

THE Normal College Echo

VOL. II.

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(For the Echo)

DELTA OMEGA.

THOUGH far away from College
Our lot it is to be,
Still we are ever thinking
Of our Society.

Those happy Delta meetings
We never shall forget,
Nor how our time we spent there,
Nor the dear friends we met.

To girls who enter College,
This good advice I give;—
Just be a Delta sister,
And as one faithful live.

For you will ne'er regret it,
But will look back with pride,
When you have left the College,
On friendship true and tried.

Now '92 is scattered
Almost from sea to sea,
But with fond mem'ries cherish
Our blest Society.

LUELLA GALATIAN, '92.

SCHOOL OR PRISON?

EVERY teacher of experience knows how difficult it is to keep work alive in the school-room. Child-nature and school-discipline are necessarily and essentially antagonistic. The child is active — he must sit still. He is loquacious, but he must not talk unless he be first spoken to,— and then only when the speaker is the teacher, who seldom by any chance says any thing in which he is interested. The child is tired — he must sit erect — perhaps with hands behind his back. Barbarians are still found in public schools in large cities as well as small who make this requirement, and who have too strong a “pull” to be turned out as they deserve. The “Old woman with the broomstick” ought to make teacher and scholar change places for a day now and then, and see how the teachers would like it! The children seem dull and are reprovod or scolded and called little fools, when they are only nervously timid or near-sighted or deaf and do not know what is the matter. All that they do know is that they have to do all the time what they don't like to do, feel that is hard and next to impossible to do, wont do if they can help it. School is prison, a reformatory, and the teacher is the keeper.

From Monday morning till Friday night the trouble and friction increase, children growing more restless and impertinent, teacher more irritable and unjust. What a relief the last tap of the last bell on Friday afternoon is to all! We have been there and we know. Some of the causes of this state of things are necessary; most are wholly needless; all can be mitigated to a large degree by a teacher who is resourceful, has command of self and who will frequently remind herself that each little one before her is a human soul not only, but is to a certain couple of people living in the neighborhood the dearest thing in the world, which they intrust to her keeping for so many hours a day.

How can the children be induced to do the work which can be reasonably required of them and to keep proper order while they are doing it?

Well, one way is by force. "Do as I bid you or be punished and scolded." It is worthy of consideration whether this way is not better than not to get it at all.

Another way is to secure results on the basis of "high moral principle." I know a High School principal in one of the largest cities of the State who insists that this is the only motive which should be employed. "Better have no results than secure them under any sort of compulsion."

Now, teachers, how is it with yourselves. Do you go bounding to school every morning, singing a Gloria because it is your high privilege to walk in the path of moral privilege? Do you joyfully anticipate, from September to July, the daily delight of noble toil in this, so often pronounced "one of the noblest of the professions?" Be candid now, how much have the stern necessities of your pocket-book to do with it? Would you go to school when you have a cold, a headache, are on the verge of nervous prostration if you did not know that you would be punished for not going? Some, perhaps, would. Most, certainly, would not. Be merciful then and do not expect higher motives to actuate them than those which move yourself.

Is there then any other way besides the impracticable one of duty for duty's sake or the undesirable and pernicious one of force? We are beginning to learn that there is.

First, study carefully the best natural methods of dealing with children, methods in accord with the activities of their God-given powers.

Second, exert all the influence in your power to secure modification of existing courses of study and modes of instruction, so as to make them conform to this manner of education. But,

before you suggest change, work out your plan in detail or you will get scant hearing from the practical men who compose the committees.

Third, remember that no two children are alike in mind or body, and truth must be shaped to fit each separate and various mind before you.

Fourth, leave no stone unturned, no device untried to win the sympathy and affection of each boy and girl. Children, while they have but rudimentary minds and but the beginnings of a conception of the meaning of "ought" as distinguished from "want to," have large and responsive hearts which can be readily made to vibrate in sympathy with every outward emotion of their teacher. They love the teachers who love them, who are patient with them, who are never unjust, never aggressively boisterous, who do not shout at them, who do not mortify them, who do not discourage them, who show their interest by devising ways of pleasing them and arousing their interest. Give a child reasons for doing a thing and he will generally do the other thing, either because he thinks it will tease you or more commonly because the arguments most forcible to the adult mind for a line of action are, as a rule, the strongest reasons to the child why he should do the other thing. Tell him to stand up straight, wash his hands and face, and not swear, and he will then be a gentleman like the minister, and the chances are he thinks the minister a chump and would much rather be like Huck Finn. But make that child love you and then tell him you will love him more if he does such and such a thing *which you wish*, and he will try hard to do it.

Some practical suggestions as to how a teacher can do this may be given in another paper.

E. W. WETMORE.

LIGHT.

OUR knowledge is the severed arc
Of circles and ellipses,—
Severed where meet the bright and dark
By nature's stern eclipses.

Or, like the peaks which bury deep
Their everlasting bases,
The darkness where their bulments keep,
The light upon their faces.

Or, like the stars set round with night,
Each one a shining fastness
That makes a little circle bright
In the eternal vastness.

A truth is like the moon's expanse,
The growing moon or waning.
Now the pure crescent doth advance;
And now the shade is gaining.

And, when the full-orbed truth we greet,
A hemisphere is hidden ;
There shadow holds its lasting seat,
And insight is forbidden.

Yet ever will the truly wise,
Who to his soul has hearkened,
With humble reverence learn to prize
The hemisphere that's darkened.

And mystery more he shall revere
As he the light divideth ;
Seeing how in the sunbeam clear
A baffling secret hideth.

The ruddy morning comes in power ;
With cowls of grayish mist rolled back.
Like sleepless anchorites
Whose vigil outlasts Night's.
The stately mountains tower,
Watching the wonder sweep along its track.
Light wavers, rallies,
And speeds and rallies,
In gullies, valleys ;
Nature awakes, the first ray on her face ;
And life leaps nimbly to the sun's embrace.

Day, arch enchanter, draws his dyes —
His drowsy dyes — from earth and air ;
The gloom that o'er the landscape lies
He frights, and flings his glory there.

Lo ! where the whispering night-hours went
With mantling shades and trailing light,
The curtain of the sky is rent,
And magic falls from all the heights.

Beguiling cheat ! Whether our eyes behold,
Moon's radiance cold
Or beam of moon,
They wanton in the spendthrift Summer's gold,
Nor crave what lies beneath the ample boon.

