratin' brains.  
 But when it come 'xamination time he  
 only got one punch;  
 Th' Lookout Man had been around  
 when students in a bunch  
 Had talked in halls and corridors 'bout  
 methods good and bad,  
 Th' Lookout Man was list'ning and that  
 boy was mighty sad.

I knowed a little girl who'd an' awful lot  
 of cheek.  
 She never would philosophize in Latin  
 or in Greek.  
 And when th' Dr. told her to be still and  
 hush her noise.  
 She kept right on a chatterin' an' never  
 lost her poise.  
 But when 'xamination time was past, t'  
 her wonder an' surprise,  
 On her card, a single punch in th' corner  
 met her eyes.  
 You see, she acted naughty, the rule  
 she'd never find;  
 An' th' Lookout Man was watchin' all  
 her attitudes o' mind.

Th' Lookout Man is peepin' through  
 windows large and small.  
 An' countin' up the students who think  
 they know it all;  
 An' keep a talkin' in th' chapel e'en  
 when th' hymns announced;  
 An' skip th' music hour at th' risk of  
 be'in' bounced.  
 He puts 'em in his good book, but th'  
 bad ones in th' bad,  
 An' when he writes a bad one he looks  
 jus' awful sad.  
 Cause he knows they'll git a single  
 punch at examination soon.  
 This means "No Sheepskin" later on, in  
 th' merry month o' June.

F. D. N.

**Glimpses of Life in the Art Students'  
League.**

At 215 West Fifty-seventh street,  
 New York city, there is a very unusual  
 building, though in its architecture very  
 ordinary, and not causing the eye  
 trouble that the slightest particle of dust  
 from the street might,—both being un-  
 heeded unless the attention is called to  
 them.

The lower part of this particular struc-  
 ture contains the galleries of the Society  
 of American Artists. The upper stories  
 contain the studios of the Art Students'  
 League. These studios were placed  
 in this position that the student might  
 capture the thoughts of the great artists  
 as they winged their way upward to the  
 heavenly heights and incidentally that  
 they might have sky-lights.

The student does not, however, get a  
 chance at this thought-capturing until  
 he has paid his money at the league of-  
 fice on the ground floor. Then if he or,  
 as in most cases, she be blessed with  
 heart and lungs sufficiently developed to  
 enable her to climb six flights of stairs  
 she may reach the top with glowing  
 cheek and fluttering heart ready to drop



down on the wooden bench in the hall. Here if she be of the more earthly and less idealistic nature may spend many a happy hour in gentle converse. And this—while mother has father pay Christine's expenses that she may study art.

This same bench holds the members of the class who come first, while the monitor, the student chosen by the powers below to pose the model, performs this pleasant duty. If, however, he takes too much pleasure and time in so doing, he is gently reminded of the fact by some members of the class, who, tired of trying to find out which foot is most artistically adapted to the support of the remainder of his anatomy, gently reminds him by trying to push the most ambitious foot through the door panel. This brings the monitor with a hat in which are small pieces of folded paper, each bearing a number. He allows each member to take one. When No. 1 is called, Mary, who has it, rushes into the room, seizes two chairs, goes to one side of the model, turns her head, twists up her face in the endeavor to shut one eye and then tries three or four other positions. In the meanwhile, after going through a somewhat similar performance, Antoinette, who has No. 2, sits in the very place that Mary wanted, and poor Antoinette thinks that Mary has the only decent place in the room. This goes on until all are seated. Then Mary makes some chalk marks on the floor around her chairs, so that she may have the pleasure of driving some thoughtless person from the spot on the next day. For the poses in the life and portrait classes continue for a week.

The model, who generally poses on a throne, a very ordinary movable wooden platform, yes—very ordinary and twice as dirty as ordinary, has to sit or stand

in the same cramped position for three hours, resting for five minutes at the end of every twenty-five minutes. These school models get but six dollars a week but the great artists have very beautiful models for which they pay enormous prices.

The visitor, as he comes into the illustration class,—for that is most frequently invested with visitors—spends the first few minutes in looking over the furniture of the room. This is very substantial, though most of it is renewed several times a year. For art, though long, seems to need new "settings" frequently.

Almost the first things that meets one's notice is the figure of some long, lean, raw-boned fellow, trying to dispose of his anatomy in the most convenient way possible while sitting on a kindergarten chair with his work propped up before him on a kitchen chair. All the students, who are able, obtain this same combination of chairs, but once in a while, as from the younger growth you see an old pine towering above the others, we see a student sitting on a long-legged stool behind an easel.

The floors of these rooms are of a very beautiful somber hue, caused by the grinding of charcoal dust into them year after year. On one side of each room is a rack for holding wet canvases. On the other sides are two rows of green lockers, each about three feet high and having a lock and key. What delightful things they would be in which to keep the hatpins and furs of the Normalites!

The side walls and lockers are painted green and the ceiling is cream-color. Do you suppose that students, endowed with a great longing to create pictures,

could refrain from decorating that space? Why, of course not! Each part must have its share and some a little more. For instance: one of the upper lockers, of which the owner was very choice, had on it the inscription, "hands off," but some other student, who wishes it still further preserved, added the words, "feet too." Another has on it a Sargent picture made with three or four strokes of the brush. Still another has the impressionistic methods put to shame. These ambitious students show partiality to certain portions of the room, benefiting that favored portion by another coat of paint an inch thick, and containing all the colors of the rainbow. There being no set rule for the colors used in a masterpiece, the pupils have to arrive at their own conclusions by the process of elimination, and the colors eliminated go on the wall.

