
The Farmington Normal

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Farmington State Normal School

University of Maine at Farmington

THE FARMINGTON NORMAL



Vol. 1 * No. 1

OCTOBER, 1901

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FARMINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.



TEACHERS.

Principal.

GEORGE C. PURINGTON, A. M.
Psychology, Didactics, Civil Government, School Laws.

Assistants.

WILBERT G. MALLET, A. B.
Natural Sciences, Trigonometry, Surveying, Moral Philosophy.

SARAH BAILEY PURINGTON.
History, French, German, English Literature, Botany, Reading.

ELLA P. MERRILL, B. L.
Geography, Rhetoric, Grammar, English Composition.

CAROLYN A. STONE.
Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Calisthenics.

NELLIE A. SKINNER.
Geometry, Drawing, Latin.

ELIZA T. SEWALL.
Algebra, Orthography.

MRS. M. T. WADE.
Vocal Music.

Principal of the Training School.

LILLIAN I. LINCOLN.
Psychology and Methods.

Assistants in the Training Schools.

LOUISE W. RICHARDS,—GRAMMAR GRADE.

MARTHA J. MCPHAIL,—INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

EUDORA W. GOULD,—PRIMARY GRADE.



FARMINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Assembly Hall,—Front View.

The Farmington Normal.

VOL. I.

FARMINGTON, MAINE, OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 1.

THE FARMINGTON NORMAL.

SIX NUMBERS A YEAR.

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EDITORIAL.

THE publication of THE FARMINGTON NORMAL has been undertaken in response to a very general desire expressed by the graduates for some medium by which they can more fully keep in touch with one another and the school. Any effort to keep alive the delightful friendships of school life, and to foster the spirit of loyalty and love for one's *alma mater* needs no apology. Such a spirit does not spend itself in mere sentiment, but is a strong incentive to noble living. The undergraduate feels it the moment he enters the school, and it acts as a constant spur to

good conduct and earnest effort. The graduate goes out determined to act well his part, often quite as much from love of the school as from any desire for personal advancement. But it needs careful nurture lest it degenerate into mere clannishness. A generous feeling towards other schools, a sincere desire to see and acknowledge the best in others, is the basis of the highest type of school loyalty, and it is only by encouraging that spirit that a school can achieve the best results.

There is also a field not covered by current pedagogical publications in which THE NORMAL may be made to serve a useful purpose, and that is in the treatment of practical educational subjects in a brief and suggestive manner.

It can also serve a useful purpose in presenting a summary of the past and present educational history of the State. The educational work of Maine is better correlated than ever before. The relations of high schools, academies, colleges and professional schools are closer and better adjusted. But there is need of further advance in that direction, and possibly THE NORMAL may help in the work. But its main purpose will be to keep the graduates in touch with the school, with one another, with other schools, and with the best educational thought and practice. To this end it asks the co-operation of the graduates, friends of the school, and all interested in educational progress.



THE MAINE NORMAL.

WE have before us as we write, Vol. I, No. 1, of *The Maine Normal*, December, 1866. The editor was Mr. George M. Gage, the second principal of the school. It is a well-edited, well-printed and interesting monthly magazine of forty-six pages, "devoted," as

the editor says in the prospectus, "to the family and the school." The name was appropriate, as at that time this was the only Normal School in Maine, and there was no other educational publication in the State. In a measure it was designed to take the place of *The Maine Teacher* which had been started in 1858 by Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, State Superintendent of Public Schools, but it was mainly devoted to the advancement of the Normal School which was then regarded as an experiment.

When Mr. Gage resigned in the summer of 1868 to become the principal of the Normal School at Mankato, Minn., its name was changed to *The Maine Journal of Education*, and was published in Portland for several years under the editorial supervision of Mr. A. P. Stone, principal of the Portland High School, assisted by a corps of monthly editors. When Mr. Stone removed from the State, his successor, Mr. Albro E. Chase, conducted it successfully until it was merged into *The New England Journal of Education*.

The "normal idea" is no longer an experiment. Normal schools have demonstrated their usefulness, if not absolute necessity, in popular education. Their proper place in the educational system of the State is generally recognized and respected. There is no need of a magazine to-day to defend the idea of professional training for teachers. In the great progress made in education during the last thirty-five years in Maine, the Normal Schools have been a very important factor.