The ray in which we bask
From darkness flows ;
Behind a frolic mask
Life darkly goes ;
From fate to fate her Protean forms are whirled ;
Within the seen
The unseen ebbs and flows ;
A changing screen
Is all the wisest knows :

Illusion is the drapery of the world.

The moon her taper trims
Behind a cloud, and forth
In her frail bark she skims ;
Her flame the sky o'erbrims,
And floods the peaceful earth.
In a witch lustre the wide landscape swims.
How weak the wonder which the white moon binds
To the slow charm I feel
From that near world whose gate, sight never finds,
Where brood both ill and weal,
And from whose borders, as a dream unwinds,
Beauty itself doth steal.
Ah ! might we but, glancing aright,
Discover the beauty out of sight,
Which yet some intimation sifts
Down thro' the senses' kindly rifts
As often as across the night
The crescent hies or dreaming drifts.

Yet when the moon's first glow is on the fields,
And sunshine brims the valley's ample bowl,
My being to the invading glory yields,
And there is nothing wanting to the soul.
No more I marvel, thinking I were blest
To know the secret of the sun and sod ;
But rise from dull endeavor unto rest,
The light is good, and somehow, *light is God.*

Up the ravine at morning have I sprung,
And stood among
The winds, whose strength makes glorious the tops
Of the high hills.
Light in a white flood drops
And the intense air fills ;
An affluence pure o'erflows and thrills.
The sunbeams are too scant to hold
All that their prisoning lusters fold.
Oh miracle ! that in this heart of mine
The plenitude the skies can not confine.

E. E. RACE.

LUCY STONE'S EDUCATION.

"MAKE the world better," said gentle Lucy Stone with her last faint whisper, while her eyes were closed forever to the world in which she had battled heroically for the right.

How little do young women in college know of the barriers that stood in the way, fifty years ago, when Lucy Stone determined to secure the "higher education." "Is the girl crazy," said her father, as he refused her the help he had given her two older brothers.

Before the days of railroads, she journeyed to Oberlin, the only place in the world where she could secure her coveted opportunities. On the rough waters of Lake Erie, the vessel's deck, and sacks of grain were her couch and her pillow. Can we imagine the eagerness with which she added to the small acquisitions a New England common school had supplied ?

The great anti-slavery questions were then looming in the political horizon, and the noble girl consecrated herself, in her college days, to the cause of the oppressed. With a few of her girl companions, she determined to practice, and to prepare herself for public speaking. The college authorities forbade this within the college grounds. In the village of Oberlin, an old colored woman whom Lucy Stone had taught to read, gave the young orators the use of her small room for their "club." This, so far as known, was the first debating society ever formed by women. Its sessions were held secretly, and the questions discussed were as vitally important as any that have ever stirred the soul of man to righteous indignation.

All her life long has Lucy Stone worked, written, spoken for the interest of the college girl, and though her heart was cheered and her efforts were rewarded by the success of the new idea, her disappointment was sometimes expressed that the college girl did not consecrate herself to the highest work, with a definite purpose and plan to help "make the world better."

Of the two brothers who received from the father the results of his willing sacrifice, we have not learned. They were, no doubt, the good, average New England citizen; but of the girl who struggled and won the victory, all the world knows, and all the world has received of her gifts. No one in the history of this republic has done more to shape its thought and its purposes. In Faneuil Hall, on the 16th of December, the anniversary of the tea party of 1773, a great gathering will honor the memory of Lucy Stone, whose oft repeated answer to every argument against her has been the words of fire, "taxation without representation is tyranny." For us all she has gained "Light, more light."

How many benefactors have helped on the work begun by Lucy Stone, — the work that rises to-day as the unfinished temple of learning and liberty. Over the door of the temple, college women may well place a legend which shall read for purpose and for promise, "Make the world better."

KATE STONEMAN.

THE FERRIS WHEEL.

THE Ferris Wheel on wings of steel,
Flaunts 'tween earth and sky,
And man ascends the magic wheel,
With faith to realms on high.

Faith in the strength of Science arm,
As buoyed aloft he sails,
Sails on and, on nor feels alarm
But bravely breasts the gales.

O Frenchman bold! your Eiffel Tower,
Like to the Babel of old,
Is cold, lifeless, lacking the power
Its mystic tales to unfold.

There's rhythm in our mighty wheel,
As round and round it goes,
While spoke, bar, truss, and girder yield
The song which ever flows.

All nations gather at its feet,
In awe, with praises fraught
To this great monster, so complete,
Like Venus, born of thought.

The mind of man still upward tends,
As when in days of yore,
Ixion, Daed'lus sought to ascend
The ether, there to soar.

O monster wheel! O mighty wheel!
O wheel of many spokes!
O small wheel within larger wheel!
O wheel of bars and bolts!

Symbolic of man's growth on earth,
Move on, O wheel! move on!
Forget not that which gave thee birth
Move on, O wheel! move on!

S. J. HARPER, '95.

DISCOVERIES IN CLASSICAL FIELDS.

IN this bustling age, when Science proclaims her discoveries with a flourish of trumpets, we are led to believe that the classic page is never illumined by any thing which can be dignified with the name of a discovery. We fancy the Greek and Latin scholar to be a pale dyspeptic, who, ghost-like, haunts the realm of twilight which is supposed to envelop the classical world. Here we imagine him pondering over sentences so rebus-like in their structure that they deserve to be called the crazy-quilts of language. With this picture confronting us, how often do we exclaim: "Poor, deluded being!"

Strange though it may seem to many, this is merely the offspring of a disordered or perverted imagination, for the sun shines just as brightly in classical realms as in the scientific. New and interesting subjects are ever coming to light, and *discoveries* of the greatest importance are constantly being made.

The sources of these discoveries are various. Many owe their origin to the excavations which are being conducted in the different portions of Greece under the direction of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and others to private excavators, such as Dr. Schliemann, who unearthed the ancient city of Troy. Egypt, too, is now surrendering the treasures which she has so long concealed in her tombs and coffins, and Italy, in its buried cities, is teaching us what it was to be a Roman. If we remember that the Greeks inhabited the Ionian isles and also dwelt in Sicily and Egypt, we need feel no surprise that discoveries are being made in countries other than Greece proper.