Of the other decorations of this wall, on which, and in which art is borne, some are borne high, as, for instance, the brown foot-prints which cross the ceiling and go out at the sky-light.

Foot-prints that perhaps another  
Painting on life's somber main,  
A poor, forlorn, ambitious brother,  
Seeing may turn home again.

In the women's life class the vain creatures have represented themselves in silhouettes as black geese picking up crumbs as they fall from the open sack held by a little boy who represents the teacher. This motto is painted where all may read—"A hair on ye head is worth two in ye brush."

The men's life class, in order that the new-comers may judge themselves by their predecessors, have pasted silhouettes of each other on the walls with such explanatory attachments as wings, halos, pipes, glasses, or especially culti-

vated sprouts of hair. There are also various sized owls to represent the night classes. Most of these latter "stunts" were done in the life class at the "treats"—an old and honored custom brought from across the sea.

In this "treats" after all the musical and dramatic talent, of which there is no small quantity nor inferior quality, has been disposed of, the room is cleared for the chariot and horse races with occasionally a tilting match or a grand mêlée.

The chariots are easels turned down and drawn by two ambitious pupils.

The race consists of four leaps around the room and generally ends with a broken easel and one or two dirty charioteers. In the horse races the jockeys sit astride the chairs, take a firm hold of the back, and jump up and down, about twice as high as on the ordinary saddle horse. As the regulations here are not very strict one rider frequently heads his horse to break the legs of another, so that most all of these horses are sure to be crippled for life and thrown aside for the junk man.

In the tilting contests they revert to their memory of Ivanhoe. The knight climbs to the back of his sturdy steed, which in this case must be very sturdy, and, at the word, sends him thundering down upon his opponent, frequently upsetting both horses and riders.

Do I hear you say—"What rough boys!" Well, at those times they are not exactly what the Sunday school teacher would call ideal. But the next day even the most careless student of the day before will be found zealously working on the picture before him, which, in all probability, will prove to be the best canvas of the group. As for the furniture broken at these times the

students replace it, for the league is self-supporting and self-governing. When the several instructors come on their semi-weekly visits, the students give excellent attention, crowding around the instructor as he goes from pupil to pupil criticising his work. Of course, here as elsewhere, there are those who will not work. But art can not be hammered in, it must be worked out and, if given a chance, it will work itself out.

The methods of the Art Students' League are novel, compared with most school methods, but they have points well worth considering, especially by those most interested in school government. I have pictured for you the worst side of life in the league. If you are interested you can easily find out its best side.

CHARLES L. AUSTIN, Jr.

#### **Geological Features of Albany.**

On Saturday afternoon, December ninth, more than a score of Normal students and others interested in the geological and physical features of Albany, met at the Kenwood terminus of the car line for the first excursion in the course of lectures and excursions given by Professor Cook of the State Normal College.

Just west of this point, on the old mill site, an excellent opportunity was had to compare the broad, flat valley of the Hudson with the steep-sided gorge cut by the swift Normanskill. The latter also furnished good illustrations of the phenomena resulting from a stream flowing swiftly through mantle rock of varying hardness.

On examining the rock we found two kinds: a soft, friable, black shale and hard, massive, gray sandstone. We then entered the Delaware and Hudson railroad cut, where the commercial needs of

man have unconsciously aided us in our geological investigations. In the steep sides of this cut these rocks are seen in alternating layers extending diagonally to the top. Professor Cook told us that these rocks are known to geologists as the Normanskill beds of the Hudson river formation. This includes several rock beds of different ages, some of which are contemporaneous with the Trenton limestone, but we are to regard this as a unit lying above the Trenton limestone and extending vertically to the limestone composing the Helderberg escarpment. These rocks are found at the surface far up and down the river, westward beyond Altamont and Schenectady, and eastward to Ryesdorphill, seen on the horizon. These rocks belong to the Silurian age, being, save the Cambrian and Archaean systems, the oldest in the world. In the west these strata lie nearly horizontal, while here and toward the east the tilting, twisting, and folding show the tremendous forces which built our mountains.

At the top of the hill the soil had been removed to show the sandstone, the surface of which has many scratches from one thirty-second to one fourth of an inch in depth, and extending uniformly in the direction two degrees east of southeast. These Professor Cook explained as being cut by the last glacial advance. The ice sheet is supposed to have been turned in its contact with the Helderberg escarpment, so as to follow the path of least resistance across New England to the sea.

Our next investigations were at Babcock's brickyard, along Third avenue, where a good cross-section of the mantle rock has been made by the excavations. Above the shale, a section about thirty feet thick, composed of alternating layers of sand and gravel, curiously arranged, was seen. And above this were thin

layers of clay for six or eight feet. Professor Cook told us that this was an interesting point for geological investigations, as the pebbles which make this gravel are of various kinds; some found in this locality, and some, as red sandstone, granite, gneiss, and quartz, are from rock a long way from Albany. One of our objects of inquiry was to find how they came here. We know that the layers of gravel were deposited by swift streams while the clays were formed in deep water or water with but little carrying power. These and other interesting points were left for further inquiry.