THE FARMINGTON NORMAL has no need to enter the field so well filled by its predecessor. In December, 1866, there were but *ten* graduates of the school; now the number is 1199, of which 283 are teaching in Maine, 128 in other New England States, and 43 outside of New England. Too much praise cannot be given to the pioneers in educational movements, and those of us who follow and reap the rewards of their labors and sacrifices ought not to withhold a generous appreciation of their services. The Farmington

Normal School owes much to Mr. Gage and *The Maine Normal*.

It will be, we are sure, of no little interest to our readers to see the table of contents of the first number of *The Maine Normal*:

Influence of Commendation and Encouragement as a Means of Incitement to Study, Jacob Abbott
 The Educational Influences of Home, Rev. W. Warren
 Hints to Young Men, A. P. Wright
 A Fragment, By a friend
 The Chambered Nautilus. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes
 Reading, L. P. Forbush, Principal Florence Grammar School, Roxbury, Mass.
 Hints to Young Teachers, P.
 Communication (in relation to Normal Schools), Amicus
 Cheerfulness. Extract from Shakespeare.
 English Grammar.—Normal.
 Living without Purpose.—Normal.
 Poem—"Murmur Not."

Then there are two and one-half pages of the "editorial department," four and one-half pages of "editorial miscellany," three pages of book notices, and nine pages devoted to a catalogue and circular of the school.

WILTON ACADEMY.

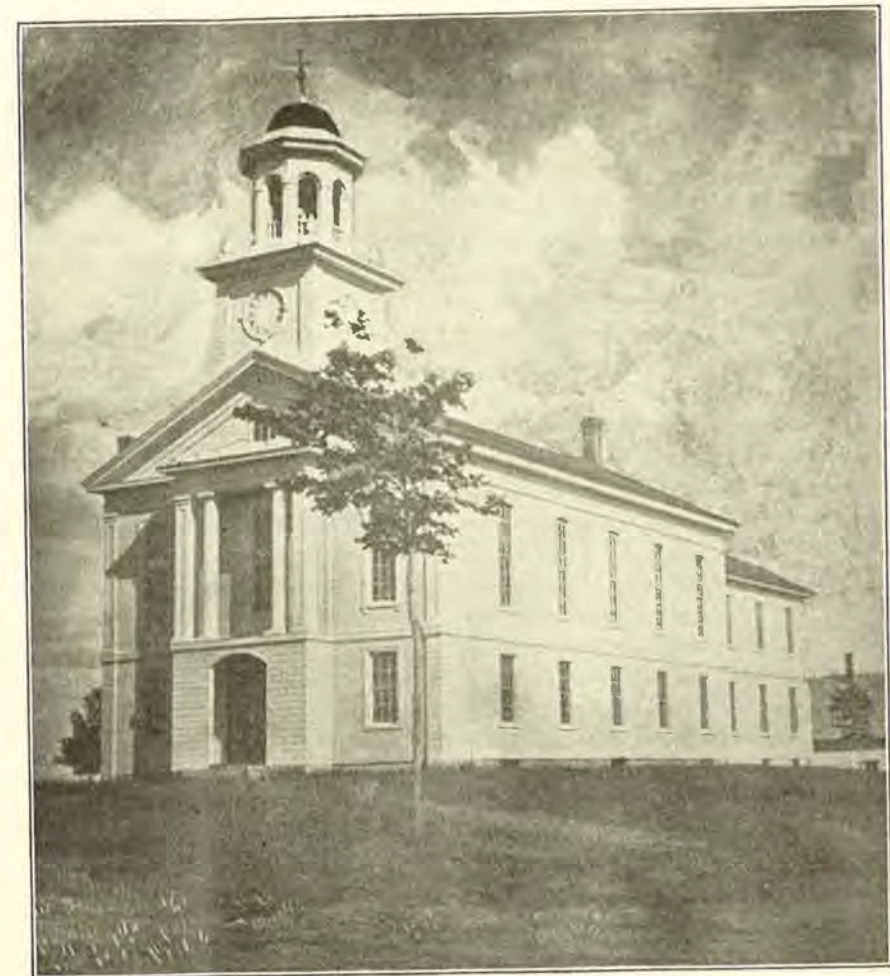
ONE of the schools that in a quiet way has been and is doing a noble work in the State is Wilton Academy. Shortly after the old Farmington Academy gave its fund, grounds and building for the establishment of a Normal School, a few public-spirited men of Wilton, in 1866, secured a charter and established the school. It was opened in the fall of that year under the instruction of E. H. Cook, A. B., Bowdoin College, '66, assisted by Miss Clara W. Coburn, and Miss Sarah E. Dow, A. B.