Were we to visit the Libyan desert in the locality of Fayum we would behold the strange sight of human bones whitening in the sun and

mingled with funeral wrappings which lie scattered about among scraps of paper. Why this wanton disturbance of the dead which the Egyptian laid to rest with such care and ceremony? Under the second Ptolemy, about 270 B. C., a large number of Greeks and Macedonians were settled in the Egyptian province of Fayum, and having lived their allotted time they departed this life for that shadowy and uncertain future of which the ancient mind had so feeble a comprehension. But what was to be done with the dead? In that region wood was scarce, and consequently much too valuable to be made into mummy cases. The ingenuity of the coffin makers finally solved the difficulty. It was found very easy to fit to the form pieces of old papyri, and by sticking these together with Nile mud, or in some instances, paste, a very serviceable coffin was made. In such cases the dead of Fayum rested calmly contented for over 2000 years. Now, however, they are forced to transfer their rights to the living.

With infinite care the operator separates these pieces of papyri and washes them clean. After this laborious work comes the reward. The scholar sees that the seemingly worthless papyrus is covered with writing, and patient study reveals its meaning. As word after word is deciphered the life of the ancient people who dwelt in that land of mystery passes before us. We have the letter of a dutiful son to his father, inquiring affectionately concerning his health, and closing with an account of his expenses: There are complaints of the royal goose-herds to the king informing him that sixteen geese have been taken from their flocks by a certain official, and unless a stop is put to this they will be unable to meet their sovereign's demands.

The most abundant documents are the wills. They begin with the description of the testator, alluding to his scars, complexion, and the color of his hair. This is followed by the set formula: "May I be vouchsafed to live in good health and mind my own affairs; but should *any thing human happen to me* I bequeath," etc. No expression of a belief in heaven is to be found. The property is rarely specified; the form being: "All

I have I leave to my son, and nothing to nobody else." In some cases one specifies: "My house in Alexandria;" "My property in the potteries;" "In the lime-kilns near Arsinoe;" "The money I have out at interest;" "My horse and armor." This is followed by the appointment of the crown as executor, and the names and description of six witnesses. It was a godless society which worshiped merely its kings and queens.

Many other interesting facts could be mentioned did space permit, but even this slight glimpse into the private life of that ancient people, through the medium of the Greek language, serves to show that the Greek scholar lives neither in vain nor to himself alone.

G. N. SLEIGHT, '94.

DREAMS OF THE PAST.

AS we wandered alone where the moonlight reposes,
And the wind o'er the ripple is tender and sweet,
Where the stars glitter out as the day-flower closes
And the night-bird and dew-drop are all that we meet,

Oh then, when the warm flush of thought is unveiling
The bonds that a cold world too often keeps fast,
We shall find that the deepest and dearest of feelings
Is pouring its tide in a dream that is past.

Oh who shall have traveled through life's misty morning,
Forgetting all way-marks which rose on their track?
Though the things we loved then had maturity's scorning,
Though we cast them behind, yet we like to look back.

Though the present may charm us with magical numbers,
And lull the rapt spirit, entrancing it fast,
Yet 'tis rarely the heart is so sound in its slumbers
As to rest without mingling some dream of the past.

Oh the days that are gone, they will have no returning,
And 'tis wisest to bury the hopes that decay.
But the incense that's purest and richest in burning
Is oft placed where all round it is fading away.

Though the days that are gone had more canker than blossom,
And even that blossom too tender to last,
Yet had we the power, Oh! where is the bosom
Would thrust from its visions the dreams of the past?

G. C. S., '94.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS due.

ALL subscriptions not paid before Jan. 1 cost you \$1.25.

WHY do the members of our faculty so seldom attend our prayer-meeting?

THE ECHO is very grateful for the liberal support its columns receive from our friends.

ONE of the best signs of the growth of this institution along college lines is the increase of sociality among the students.

WE have had a week of examinations, and our printers have all been on a strike for the past week, so the ECHO is two weeks later than usual.

WE are glad to see some steps are being taken by Prof. Wetmore and some of the students toward the formation of suitable Geological collections.

WE are always glad to receive announcement card, because it proves that our alumni are making a success in some way, and that they are not forgetting either *Alma Mater* or the ECHO.

THERE are some people who subscribed for the ECHO when it was started, and to date have for-

gotten to pay their subscriptions; they will confer a favor upon the management if they at once remit.

WE regret that other duties have interfered with Dr. Milne's Friday afternoon talks. They were very helpful and brought students and president into close sympathy with one another. We hope they will be resumed.

THERE is a very commendable movement on foot to form a branch of the Agazzis Association in this college; we hope to see the organization soon perfected, and trust the students will show their appreciation of their opportunities by affiliating themselves with the association at the outset.

A MEDAL FOR THE PANTOPTICON.

WE are glad to announce that The Educational Pautoptecon, invented by Miss Mary A. McClelland, and exhibited at the Columbian Exposition, has been awarded a medal and a diploma, mentioning the specific points of excellence for which the medal was granted.

This reward reflects great credit upon the inventor, and proves the value of the invention as recognized by the able judges in charge of the Educational Department of the Exposition.

A COMING POET.

THERE is a clause in the articles of incorporation of the NORMAL COLLEGE ECHO, that no communications will be published unless signed by the author, and through all the vicissitudes of our transient existence this clause has been rigidly enforced—ofttimes to our regret—but never more so than now, when it compels us to debar from publication what is by far the finest specimen of poetical production we have ever received, a poem bearing marks of so great inherent genius, poetical talent, and literary ability, that its publication would at once establish the fame of the author as a poet worthy to be the successor of a Tennyson or Browning.

O poet of the future, why will you hide your identity under the uneuphonious title of Permila Ruggles? Why debar posterity from a literary inheritance which, judging from its earnest, bids fair to equal that of the classical authors?

COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE State Normal College though a college in name and reality lacks absolutely the distinctive characteristic of the American college. At first thought we may deplore it; but when we look out upon the world with the calm eye of common sense we have little to regret. We have no base-ball team, no foot-ball team, no crew.

During the last year our colleges have turned out graduates by the thousand. We have held the great Columbian Educational Congress and numerous conventions. Our mightiest oracles have spoken from their lofty thrones. But the greatest and best of them has been a voice wandering in the wilderness compared to the glory of the college athlete. He is our hero, our idol. We know of no college that sends a paid delegation through the preparatory schools seeking for embryonic Henry Clays and Daniel Websters. We know of no special inducement held out for intellectual championship. But it is a mean college indeed that does not watch the preparatory schools and smaller colleges with an anxious eye for future athletes. Perhaps after all when the college yell has died away and the gay colors are faded it may be discovered that the supreme aim of a college should not be to bear the palm of victory on the field of sport nor to crown her athlete with her brightest laurels.