We then visited the brick kiln, which was in operation, and found many things of interest in regard to the manufacture of brick. Many fine geological specimens were obtained from the brickyard, besides considerable fine clay, which was of just the right composition to be sticky, and we all carried away generous specimens on our shoes.

We returned by the way of the old Albany and Mohawk railroad bed, and the gorge cut in the shale by Beaver creek, both of which were referred to by Professor Cook in his lecture on the previous Wednesday.

#### THE SECOND EXCURSION.

The success of the first excursion was shown by the larger number of Normal College and High School students who met Professor Cook at the corner of Livingston avenue and the Northern boulevard, Saturday afternoon, December sixteenth, for the second excursion in the course.

Our field of investigations was North Albany, and the first point examined was a fine exposure of clays north of the corner of Colonie and Lark streets. This showed the thin and highly-colored layers

in which the clay was deposited, and the curious concretions which it contains. We then descended to the brickyard to view the deep-water deposits. On climbing to the top of the hill on the opposite side, we found sand above the clay. This Professor Cook explained as having blown there from extensive deposits of sand and gravel between Albany and Schenectady.

Here he reviewed our work from the beginning of the first excursion, showing that we had followed the deposits from the ancient Paleozoic rock to that of recent formation, and the principal changes, which have been caused by the tilting of the earth's crust, the action of water, glacial movement, and wind.

From the south side of the valley of Patroon's creek we saw that the opposite side is composed of gravel, sand, and large boulders mingled. These appear more or less stratified along the side, while at the top they appear as if thrown together. From its structure we regard it as a moraine. We crossed to this side and examined the gravel lying above the shale at a point just above the pretty falls in Patroon's creek. We found that it had been consolidated by the lime carried by rain water, thereby forming conglomerate rock. At several points in the excursion photographs were taken. The last one on the accompanying sheet is of this point, showing the shale and a mass of ice frozen from water that flows out of the bank. This shows that the water percolates through the sand, gravel, etc., until it comes to the impervious shale, then seeks escape at the lowest point possible, which is where the shale has been cut out by the creek, and the water flows over the edge, or, in this case, to the surface, forming a spring.

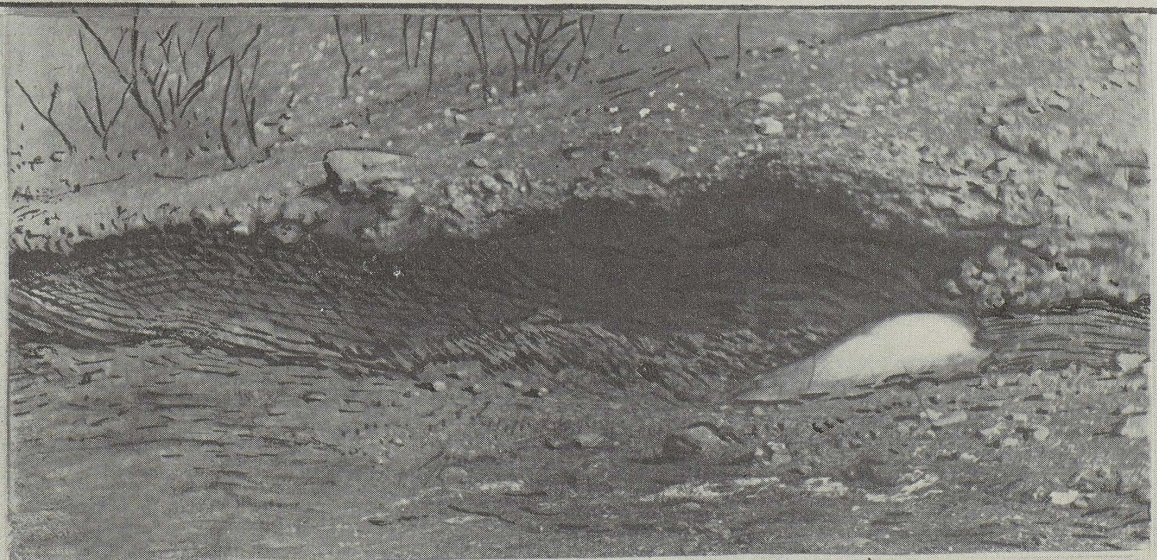
This moraine, generally called the "Van Rensselaer Sand Bank," was ex-



THE KETTLE HOLE



THE VAN RENSSELAER BANK — A MORaine



OLD SHORE-LINE OF PATROON'S CREEK



examined at several places where the excavations have made cross-sectional views, and where erosion is constantly at work. One of the latter is the rock known as the "Engineer's Face," which has been curiously formed by the erosion of the adjoining rock, leaving this in such form as roughly to resemble an engineer's face with cap. Professor Cook explained the peculiar stratification of the moraine and many interesting facts in regard to the mining of sand. At one of the excavations the second photograph was taken. This shows the bank in the background and a pile of boulders remaining after removing the sand and gravel.