In a letter written by Mr. Cook during that term he says: "Although the Trustees did not decide to have a term this fall until two weeks previous to its commencement, yet there are above ninety names on the register already, and it is more than probable that this number will be increased to one hundred before the first half is completed. . . . This academy is the result of the strenuous efforts of a few men who desire to advance the cause of education in this State, and they deserve the thanks of the county for under-

taking and carrying out such a plan. A few have carried the burden thus far, and though they have found it to be a heavy one, yet they have stood up bravely under it, and not one of them regrets to-day the undertaking."

Many of those same men are still living, and with others are handsomely supporting

had the pleasure of an acquaintance with the school—Phillips, Richards, Crosswell, and Harthorne—have been earnest, self-sacrificing men, devoted and inspiring teachers. We hope some one will see his way clear to endow the school, and cannot at this moment think of anything in the realm of possibilities



the academy. It ought to be a source of much satisfaction to them to reflect that they have had something to do in educating such a fine body of young men and women as compose the graduates of Wilton Academy.

The school has been very fortunate in its teachers, and never more so than at the present time. All its principals since we have

that would be a greater boon to Franklin County.

The present board of teachers consists of Principal Drew T. Harthorne, A. B., Greek, Sciences and Geometry; Miss Edna F. Dascombe, A. B., Latin and French; Miss Lizzie E. Bass, English Literature, Rhetoric, and Commercial branches; Miss Emily C.

Vaughan, Algebra, History, and English Composition.

The present term closes November 15, and has been in every respect successful. The attendance is seventy. The work in the Lyceum has been of a high order, the base-ball team one of the best for years; the Christian Association has held its meetings regularly, with good interest and attendance.

Principal Harthorne and his skillful assistants are doing a fine work. This we know from visits to the school, and our acquaintance with the graduates.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

THE friends of temperance instruction in the public schools have not lost courage because of recent attacks upon the soundness of the law requiring such instruction and the quality of the work being done in conformity to it. The experiments of Prof. Atwater, which were hailed with so much delight by the enemies of temperance instruction and of temperance, have been shown to be far from conclusive. And even if he had demonstrated that alcohol is a food, its value, even by his own showing, is so infinitesimal, and the dangers in its use so great, that the position of the advocates of the law has been strengthened rather than weakened. Their cause has also been strengthened by the fact that many of the attacks were so evidently inspired by ignorance and prejudice. The opinions of self-confessed and boastful nullifiers of the law will not go far with sober thinking people.

Whatever teachers may think of the wisdom of the law, it is their plain duty to conform to its requirements as long as it is in force. A teacher, whose success in his profession depends so largely upon his ability to secure obedience to the rules and regulations of school, and the sum of whose duty is to make law-respecting and law-abiding citizens, is the last person in the world to advocate the nullification of the plain requirements of any law, especially of one that aims to secure "sobriety, moderation and temperance."

That the law has not accomplished all that its friends and promotors hoped and prophesied is due, we believe, more to a divine optimism on their part than in any defect in the law.

It is a source of satisfaction that the Farmington State Normal School has faithfully taught "physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system," and has striven to send out its graduates strongly impressed with the importance of the faithful performance of every duty imposed upon them by the laws of the State.

AN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY.

WHY not an Alumni Association for Franklin County? The value of the alumni of any institution to their "cherishing mother" is very greatly increased by organization. Graduates should feel themselves still a very vital part of their school. To be sure they no longer continue, as do the undergraduates, with the exercises of the class-room, but they may be none the less doing the real work of the institution in their own way and place. No institution is wholly localized by building, books, apparatus, or corps of teachers. A part of it goes out whenever a graduate goes to his or her work. It is the spiritual life of a school which must be—and ever be—its chief glory. And the spirit knows no limits of time or place. The graduate is still a part of his school. This sentiment needs to be cherished and encouraged. One person working out alone the ideals of his profession may grow indifferent or discouraged, but an organization which collects many into its membership may revivify their spirit and purpose.