EXAMINATIONS.

MUCH has been said concerning examinations pro and con. But educators have not yet quite reached the point of abolishing them. In a discussion giving both sides a fair chance the argument seems to be pretty evenly divided. The Regents' system relies absolutely upon examinations as the means of ascertaining a pupil's knowledge of a subject, but many efficient teachers boldly condemn them.

The Normal School at Brockport requires no student to stand an examination who has a class standing of eighty-five per cent. or more. Viewed from an educational standpoint is not Brockport nearer right than the Regents? A student in keeping up his class standing will get a better understanding of a subject than in working to

pass an examination. In doing good class-room work he makes the knowledge his forever. In "cramming up" for an examination he violates every recognized principle of true education. If he happens to hit any points in his "cramming" process that he finds on his examination he congratulates himself; if not, he is chagrined and looks upon his efforts as wasted, and indeed it is, for he has not for a moment stirred his intellect.

What intelligent teacher of experience will not tell you he can sit down and write opposite the names of his class numbers representing a true measure of their knowledge of a subject than any examination can furnish? How often pupils who have the firmest grasp of a subject fall even below the average on examination.

Examinations are useful in a dozen ways, but relied upon absolutely in ascertaining a student's knowledge of a subject, they are very misleading and a gross injustice. Last year a pupil in this city failed because when asked to name two animals peculiar to Greenland she answered, "The crocodile and the elephant." Her mother asked her how she could have answered in that way. "Well, mamma, I thought the crocodile and elephant would be *very* peculiar to Greenland."

But there is a graver objection still to examinations. Some hardened wretches are sent to jail and take it as a joke, no punishment at all. The less guilty are stung to the quick, and would rather be tortured on the rack than meet the public gaze. One-half of our students, bright and dull, look forward to examinations with indifference as a strong man to a race; the other half look forward to them as to the whipping-post.

Thousands of students with nervous temperaments expend more vital energy upon three days of examination than they do upon ten weeks' ordinary work. And all that the teacher may ascertain what he already knows. Away from home for the first time among strangers, there are more bitter tears shed, more real suffering by the students in our schools over examinations than by the inmates of our prisons for crime committed.

ORGAN RECITAL.

PROF. S. B. BELDING very kindly extended an invitation to the faculty and students of the college to his semi-annual organ recital in the First Reformed Church, Saturday afternoon, November 12. Prof. Belding's recitals are indeed a rare treat, and given by him from a pure love of music and an interested desire to give our students an opportunity of hearing the best music, expressively executed. The ECHO would express thankfulness and appreciation to him for his kindness in affording us this pleasure, which is accompanied by labor and expense to him. The following program was rendered:

PROGRAM.

TOCCATA AND FUGUE (D minor), - - - *Bach*
 OVERTURE, MARTHA, - - - - *Flotow*
 FUNERAL MARCH AND CHANT SÉRAPHIQUE,
Guilmant
 AT EVENING—Idylle, - - - *Dudley Buck*

"The countless happy stars
 Stand, silent watching, in the deepening blue:
 * * * * *

They at the trellised window loiter,
 Deferring their goodnight with blissful words."

Allingham.

CANTILÈNE PASTORALE, - - - *Guilmant*
 I WILL EXTOL THEE, - - - - *Costa*

Mrs. EVA GARDNER-COLEMAN.

INTRODUCTION THEME AND VARIATIONS
 (in A), - - - - - *Hesse*
 NOCTURNE, - - - - - *Monroe*
 SELECTIONS FROM FAUST, - - - *Gounod*
 FANTASIE (in E), - - - - - *Dubois*
 TANNHAUSER—Overture, - - - *Wagner*
 THUNDER STORM—(Requested).

FIRST MOVEMENT.

Representation of a quiet summer day.

SECOND MOVEMENT.

A party of Peasants are supposed to be dancing in the open air to the music of a Scotch bagpipe. They are suddenly interrupted in their mirth by the muttering of distant thunder. The storm increases in violence, then gradually diminishes until it subsides entirely.

THIRD MOVEMENT.

The storm having abated the Peasants are heard singing the "Vesper Hymn" as a token of thanksgiving for safe deliverance from the tempest.

RECEPTION TO THE GENTLEMEN.

ON Friday evening, November 17, between the hours of 8 and 10, Mr A. D. Warde and Mr G. N. Sleight received a few of their gentlemen friends from the college, at Mr Warde's pleasant apartments, No. 372 Hudson avenue.

The guests were received by Mr Warde and Mr Sleight in a very pleasant and cordial manner, and were made perfectly at ease by the kindness and geniality of the hosts, who seemed to vie with each other as to who should be the more entertaining.

The early part of the evening was spent in conversation, as a leader of which Mr Warde showed excellent taste and judgment, and in some of the popular games of the day, which were carried on under Mr Sleight's direction, and the enjoyment with which they were participated in gave ample testimony of Mr Sleight's ability as a host.

After singing some college songs the company descended to the dining-room and partook of the refreshments, which were tastefully arranged, and whose excellence was proved by the justice done to them by the guests.

At a sign from the hosts the guests returned to the parlor, where they were entertained by some commendable readings given by Mr Hazlett J. Risk. The readings were well chosen and given by Mr Risk in his usually pleasant and entertaining manner. Mr Risk is a reader of great ability, and bids fair to become one of the prominent speakers of his time. He has much natural talent which has not been eliminated by elocutionary drill, as is so often the case. He reads with an originality doubly interesting to all. The selections given were "The Light From Over the Ridge" and "The September Gale."

After singing a few college songs the company disbanded, each saying with truth, as he shook hands with the hosts, "What a pleasant evening!"

The guests were, Louis R. Herzog, Chas. M. Frost, Clifford A. Woodard, Jno. McLaury, Geo. C. Streeter, Jesse F. Turner, M. Randolph Spicer, Hazlett J. Risk, Geo. A. Brown and Louis K. Rockefeller.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

A LUNCHEON given by Miss Husted to a few of her college friends, Saturday afternoon, November 11, was indeed a delightful occasion and one very effectual in "driving dull care away." Yellow and white were the prevailing colors, each guest bearing away a large white chrysanthemum to which was tied a yellow ribbon, originally extending from her plate to the center of the table, where the flowers were tastily arranged. The viands were daintily served, and as a hostess Miss Husted acquitted herself with great credit, displaying a charming ability to entertain. The following are the names of the guests: Misses Minnie Waite, Helena Curtiss, Eloise Whitney, Katherine Lوزير, Grace Winans, Jennie Graham, Theodora Ehman, Katherine Toohey and Helena Pierson.