We then proceeded to an outcrop of shale near Wolfert's Roost. This we examined, also two large glaciated boulders found in an adjoining field. The surface of one of these contains many scratches due to glacial action.

At about a quarter of a mile west of High Point, a large kettle hole, more than one hundred and fifty yards square and about fifty feet deep, was studied. This kettle hole is shown in the first photograph. Professor Cook said that this was the most important piece of evidence found in our excursion, and that they are formed in a number of ways; but those in glacial material, as is this one, are thought to be caused by the melting of large blocks of ice partly buried by gravel and clay. That the bottom was partly swampy, while the depression was not filled with water, he explained by the fact that the clay depositing water barely reached the edge of the depression — that is 325 feet above sea level. With this fact to guide us we decided that the gentle and uniform slope, a short way below the edge of the kettle hole, was the shore of a prehistoric lake — lake Albany. By use of our imaginative power we could

look across this lake to the opposite shore against the Helderbergs; the high hills across the river are islands; and the roof of our college chapel (as it was during the excursion) is covered by about fifty feet of water.

We examined Black Rock cut, Tivoli lake, and the gravel pit east of the reservoir on our return. At the last-named point our party broke up, being well pleased by the interesting and scientific work of Professor Cook.

G. E. P.

### Public Opinion.

One of the greatest forces for good in the world to-day is that intangible, far-reaching, relentless force, public opinion. It is a force more feared by certain classes of people than even prison walls, for its decisions are final and lasting.

It is the wisest of judges, for it reaches its decisions only after the most careful and accurate weighing of the evidence before it. Its conclusions are always just, for they are based solely on the evidence before it without regard to person or place. It can destroy as it can build up that most precious and most frail of human possessions, reputation. It can force men to do that which they do not want to do. It can make or mar a human life.

The power of public opinion has never been so strikingly demonstrated as during the year just closed. In one short year it has destroyed forever the reputations of men who were so strongly entrenched in the confidence of the people as to be almost public idols.

At the beginning of the year just closed newspapers, magazines, and books were filled with articles dealing with the lives and achievements of these men and setting forth the so-called reasons for their

success. They were held up to young men as models whose examples they could not do better than to emulate. Lectures were delivered by these same men before audiences composed largely of young men, on honesty and kindred subjects.

At the close of this eventful year we find the veil has been at last torn from the eyes of the people. They have seen their idols hurled from their pedestals, their honored and revered names dragged in the mire. The people know now that they have been deceived, that these men did not practice what they preached and were not what they seemed.

In some cases the result has been such as to severely try one's faith in human nature, but it has at least served to prove the truth of the saying "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," for truly these fallen idols are reaping a bitter harvest through that force which they have so long defied — public opinion.

GRACE L. GRIFFIN.

#### **Permanent Work Eighth Grade English Model Department.**

##### FORT CRAILO.

Fort Crailo was built in 1642 by the Dutch Patroon, Killien Van Rensselaer. It is on the east bank of the Hudson river, in the city of Rensselaer, across from the city of Albany, and it now belongs to the Van Rensselaer estate.

It is quite a large building and was once surrounded by a large tract of land. Now other houses are built within a few feet of it and are separated only by a picket fence.

It is square and is built of stone, but with a gabled roof. The door is in the center of the building, with two windows on each side, and there are five windows in the upper story. The windows in the

garret are three in number, and are gabled.

There is a loophole between the two windows on each side of the door. These loopholes are cut in squares of solid brown stone, which are fitted into the wall. Above the loophole on the right-hand side is a plate bearing the date of the erection of the fort, and the names of celebrated people who have stayed there.

The fort, which was named after an estate in Holland, was changed into a dwelling house in 1704 by Hendrick Van Rensselaer, the grandson of Killien Van Rensselaer, and in 1740 it was enlarged by Col. Johannes Van Rensselaer, the great-grandson.

There was a stone in the cellar of the fort bearing the inscription "K. V. R. 1642," and another one bearing the inscription "Do Megopolensis," which stands for Dominie Megopolensis, who was the first Dutch minister to come to America. These stones have lately been removed. Over the north door, however, is the inscription "J. V. R. 1640."

Fort Crailo is noted for being the first home of the Van Rensselaer family in America, and also for being the oldest continuously inhabited dwelling in the United States.

General Abercrombie made the fort his headquarters before marching to attack Fort Ticonderoga. It is the house in which a famous army surgeon was staying during one of the battles of the Revolutionary War, and while there he wrote the song of "Yankee Doodle." It is said that he wrote it sitting by an old well at the back of the building.

The fort is not in use at the present time, though the Daughters of the American Revolution thought of changing it into a museum and headquarters for their society.

JESSIE LUCK.

Eighth Grade English, Section A,  
Model Department.



# THE ECHO.

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CHARLES J. CAMPBELL.

Contributions are solicited from alumni and under-graduates, the only requisites being merit and the name of the author accompanying the article. Matter must be in before the tenth of the month.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per annum, in advance; \$1.25 when not paid before January first; single copies, 15 cents.

In accordance with the United States postal law THE ECHO will be sent until all arrears are paid and notice of discontinuance is received. Please notify us *at once* of any change in address.