The advantages to school and graduate will be mutual. While the graduate through his Alumni Association comes into a more vitalized life, that life will find expression in a way that will not fail to exalt the school. And further, an organization can do a work



CHARLES COLLINS ROUNDS.

which no individual can do. Organizations have personality and therefore influence by virtue of their being.

The value of the Massachusetts Alumni Association to the Farmington Normal abundantly illustrates one side of the question. Their loyalty, expressed in the interest they show in the pupils, in their adornment of the school building, in their cordial support given to the teachers, is of the utmost value to the school.

Franklin County has furnished a large number of pupils to the Normal School. It has availed itself well of its peculiar privilege. A moment's reflection reveals the great good fortune of this region in having the school here. It might have been located at Lewiston, or Waterville, or Augusta, or many another place more accessible than Farmington and the center of a larger constituency. The wisdom of locating it here can only be demonstrated by the measure of its support from this section. That support has been liberal in the past, but how much more liberal it might be appears when we discover how many of the teachers now teaching in our county have had no special training whatever.

An Alumni Association might exert a good deal of influence throughout the county for better training and more liberal appropriations for schools. Loyalty to the School and to schools may be fostered to everyone's advantage.

The practical difficulties to such a plan are few. Someone to take hold of it is the first requisite. A county teachers' meeting or Normal reunion, or a specially called meeting would bring together enough to set the ball a-rolling.

The membership should include all resident graduates, who now number no less than 114, and in addition there are 43 others whose homes are here but who are for a part of the year away teaching.

May not so large a number profit by organization? What do the Franklin County Alumni think about it? *W. G. M.*

CHARLES COLLINS ROUNDS.

LITTLE did we think when we began to prepare the copy for the first number of THE FARMINGTON NORMAL that it would be our painful duty to record in it the death of our immediate predecessor, Dr. Charles C. Rounds. But such is the sad fact. He passed away at his home in Farmington at 6 P. M. Nov. 9, 1901, after a brief illness of heart disease. His death came as a great shock to the village, as but very few knew of his illness. During the past year he had been away several months in the South and West filling lecture engagements, and had only recently returned.

Dr. Rounds was born at South Waterford, Maine, Aug. 15, 1831. From 1849 to 1853 he was a printer in Portland, Boston and Cambridge. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1857, and was principal of the academy at South Paris, Me., from 1857 to 1859. From 1859 to 1865 he was principal of a public school in Cleveland, Ohio. From 1865 to 1868 he was a teacher in the Edward Little High School, Auburn, Me., succeeding to the principalship the last year of his stay there. In 1868 he became principal of this school where he remained till 1883, when he resigned to accept the principalship of the State Normal School at Plymouth, N. H. He was at the head of that school thirteen years, resigning to devote his whole time to lecturing and institute work.

Upon graduation from Dartmouth Dr. Rounds received the degree of B. S., and later in course that of M. S. As a fitting recognition of his scholarship and eminent services to the cause of education in Maine, he received the honorary degrees of A. M. from Bowdoin College and also from Colby College, and Ph.D. from Bates College.

The respect felt for him as a man and as an educator is shown by the positions which he has held in the prominent educational associations of which he has been a member. He was a life member of the National Educational Association; twice President of the

New England Normal Association; twice President of the Normal Department of the National Educational Association; State Commissioner from New Hampshire to the Paris Exposition of 1889; member of the National Council of Education from its organization, its President in 1895, and member of its Committee of Twelve on Rural Schools. As he was never in the slightest degree a seeker for place, the holding of these positions may justly be regarded as indicating the respect felt for him by the great educators of the country, who have also testified in other ways to his worth and ability.

Hon. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, says of him: "Professor Rounds is one of the best-known and ablest of Normal School instructors and lecturers on pedagogy. He is a deep thinker and of a singularly well-balanced mind—full of practical good sense in all that he says and does."

Dr. Emerson E. White, Superintendent of Schools, Columbus, Ohio, says: "There are few educators in the United States who understand school education as well as Dr. C. C. Rounds."

Hon. Henry Sabin, Ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa, speaks thus of Dr. Rounds' institute work: "Dr. Rounds is as thoroughly equipped for his work as any man now in the institute field. He has had a wide experience in all kinds of instruction, has studied carefully the Rural School problem, and is well posted in educational theories generally. He is simple and plain in the use of language, goes directly to the point, and is a pleasant, yet forcible, speaker."