A BICYCLE TRIP.

ON Saturday, October 21, Hazlett J. Risk and Lewis K. Rockefeller of the college took a trip over the country on bicycles, passing through Greenbush, Schodack, Van Hoesan, Niverville, Valatie, Kinderhook, Stuyvesant Falls and Stockport. They visited the old manor and tomb of Martin Van Buren (eighth president of the United States) at Kinderhook, and collected some souvenirs there.

While at Kinderhook they also called on Prof. Coburn, of the class of '93, S. N. C., who is teaching there.

OBSERVATORY HILL.

I HEAR they've moved old Dudley, boys, that's what the papers say;

Its telescopes and circles — they have taken all away.
But what to me is worse by far than any other ill
Is, that they could not take along Observatory Hill.

No more we'll mount those wooden steps, in pairs, like
Jack and Jill,
Nor stroll about the greensward in the moonlight soft
and still;
Nor from the round veranda gaze at Venus — by our
side,
Forgetful of the other stars that in the heavens glide.

Ah! the Normal of the future will never know the
bliss
Of a visit to old Dudley with a pedagogic miss.
Despite the "great improvements" of its new home,
you will find
It has lost its charm for Normals — for the hill was left
behind.

P. E. R., '93.

THE GEOLOGIST.

I N school he wrought,
And little thought
How soon he'd put in execution,
The facts acquired,
While he perspired
O'er acid tests in rock solution.

But as time sped
He wished to wed. —
Her wealth could only be surmised.
What did he do? —
This lover true!
Her father's "rocks" he analyzed.

C. A. WOODARD.

DREAMLAND.

OUT of the sweet old legends,
Beckons a fair white hand,
And silvery bell-like voices
Tell of an unknown land.

Where magic roses blossom
In the evening's golden light,
And the air is laden with fragrance
From the lilies' silver white.

The trees with their waving branches,
Murmur a fairy song,
And the brooklet merrily dances
As it ripples and glides along.

And tender enchanting love-songs
Float on the balmy breeze,
And the heart's unspeakable longing,
By their murmur is set at ease.

Would that my steps could reach it,
That happy flowery strand!
For all my earthly afflictions
Would cease in that fairy land.

Oft in my dreams I see it,
In its glamor bright and fair,
But with daylight's earliest glimmer
It vanishes into air.

C., '94.

LITERATURE METHODS.

AMONG the many branches of instruction given in the State Normal College, methods in literature, as given by Mrs. Mooney, are truly worthy of especial mention. The previous study of many of the students being principally confined to the history of literature, rather than the literature itself, their knowledge of the latter is comparatively narrow. None can take these methods without doing a certain amount of reading and acquainting himself with the best literary productions, which never fail to elevate and enrich the mind, and to cultivate a desire for further reading.

A characteristic feature is the stress placed upon permanent literary value of the ancient classics, and the fact that all writers look to the immortal Homer as the original of literature, and that the legends and traditions of the Greek mythology form the burden of our greatest masterpieces of poetry.

The need of a comprehensive knowledge of mythology in order to understand and appreciate the best productions is strongly emphasized and evidenced, and the supplying of this need is a refining factor in our mental development.

A CHANGE IN THE STAFF.

IT was, indeed, with feelings of deepest regret that a meeting of the editorial staff was held Thursday, November 16, to consider and take action upon the resignation of one of our ablest members, Helena B. Pierson, '94. Since her election to the board in March, '93, Miss Pierson has shown marked talent and ability, also a willing spirit to do, and do well, that part of the work assigned her. As she now feels that her other college duties claim her entire time and attention, and that she must sever her connection with the ECHO, her resignation was reluctantly accepted.

May A. Baldwin, '95, was elected by the board to succeed Miss Pierson, and we feel safe in affirming that she will prove a worthy successor, reflecting due credit upon the position which she holds, as did the outgoing member.

DEATH OF AN ALUMNI.

MISS JESSIE C. CORKERDALE, a graduate of the college in June, 1890, returned this fall for further study. After remaining about three weeks she was obliged to go to her home in Newburgh, because of ill-health, which developed into the much dreaded disease, quick consumption. During the few weeks she was among us she made many acquaintances, and it was, indeed, a sad surprise to all, when news came of her death, which occurred Monday, October 30, at her home.

OUR NEW MEMBER.

AT a meeting of the board of editors, Monday, October 23, Mr. M. Randolph Spicer, '96, was elected to membership of that august body to fill the place left vacant by Mr Brown, when he was advanced to the office of managing editor. Thus far this year this place has been vacant, and we trust that by this election we have obtained one who will ably and creditably fill it.

SOCIETY NOTES.

THE QUICKSILVER CIRCLE are pursuing a course of reading in connection with the ancient classics making a specialty of Greek myths and legends.

The Delta Omega Society admitted seven candidates to the mysteries of initiation, Friday afternoon, November 3.

At the weekly meeting of the Phi Delta Fraternity, Saturday evening, October 28, a mock trial was held, Mr Myrtus R. Spicer having been sued by Mr George N. Sleight for non-payment of house rent, \$40. The verdict of the jury was "no cause of action."

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

EXAMINATIONS are over and now we can breathe freely.

Miss Harriet Filkins has been suffering from a severe throat difficulty.

What has become of Mr Hallenbeck, one of our general favorites?

The poetical genius of Miss McKown is disclosing itself in the society paper.

The paper written by the members of the Quintillian Society will be known as The Budget of Q's.

The gentlemen's society of this department will hereafter be known as the Adelphoi Literary Society.

We were very sorry that Miss Greason was unable to take her accustomed place in our section room after her illness.

The first public of the Quintillian Society was held in the Model Chapel Nov. 3. The exercises reflected great credit upon the Society.

The surveying expedition under the supervision of Prof. Husted, which was made one day last week, was a success, although subjected to many interruptions by inquisitive school children.

ECHOES.

EXAMINTIONS.

Another new student.