Address matter designed for publication to the Editor-in-Chief; business communications to the Business Manager, Normal College, Albany, N. Y.

## EDITORIALS.

AN account of the fire which recently destroyed our college building appears in another column. It is true the structure is in ruins, but we are glad to say that every department of the work is still being carried on. This has been made possible through the kindness of the trustees of Trinity Methodist church, who offered the use of their

chapel to the college authorities while the old building was still burning.

Trinity chapel is especially adapted for school purposes, since it can be divided into many class-rooms by lowering slide doors.

In the morning the High School, Grammar School and Kindergarten meet and in the afternoon the college proper holds its session. The Primary building was damaged slightly by the fire, but not enough to interrupt the work of that department.

WITH this number the present board of editors withdraw from editorial duties. While we realize that our work might have been done very much better, we offer no apologies. We have simply done the best we could with the time and the material at our disposal.

During the past five months we have sometimes felt that the proper college spirit was lacking among the students, but as we recall scenes the night the college building went up in flames, and the spirit manifested by all since that night, we feel that we have had a mistaken impression. So it is with hopeful hearts that we extend our best wishes to the new board of editors.

WE FULLY appreciate the support that has been given us by members of the faculty, alumnae, and the student body during our term of office and take this last opportunity of expressing our thanks.

### True Stories.

#### I.

IT WAS Thursday afternoon, the first one of this New Year. One of the teachers of Normal High School

sat in room 216, lost in the pages of her German book. A half hour passed and still the German held its charm. The sound of a bell broke upon her ear, but what of that? Bells ring every forty-five minutes at S. N. C. Again she set to work. At last the task was finished; slowly she closed the book. Still absorbed in thought, Miss J-h-son wended her way along Willet street. A few minutes later she was overtaken by a friend. After the usual salutation, Miss J—h—son exclaimed, "Why, where have you been?"

"To crits, where were you?" came the reply.

\* \* \* \*

With all possible haste Miss J—— made her way to High School chapel, where Dr. A—— and a few teachers were detained.

At last her turn came and with flushed cheeks and trembling heart, Miss J—— gave a brief but accurate account of her afternoon. At the words "I think you may be excused this time," she looked once again as though she thought life worth the living.

Since this memorable Thursday, Miss J—— has added to her list of New Year's resolutions "I *will* remember to attend criticisms."

## II.

One of the Model School pupils was writing a letter to her grandmother, telling of the burning of the college. She had written, "my school burned up last night," when, looking up at her father in all earnestness, she said: "Say, papa, did it burn up or down?"

## III.

In one of the smaller rooms at Trinity sat a young lady and gentleman, on opposite sides of a table studying. Dr.

H—— coming in exclaimed, "Well, Mr. B. ——, this beats Old Normal, doesn't it? No such cosy corners up there in which to study."

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## NEWS DEPARTMENT.

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### The Fire.

On Monday evening, January the eighth, at about eight o'clock, fire was discovered in the Normal College, in the northwest corner of the Grammar chapel. In a few minutes the room was a mass of flames, which soon broke through the ceiling to the High School chapel on the floor above. Next, the drawing room on the fourth floor caught, and soon the roof was all ablaze. About the same time the fire broke through from the Grammar chapel into the reception room, and from there into the office. By this time it had eaten its way down into the Kindergarten room, which was the last part of the north wing to take fire.

At about 9.30 flames were seen coming from the roof of the College chapel. The heat soon destroyed the windows, after which the wind swept through and drove the fire on into the south wing, where were located the physical and chemical laboratories. An explosion in the chemical laboratory caused a part of the wall to fall, and then the flames spread on towards the front of the south wing, where Dr. Milne's residence stands. When it seemed that this, too, must go, members of the faculty and others helped Dr. Milne remove his goods to places of safety in nearby buildings. However, through the heroic efforts of the firemen, most of the residence was saved.

The primary building, being connected with the main building only by

a narrow hall, was not reached by the fire, but was damaged slightly on the first floor by smoke and water.

Most of the records of the College proper were in the safe in the office, so they were not destroyed, but those of the High School and Grammar departments could not be reached. Some valuable books on kindergarten work, which are now out of print, were saved.

One of the greatest losses was that of the beautiful memorial window in the College chapel. This window was presented to the College by the alumni several years ago, and was one of the best of its kind in the world. It was constructed of American glass, in which the color is made instead of being painted on, and which retains its color indefinitely. Under ordinary circumstances this window would have lasted hundreds of years.

The bronze tablet, also erected by the alumni, in honor of the graduates of the Normal who fell in the Civil War, was among the valuables destroyed. In the corridors, chapels, and recitation rooms were many portraits and copies of valuable works of art, which cannot be replaced in years, if ever.

WANDA TOMPKINS.

### Election of Echo Board.

Friday, January nineteenth, a meeting of the College students took place in the large assembly room of Trinity M. E. Church parlors for the purpose of electing a board of editors to hold office from February to June, 1906. The meeting was called to order by C. J. Campbell, who stated the purpose for which it was called. Miss Alma Johnson was made chairman and Miss Helen Kerr secretary.