The Euterpeans are still used in glee class, though not in chapel exercises.

The first quarter of the year is already gone. "How tempus does fugit!" we hear some one say.

A party of the college students visited the new Observatory, Wednesday evening, October 11.

The Seminary class, conducted by Prof. Wetmore, devoted a week to the discussion of the silver question.

The mystic revels of All Hallowe'en were evidently indulged in by many of the students if the following day's recitations are any means of judging.

It was announced in chapel, Monday, November 6, that we are to have a longer holiday vacation than usual this year—more than two weeks surely, and perhaps three.

Did you say "he didn't know putty?" You are mistaken; no one taking Geography methods at the State Normal College escapes without becoming acquainted with the substance.

PERSONALS.

PROF. PLACE, of the Batavia Institution for the Blind, visited the college, Wednesday, October 11.

Miss Mae Roff has left college.

Mr. George R. Green has been on the sick list.

Miss Mary Newman spent a week in October at the Fair.

Prof. F. J. Bartlett was in New York a few days the first of the month.

Prof. Hale, of Catskill, called at the college, Wednesday, November 1.

Miss Mamie Dunleavy, of Albany, was a guest at the college, Thursday, October 19.

Mr Frank Stanbro was called home a few days in October by the death of an uncle.

Dr Capen of the New Paltz Normal School visited the college, Tuesday, October 31.

Mr and Mrs MacGowan, of Monticello, visited their daughter Sadie, during her illness.

Hon. Charles R. Skinner was a guest in chapel exercises, Tuesday morning, October 24.

Mr C. A. Woodard was obliged to go home a few days in October on account of ill-health.

Pres. Milne attended the meeting of school superintendents at Elmira, October 18, 19 and 20.

Mr George N. Gates, of Columbia College, registered as a new student, Wednesday, November 1.

Mr A. D. Warde spent Sunday, November 12, with Mr J. F. Turner, at his home in Slingerlands.

Mr A. D. Warde has been absent about two weeks visiting the Fair and other places in the West.

Prof. Andrew B. Gilfillan of Peoria, N. Y., was the guest of Mr. G. N. Sleight, Friday, October 13.

Miss Kate Stoneman attended the Schoharie County Institute at Richmondville, October 25 and 26.

Miss Jessie McAuliffe entertained her friend, Miss Bertha Potter, of Fairport, a week in November.

Miss Florence Lockwood has been obliged to return to her home, in Port Jervis, because of ill-health.

Mrs E. E. Humphrey and Mrs J. M. Templeton, of Albany, visited the college, Thursday, November 16.

Dr Milne was absent from college October 26 and 27, in attendance at the Delaware County Institute, at Roxbury.

Watson Moore, of San Francisco, Cal., a student of the S. N. C. in '90, visited the college, Thursday, October 26.

Our financial editor, G. C. Streeter, was entertained by Prof. E. E. Race at Crown Point, November 11, 12, and 13.

Prof. J. L. Bothwell, principal of School No. 24, visited the college, Thursday and Friday, November 16 and 17.

We are glad to be able to say that Mr Woodworth, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is now convalescent.

Miss Lena Van Der Lip was gladly greeted by her old acquaintances of last year, at the college, Saturday October 14.

E. J. Rowe, '94, and E. R. Wise, 95, from the Geneseo Normal School, visited the college, Thursday, November 2.

Miss Gaige, teacher of Greek and Latin in the New Paltz Normal School, called at the college, Friday, November 10.

Miss Bertie E. Spicer and Mrs J. E. Hoover, of Oneida, were guests of M. Randolph Spicer, Wednesday, October 11.

Miss Sarah Briggs spent Saturday and Sunday, November 11 and 12, in Worcester, N. Y., the guest of Miss Catherine M. Rider.

Pres. Milne attended the annual meeting of Normal School principals of this State, at Toronto, Canada, November 1, 2 and 3.

Mr Chamberlain, the tenor soloist of the First Reformed choir of this city, was present at glee class, Monday, October 30.

Mrs Eastman, principal of the primary department in the Cortland Normal School, was a guest at the college, Monday, November 13.

Miss Ella May De Witt entertained her mother, Mrs G. W. De Witt, and niece, Miss Edna De Witt, of Chittenango, a few days in October.

Mr Fred A. Voorhees, of New York city, made a short call upon his cousin, Miss Helena S. Curtiss, at the college, Friday, November 17.

Miss Mary E. Wilcox entertained her sister, Miss Minnie V. Wilcox, from Oxford, Saturday, October 28, to Wednesday, November 1, inclusive.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Minnie Hamersmith, a student of the college last year, to Rev. J. A. W. Kirsch, pastor of the German Lutheran church at Canajoharie, N. Y.

ALUMNI NOTES.

- '76. COL. D. D. WARNE, principal of Fairfield Military Academy, a large and flourishing boarding school, called at the college, Tuesday, November 14.
- '79. Mrs May C. Thompson-Jones, of Seattle, Wash., visited the college, Friday, November 17.
- '86. Mrs Ada C. Pollock-Blenden and husband, Prof. Blenden, from Baton Rouge, La., visited the college Tuesday, October 17.
- Mrs Barnum, *nee* Miss Emma Cooley, of Detroit, Mich., called at the ECHO office, Thursday, November 2.
- '87. Mr Jonathan Hoag, Jr., now engaged in orange culture at Belleview, Fla., visited the college, Tuesday, November 7.
- '89. Miss Belle White has entered upon her second year as teacher of art in the Davenport Female College at Lenoir, N. C.
- '91. Miss Nora J. Hartnett, of Waterford, visited the college, Tuesday, October 17.
- '92. Miss Anna Kingman and friend, from Hudson, called at the college, Thursday, October 12.
- Mr Herbert Campbell, from Cohoes, was a visitor at the college, Tuesday, October 24.
- Miss McGibbny, who has been ill for two weeks, has returned to her position at Saratoga.
- Misses Luella Galatian and Alma Seaman called at the college, Saturday, October 14.
- Miss Grace McCormick visited her *alma mater*, Monday, November 6.
- Miss Maude Boyce is vice-principal of the school at Tarrytown, N. Y.
- '93. Paul E. Riemann called at the college, Saturday, October 21.
- Mr Marvin attended the Normal prayer meeting, Sunday, October 22.

'93. Profs. R. H. Bellows of Fort Plain and E. E. Race of Crown Point were in the city October 28 and 29.