At this meeting the following College students were elected to act as the editorial board beginning with the February number:

Editor-in-Chief - - - - Edward Leefeldt

#### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

W. J. Nolan,	Sonia Ladoff,
Elsie Engle,	G. E. Patrie,
William Randall,	Alice Wheeler,
Gincie Gould,	Charlotte Waterman
	Claudia Allen.

#### NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Emma Montrose,	Margaretta Shanks,
Gertrude Gifford,	Vincent Brown.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

Mary Sharpe,	Anna Jameson.
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#### CLASS OF 1906.

Elizabeth Stafford,	Lois Riedel.
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#### Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Elizabeth Dietz,	Wanda Tompkins.
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#### KINDERGARTEN NOTES.

Sara Mills.

#### EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Anna Murray,	Caroline Hunter,
	Charles L. Austin.

#### REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Miller,	Jessie Treible.
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Business and Subscription Manager,  
Charles J. Campbell.

#### Seminars.

Mrs. Mooney completed her seminar course in School No. 24 corner Yates street and Delaware avenue.

The destruction of the College building will not interfere with the carrying out of the lecture course offered by Professor Cook under the title "The Site for a City."

The Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society has generously offered the use of its rooms at 176 State street, and lectures will be given there at 8.15

in the evening on the dates given below. As before, these lectures are open to the public, and no admission is charged:

February 7.—Hills and Valleys of Albany.

February 14.—The Gravel.

March 7.—The Clays.

March 21.—The River.

April 4.—The River, continued, and Recapitulation.

The excursions will be taken to the places and on the days announced. The detailed arrangements will be made later.

#### **Delta Omega.**

The destruction of the college by fire has filled hundreds of people with great sorrow. Besides the loss of the college, with all its associations of pleasant and profitable years, the Delta Omega Sorority has suffered, moreover, a serious personal loss.

Many articles and implements, a collection of several years, were in the lockers belonging to the Sorority. The principal articles lost were cups and saucers, two dozen beautiful new plates, a Christmas gift from a friend, pillows, banners, new silver spoons, and various materials for decoration.

Miss Kate Algie has accepted a position in the Boys' Academy in this city. Miss Algie will teach in the third grade.

Miss Barbara Sammons visited a few of her college friends for a few days before her return to her duties in Maryland. Miss Sammons enjoys her teaching in the Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Maryland.

Miss Frances Burlingame spent Monday, January eighth, observing the work at college.

A regular meeting of the Delta Omega Sorority was held on Friday, January twelfth, at 307 Hudson avenue. New officers were elected for the ensuing half year.

Miss Minnie Schultz has returned to college and will take up her work again with the beginning of the new term.

#### **Kappa Delta.**

A meeting of the Kappa Delta Society was held in Primary chapel January nineteenth for the purpose of electing officers for the remaining half of the year.

Miss Anna S. Horth, '05, has a position in Poughkeepsie.

Miss Florence McKinley, '05, is teaching a class at St. Agnes' School.

Miss Emilee Yelverton spent January the thirteenth and fourteenth at her home in Poughkeepsie.

Miss Juliet F. Murdock was recently visited by her mother.

Kappa Delta's loss by the fire was comparatively slight, for, fortunately, the president had most of the society's possessions at her home.

#### **Psi Gamma.**

The regular meeting of Psi Gamma was held in Dr. Richardson's room December fifteenth. Important business was transacted.

Miss Marie Hewson visited the College January third.

Miss Mabel Kingsbury, '05, visited friends in the city Saturday, January thirteenth.

A special meeting was called Thursday, January eleventh.

Miss Roosa and Miss Meigs presided at the Psi Gamma tea-table at the Y. W. C. A. reception Saturday, January thirteenth.

The society dishes and decorations, including Japanese lanterns and bunting, were destroyed in the fire.

#### Eta Phi.

A regular meeting of the Eta Phi Society was held in the kindergarten room Friday, January fifth, at 4 o'clock. After the regular business meeting refreshments were enjoyed.

The society is glad to report that they lost nothing in the fire, since most of the possessions happened to be at the homes of the members.

#### The Phi Delta.

The Phi Delta Society held their regular bi-monthly meeting in the Grammar chapel on Friday evening, January fifth. The meeting was called to order promptly at eight o'clock by President Van Auken. Roll call was answered by each member relating an anecdote. This exercise met with such favor that the roll was called a second time, and the pleasure of the meeting was enhanced by a second anecdote from each member.

The debate on the question, "Resolved, That a protective tariff, as the Dingley tariff, is against the best interests of the American people," was next called. The affirmative was supported by Messrs. Brown and Miller, and the negative by Messrs. Dann and Austin. Each speaker was limited to ten minutes in his first speech, the leaders being given five minutes each for rebuttal. At the conclusion of the debate Mr. Leefeldt, who had been

chosen special critic for the debate, ably criticised the several debaters on their manner of speaking and general appearance before the audience, giving many valuable suggestions which, if followed, would be very beneficial.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

#### Y. W. C. A. Notes.

On Wednesday afternoon, December the twentieth, Miss Ritchie led a Christmas meeting in the Primary chapel. The topic was "The Spirit of Christmas," and Christmas songs were sung. Because of the pressure of holiday work only a few girls were able to be present, but those who were there enjoyed this meeting very much.