Mr Edward B. Harris having resigned his position in the Boys Academy, left for Chicago, Monday, November 6, where he enters Moody's school, fitting himself for religious work. The ECHO wishes him much success in his chosen field.

Mr W. S. Coleman was shaking hands with old friends at the college, Saturday, November 11.

Miss Jessie Sherman made a short visit at the college, Friday, November 17.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

THE POLYTECHNIC is read with pleasure on account of its excellent fiction.

The *Hamilton Review*, a newcomer, stands high in literary excellence.

The Thanksgiving number of the *Educational Gazette* is a gem in every respect.

The *Satellite*, though excellent in many respects, would be improved by an Exchange Column.

The owl on the title page of the spicy *Normal News* of Cortland again beams upon us.

The *Bucknell Mirror*, one of our new exchanges, is not only a very attractive paper, but also very well edited.

The October issue of the *Wesleyan Echo* contains a scholarly oration, entitled "America's Arena," by W. W. Whitman.

The *Crucible*, from Greeley, Colorado, though somewhat local in its character, gives us many interesting bits of news.

Among our exchanges is the *Normal College Echo*, coming from Albany, N. Y. It is a bright paper and full of the product of deep thought. — *Crucible*.

HE WAS LIKE THE REST.

She was a handsome blonde, leading a pet dog up Fifth avenue. An exquisite masher passed her and said:

"Madam, I envy your dog."

"So do all the other puppies," was her quick response, and he pulled up his coat collar and took the nearest side street.—*Ex.*

"Non paratur" dixit scholar
Cum a sad, a doleful look;

"Omne rectum," Prof. respondit,
Et "nihil" scripsit in his book.—*Ex.*

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

PHI Gamma Delta has entered the University of Wisconsin.

A course in Hebrew has been added to the curriculum at Smith's College.

Owing to lack of accommodations Vassar College refused many applications.

The college yell is a purely American institution and is unknown in other countries.

The alliance between Columbia and the Teachers' College goes into effect immediately.

This season's foot-ball team at Johns Hopkins is said to be the best it has ever put in the field.

Eleven new instructors and professors have been added to the staff of the Johns Hopkins University.

Dartmouth gives an annual prize of \$60 to the member of the Athletic Team standing highest in studies.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has organized a banjo, mandolin and guitar club of twenty-one members.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Brown, University of Michigan and University of Wisconsin now publish a college daily.

The new gymnasium of Wesleyan University is expected to be ready for use by the 1st of June, 1894. It will cost about \$60,000.

The new rule at the Harvard Law School, requiring entrance examinations from all except graduates of certain specified colleges, goes into effect this year.

The library officials of Hamilton are preparing to publish in book form all the successful Clark prize orations, from 1855 to 1893.

The University of Rochester has registered its first young lady student. The gentlemen are willing to concede all privileges, and have already elected her secretary of the class.

The University of Chicago has paid \$80,000 for the library of historical antiquities and manuscripts gathered by Hubert Howe Bancroft in preparing his Pacific coast histories.

The plans of the new dormitory at Yale, given by Cornelius Vanderbilt as a memorial of his son, are about complete. It will lodge about one hundred and fifty students, and cost \$500,000.

The Betts prize, established in '90 by the Phelps Association in memory of Wyllys Betts, '67, of New York city, is offered to the Sophomore class at Yale, for excellence in English composition.

An endeavor is being made at Smith to bring students into a more thoughtful attitude toward morning prayers, and to this end a request has been made that books shall not be brought into chapel.

The University of Michigan has decided to discontinue giving degrees for absent study; and candidates for doctors' degree will be required to reside at the college two years instead of one as heretofore.

During the winter, at Columbia College, the new dramatic society, to be composed exclusively of undergraduates, will produce a play called "Joan of Arc," which is being written by G. W. Carryl, '95.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association the reports from the managers of the last year's foot-ball, base-ball and lacrosse teams were made and they were very gratifying, both financially and otherwise.

Through the kindness of a friend of Haverford College, all the students taking either the mechanical or electrical engineering course have had a trip to the World's Fair for the purpose of examining the exhibits in those departments.

The University of Pennsylvania has provided a four years' course of preparation for newspaper work. The object is not to graduate full-fledged editors, but to give to students such a training as will best fit them for work in newspaper offices.

The authorities at Harvard consider \$500 a year an ample sum for a student to spend at that college. During '91 forty men worked their way through and twenty-five spent less than \$500. The three who spent over \$3,000 were far from being the best in scholarship.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

UTICA has adopted free public kindergartens into her educational system.

In the public schools of Chicago no one under nineteen years of age is allowed to teach.

The Superintendent of Chicago schools states that 10 per cent. of the teachers are incompetent.

Springfield, Mo., is working to secure a Normal School, the desired amount, \$60,000, being nearly provided for.

The next annual meeting of the New York State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents will be held in Rochester, December 5, 6 and 7.

The two oldest educational journals in the United States are the Ohio Educational Monthly and the Pennsylvania School Journal; 1852 is the year of origin of both.

A plan which is seldom followed in our schools, but which gives excellent results wherever practised is that of giving a certain amount of time each week to the discussion of current events and topics of interest.

Prof. David P. Todd, of Amherst College, has begun preliminary arrangements for an expedition to Japan in 1896. The purpose is to view with advantage the next total eclipse of the sun which will take place in August of that year.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., board of education has resolved to set aside one and a quarter hours each week to be devoted to the bodily welfare of the pupils. As bodily health is such an essential factor in mental development, the plan would seem to be a wise one.

Europe has the honor of being the first to found a Psychological Laboratory in the world. America has now some twenty laboratories engaged in active work, and Europe about half that number. The first one in America was founded at Johns Hopkins University in 1883.

President Harper, of Chicago University, contributes to the *Forum* an article in which he gives some interesting statistics as to the salaries received by professors in American colleges. He says there are iron mills in this country whose entire laboring force is paid at an average rate quite as high as that paid by some of our colleges.

Prof. Herbert Nichols, Ph D., Instructor in Psychology at Harvard University, has an interesting article in McClure's Magazine for October on the Psychological Laboratory at Harvard. Many people ask what do they do there? What do they expect to come out of it? And Dr Nichols answers all these and many other questions fully.

"*Drawing Overdone*" is the title of an article in *The New Education*. It claims that over direction on the part of the teacher is painfully manifest in all departments of drawing; that expression of child thought is a rarity, and forced instruction in accordance with the Brown, Smith or Jones system is the rule and creation; the joys of self-expression are entirely unknown.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

In Scribner's Magazine for November Mr F. N. Doubleday furnishes the last article on "Glimpses of French Illustrators," in which he discusses the works of Renouard, Kaemmerer, Berand, Flameng, Leloux, Forain and others, giving many illustrations of their work. The opening number is a pleasing and humorous sketch by Col H. E. Colville, C. B., of the Grenadier Guards, in which he tells of life "In Camp with the Katchins"—a tribe of cattle raiding mountaineers living near the Chinese frontier of the Upper Burmah. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith uses his pen and pencil in giving his impressions of the much observed Midway Plaisance. Recollections of the "Nomination of Lincoln" are contributed by Isaac H. Bromley, a member of the convention of 1860. Having been on intimate terms with the leaders of the party, Mr Bromley was in a position to know of these events. Augustine Burell, the author of "Obiter Dicta" and a member of the present Parliament, introduces the inside life of the House of Commons. Some of the most distinguished members are graphically described. The hundredth anniversary of the execution of Madame Roland incites Miss Tarbell to write her paper on "Madame Roland." As Miss Tarbell has acquaintance with members of the Roland family, her article contains much that has heretofore been unpublished. Miss Katherine de Forest writes an account of the present conditions controlling "Education for Girls in France." Miss de Forest is an American girl who has lived some years in France and is peculiarly fitted to make just comparisons of the educational systems of the two nations.

"Mr Freeman at Home" is carefully personified by Mrs Porter, who was at one time a member of his family. She shows the kind and generous disposition of this brusque appearing man.

The illustrators of the month display their customary skill. Short stories are contributed by Octave Thanet and Martha McCulloch Williams. Harold Frederic's "Copperhead" is concluded. The November number of the Scribner is fully up to its usual high standard of excellence in every department.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Myths of Greece and Rome. By H. A. GUERBER. American Book Co., \$1.50.

The popularity of the classic myths of Greece and Rome is attested by the demand for books treating of these myths. No doubt the ignorance of former years concerning the stories of the gods of these ancient countries, was due to the uninteresting sources of information. One can no longer make this a plea for ignorance since these stories of myths are now compiled in a most attractive form. Mr. Guerber offers a very beautiful book on this subject that is an addition to any library, for it is replete with copies of the famous masterpieces in art illustrative of these myths. Familiar as the student of these days is with artistic text-books, the numerous fine illustrations of this work are a cause of wonder.

The author states that his aim is "to present a complete and entertaining account of Grecian and Roman mythology in such a manner that the student will appreciate its great influence upon literature and art." After an introductory chapter on the "Beginning of all

Things," the writer tells the stories of the gods and goddesses in the order of their rank in a pleasing narrative style. Every page is supplemented with appropriate selections from the classic poets of all times, thus impressing the student with the fact that these myths have been a source of inspiration for poets of all ages. The Latin and Greek forms of proper names are both given, though the Latin names are used through the entire work, since they occur more often in poetry and art.

An Analysis of Myths is an interesting and instructive chapter which explains the meanings these myths conveyed to the ancients. The genealogical table, and the full glossary and index add to the value of the work for both student and reader.

The author cannot be too much lauded for furnishing the public with so delightful and beautiful a book on so important a subject, for to be well informed one should be familiar with the stories of the mythical age.

BOOK REVIEW.

Xenophon's Anabasis. HARPER and WALLACE. American Book Company. Price, \$1.50.

This interesting and comprehensive work on the Anabasis comes to us, a model of beauty and attractiveness. It is one of the new series of text-books known as the Inductive Series. The introduction, which gives much of Greek and Persian customs and modes of warfare, accompanied by excellent illustrations, is of inestimable value to every true student of Grecian literature. The Greek text embraces seven books of the Anabasis, the last three of which are designed for sight readings. This is something of a novelty in texts of Xenophon, but the idea is highly commendable, as the necessity for sight reading is commonly overlooked. The notes and explanations are copious, but not so much so as to make the student dependent upon them for his translation. An excellent feature of them is the grammar references, which they give. Some space is given to lists of words which occur more than four times in the translation and also to some of the characteristic Greek idioms. The vocabulary is complete and concise and shows much careful thought and attention in its preparation. The work is one of great use and value both for its beauty and its true worth as a text-book.

An Inductive Greek Primer. By WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH. D., D. D., and CLARENCE T. CASTLE, PH. D. American Book Co., \$1.25.

The teacher of ancient languages always welcomes a new book in the series edited by Dr Harper and a member of his faculty. The Inductive Greek-Primer is designed, like the Inductive Greek Method, for beginners, but is adapted also to younger pupils. Among the salient points of difference, we note the "Lessons" are shorter, the notes are more copious and elementary. Only one part of Book I is used. No grammatical references are given in the first half, and the pupil is taught to read Greek in the order of the original. The three pages of "Suggestions to Teachers" are helpful. The word-for-word "Parallel of Anabasis," and the "Free Translation of Chapter I," serve as models for translation, and show the progressive spirit of the modern educator in direct opposition to the pedagogical methods of even a few years ago.

An excellent new feature is the learning and understanding of the principles of the Greek language by comparing them with the Latin language already known. In its style of cover and general plan of technical execution, this book is similar to the other texts of the series, is equally well equipped with maps and illustrations, and is a fitting companion to the others of this same series.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. Revised by J. E. MULHOLLAND. American Book Co., \$1.50.

In his first American edition the editor claims superiority for Mr Arnold's book over others of its kind, as it contains copious illustrations of Latin synonyms, cautions calling the pupil's attention to important points, a constant review by using in new forms the work of the preceding lessons and exercises written entirely in English. In the editor's judgment "this plan is superior to the common mode of giving all the Latin words in the Latin order."

This edition differs from the others chiefly in two respects: (1) The sequence of tenses, and (2) Conditional propositions. The arrangement of the divisions is improved by unifying the matter by means of references. The latter subject has been changed so as to be understood easily by the younger pupils.

In the former editions reference was made to synonyms while in the revised edition the correct word is given. The principles of grammar are also given in full instead of referring the pupil to grammars—an excellent feature of the work. The improvements in this edition will meet with the favor of those who use the book and will also attract the notice of those not familiar with the former arrangement of the subject.