Miss Claxton led the regular missionary meeting held on December thirteenth. The topic was "The Four-fold Method." The meeting was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Owing to some happy mistake the Y. W. C. A. song books, instead of being put away in the Echo office, were left on the piano in the Primary chapel, and so were saved.

#### An Informal Tea.

The Y. W. C. A. gave an informal tea Saturday afternoon, January 13, 1906, in honor of Miss Dorothea Day of Bryn Mawr. The affair was held in the Primary chapel, which had been tastefully decorated.

After a vocal solo by Miss Jessie Treible, Miss Day spoke on Bible study. She impressed upon her hearers that we *could* get along without Bible study, but that we could not *afford* to. Miss Day is a very interesting and delightful speaker, and all thoroughly enjoyed her talk.

At the conclusion of Miss Day's remarks a list of places where Bible Study Classes are to be held was announced, and the girls were given an opportunity to join these.

Tea and wafers were then served, and those present enjoyed the privilege of meeting Miss Day.

#### Alumni Dinner at Syracuse.

The educational meetings held at Syracuse during the Christmas holidays were made the occasion of an enjoyable gathering of Normal College alumni. Forty-six graduates met at the Hotel Warner, Wednesday evening, December twenty-seventh, at 6:30, when they dined together and enjoyed the greetings and expressions of loyalty of both faculty and graduate members of the alumni. Dr. William B. Aspinwall, '00, who is president of the Association, acted as toastmaster, and at the close of the dinner introduced Dr. William J. Milne, Dr. E. G. Reveley of Syracuse, Supt. James M. Edsall of New York, and Mrs. Margaret S. Mooney, who responded with hearty words of good will.

Dr. Milne outlined the scheme of re-organizations for the College, which was received with interest and enthusiasm by all present. The Heusted Fellowship was discussed and the generosity of the graduates was shown by the fact that the president was enabled to take their subscriptions to the amount of \$300. The complete list of those in attendance is as follows:

Faculty — Dr. William J. Milne, Dr. E. Helen Hannahs, Dr. William B. Aspinwall, Mrs. Margaret S. Mooney, Miss Eunice A. Perine.

Graduates — B. H. Boorn, Keeseville; C. V. Bookhout, Hancock; F. J. Bartlett, Auburn; W. J. Ballard, Jamaica; Lucy R. Buell, Palmyra; Mary E. Berns, Cohoes; A. Z. Boothby, Altamont; R. G. Brownell, Syracuse; Richard E. Coon, Poughkeepsie; John D. Edwards, Walden; Alvah G. Frost, Utica; Thomas E. Finegan, Albany; Lillian E. Francis, Ellinton; William C. Franklin, Oneonta; George M. Galarneau, Amsterdam; William D. Graves, Albany; Floyd E. Gilbert, Waterford; R. B. Gurley, Walcott; Anna S. Horth, Utica; W. D. Johnson, Greene; C. Edward Jones, Albany; C. Kellar, Luzerne; S. W. Krull, Buffalo; F. De L. King, Lawrence; Margaret Leonard, Syracuse; W. A. Mackey, Buffalo; Charles F. MacFarlane, Brockport; Elmer Myers, Clyde; H. W. Maxson, Utica; M. C. Plough, Hammondport; E. G. Reveley, Syracuse; Irving D. Scott, Syracuse; Anna M. Smith, Hornellsville; Addie A. Sleeth, Syracuse; S. J. Slawson, Wellsville; Levi R. Tubbs, Callicoon Depot; Sherman Williams, Glens Falls; Ralph E. Wager, Syracuse; Burton G. Whitaker, Dunkirk; William Wood, Hicksville, and Emma S. Wardle, Cohoes.

#### Glens Falls Alumni Association.

The Associated Alumni of the New York State Normal College were invited by Dr. and Mrs. Bowman to spend the evening at their pleasant home on upper Glen street, December 9, 1905.

Dr. Milne found that he could not be with us and Dr. Aspinwall, president of the college Alumni, came as a very acceptable representative. It is needless to say we were pleased to see him and to know of the interest manifested in our association by Dr. Milne.

Dr. Sherman Williams, president of the Associated Alumni, called the meeting to order. Short speeches were made by the President, Dr. Aspinwall, and Dr. Bowman. During the evening music was rendered by Misses Bolles and Robinson, and Professor Ling.

Many graduates of former years showed their regard for their Alma Mater by attending. When the time came for departure, all voted the doctor and his wife excellent entertainers and hoped that this might prove but one of many such pleasant evenings.

#### Alumni Notes.

A banquet of the New York Alumni Association of the Albany State Normal College is to be held at the St. Denis Hotel, on Saturday evening, February 24, 1906.

Miss Myra L. Ingalsbee of Hartford, N. Y., gave an address at the meeting of school commissioners and supervisors of New York, which was held in Albany, January sixteenth. Her subject was "The New Course of Study for Elementary Schools.

Arthur G. Cummings, of the Class of 1898, graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in June, 1905, with the degree of S. T. B.

On the 21st of November, he was ordained and installed as sixteenth pastor of the First Church, in Middleboro, Massachusetts.

Professor Ryder, of Andover, preached the sermon from John 20, 22, 23.

Rev. Geo. F. Kenngott, of Lowell, gave the ordaining prayer.

Mr. Cummings has assisted Mr. Kenngott during his course in the Seminary.

Other parts were taken by Rev. F. R. Shipman, Andover, Massachusetts, Rev. G. W. Sterns and Rev. S. M. Cathcart.

Misses Barbara Sammons and Marie Hewson visited college on Wednesday, January fourth.

Miss Maude Countryman stopped at college on the fifth.

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#### REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

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A British business man's views of economic conditions in Japan, Korea and China during a journey made three years ago, are entertainingly set forth in the well-illustrated and indexed book, "Far Eastern Impressions," by Ernest F. G. Hatch, M. P. The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war suggested to Mr. Hatch the idea of making a record of his notes, with revision and additions, which was done sometime before the treaty of Portsmouth. The reproductions from photographs are unusually good and these, with the excellent maps showing at a glance railway development in the three countries, makes this an attractive and timely volume. The illustrations seem about as good as the text, for little of purely original matter of any great importance enters into the book, which is rather too rich in quotations. Mr. Hatch crossed the Pacific ocean to Japan with Kank Yu Wei, the radical Chinese reformer, and then had interviews with such opposite characters as Li Hung Chang and Sir Robert Hart. The author calls attention to the Shansi coal fields. Beside the deposits of coal and iron, the cheapness and abundance of labor in the mining region have enabled practical iron manufacturers to demonstrate that a ton of pig-iron could be produced in Shansi at three dollars a ton.

In Mr. Long's "Northern Trails," the stories are rather tense and dramatic, partly because the author is so sensitive to the world in which the dumb creatures move—"his soul, like a wind-touched harp, thrilling to the melody of woods and waters"—that he never quite detaches his drama from the background. For this reason his stories have a charm and an excellence of their own. There is a peculiar fascination about these northern trails, not only because in following them one finds himself face to face with new animals, but because the far north country which they traverse, "the land of space and silence," has an unfamiliar and mysterious beauty. If choice were to be made where each is good, perhaps the preference would fall upon *The Quest of Nap-tonk*, the tale of a wild goose, whose valiant defense of mate and goslings win the intruder's whole-hearted admiration.

Wholly different in character from the book above mentioned, and in some ways more significant than any of them, is Mr. John Burroughs' "Ways of Nature." Having in mind the controversy between those who believe that animals reason and those who do not, Mr. Burroughs has set himself to give a comprehensive statement of his own views. This he does with considerable clearness and no apparent rancour or prejudice; and what he says will command the permanent attention and respect of all nature-lovers. Briefly, Mr. Burroughs thinks that animals seldom, if ever, reason. He says:

"It is as plain as anything can be that the animals share our emotional nature in vastly greater measure than they do our intellectual or our moral nature;

and because they do this, because they show fear, joy, anger, sympathy, jealousy, form friendships and local attachments and have the home and paternal instincts, in short, because their lives run parallel to our own in so many particulars, we come, if we are not careful, to ascribe to them the whole human psychology. But it is equally plain that of what we mean by mind, intellect, they show only a trace now and then.

"Instinct, natural prompting, is the main matter after all. It makes us at least nine-tenths of the lives of our wild neighbors."

His advice to the writers of animal stories he sums up thus tersely: "Humanize your facts to the extent of making them interesting, if you have the art to do it, but leave the dog a dog, and the straddle-bug a straddle-bug."

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"Who is it in the morning light  
Appears with face so fresh and bright,  
And greets the eye, a charming sight?  
The school ma'am.

"Who is it trains the young 'idee,'  
That he may sail o'er life's rough sea,  
And from the wrong may ever flee?  
The school ma'am.

"Who is the very salt of earth,  
A being of unmeasured worth,  
An angel even from her birth?  
The school ma'am.

"Who is it, when her course is run,  
And all her duties nobly done,  
Deserves a crown that weighs a ton?  
The school ma'am!"

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If you loiter in the hallways,  
If you talk upon the stairs,  
If you whisper in chapel,  
Or if you sit in pairs,  
You've got to be most careful  
And you've got to look about,  
Or the Faculty 'll get you  
If you don't watch out.



**EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.**

A large number of exchanges have been received this month, but unfortunately these were left in the Echo Board room, which was entirely consumed by fire. We are sorry that we cannot acknowledge these exchanges, but feel sure that all will appreciate the reason and give us an opportunity next month to resume this department in the usual way.

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"Children," said the teacher instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy; simply be yourselves and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings or draw inspiration from outside sources."

As a result of this advice, Tommy Wise turned out the following composition: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy, but write what is in us. In me there is my stummick, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick of lemon candy, and my dinner."

"The Pathfinder."

The following sign was noticed on a wayside tree by one of the readers of the Echo during a recent visit to Long Island:

L. I. Dirt,  
 Jas. Jay Smith,  
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What was the commodity for sale?

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4. The holding of a State Certificate granted since 1892 plus five years in teaching.
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**FOR MEN**

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8. Graduation from one of the training schools of the City of New York, or from a State normal school located within the City of New York, provided admission to such school took place prior to March 1, 1902.

**EXAMINATIONS**

January 4 and 5, 1906. Passing in January assures appointment for September.

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