One more, out of the many tributes that have come to our notice, will suffice. Dr. A. P. Marble, a Maine man, for many years Superintendent of Schools, Worcester, Mass., and now Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New York City, thus speaks of his old friend: "I have been familiar for many years with the work of Dr. C. C. Rounds, both as principal of Normal Schools, and as a lecturer upon educational and other topics. There is scarcely a man in the country better versed

in all that pertains to public school education; his philosophy is sound, his expression is forcible and to the point, and his work in school is unsurpassed."

But however eminent he was in other fields, we cannot help feeling that it was as Principal of the Farmington State Normal School that he did his best work, and it is surely for this that the State and those who are in the school to-day owe him their deepest gratitude. He came to the school at a time when it had scarcely passed from the experimental stage. It had been established in spite of the strong opposition of conservatism and prejudice and, without casting the least reflection upon his predecessors, that opposition had not been more than half disarmed. He came to his work here equipped with a mind eminently clear and critical, with the training of one of the best scientific schools of New England, with great energy of mind and body, with intense love of his profession, and with a profound knowledge of the needs of the common schools gained by eleven years' experience as a teacher in this and other States. The school was without apparatus or a library that deserved the name. The buildings, though pronounced "adequate for three hundred pupils" by a committee of the legislature, were never large enough, judged by modern standards, for one hundred, and never properly lighted and heated by any standard. Here for fifteen years he gave the best there was in him—life, energy and love—to the upbuilding of the school and the creation of right professional standards in the State. In 1869, when most of the Normal Schools in the country either doubted the expediency of establishing model schools or were not alive to their importance, he provided a primary training school for the "purpose of observation and practice by the Normal students," which has proved to be the "strong right arm," as he was wont to term it, of the institution.

During his service here he graduated 377 pupils from the regular course, and eight from the advanced course which had been

established through his efforts in 1880. Of those graduates fifty-nine are still in educational work, many of them occupying positions of great importance, among whom we may mention Lucilla E. Smith, '69, head teacher in Brooklyn Training School; Elizabeth G. Melcher, '71, first assistant, Bowditch School, Boston; James W. Brown, '71, Superintendent of Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls; Dora M. Norton, '72, teacher of Drawing, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Mary A. Townsend, '74, Principal of Morse Grammar School, Cambridge, Mass.; John A. Tuck, '77, assistant in North Division High School, Chicago; Lillian M. Munger, '78, Associate Principal of Alinda Preparatory School, Pittsburg, Pa.; Hortense M. Merrill, '81, first lady assistant for sixteen years in the F. S. N. S. We wish there were space to add the names of many more who are an honor to the profession, who received their training and inspiration from Dr. Rounds. Many others can be named who have won distinction in educational work and are now pursuing other vocations. Like all men of strong personality, Dr. Rounds bound his friends and graduates to himself "with hooks of steel." Of the 377 whom he graduated 66 "have gone before," and we are glad to believe that there was a happy reunion when the beloved teacher joined them.

As a teacher Dr. Rounds was distinguished by energy, enthusiasm and accuracy. He strongly impressed his personality upon his pupils. He created and sustained a healthy moral tone in every class that entered the school while he was Principal. He could not endure pretence or sham, and dishonest work of any kind he would not tolerate. He never posed for effect, though he very properly "magnified his calling," and he was always sincere and honest. He was always positive and aggressive in his work, as all really strong men are, and ought to be. He was strong in his friendships and loyal to his friends, particularly those in his own profession. There was a tender side to his nature, deep and earnest, that was not revealed to

every chance acquaintance. Of him we may say as he once said felicitously and beautifully of his long-time friend and fellow-worker, Mr. Woodbury, "To him belonged the beatitude, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.' His soul was diamond—the sunlight and the rock; not of perfect water—it took a tinge from the earth on which he dwelt; there were tints but no streaks." To his graduates we know that he was more than a teacher. From many we have heard expressions of gratitude for his acts of loving thoughtfulness. Many a heart will treasure

"That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love."

There was much rejoicing among his friends when it was known that he had come back to Farmington to live and enjoy the rest so well earned. His pleasant visits to the Normal and encouraging words will be gratefully remembered. We all were looking forward to many years of pleasant companionship, but it was not to be. He has fallen *asleep*—"a good man never dies." All who remember his quick, alert step, his bright eye and earnest speech will feel that for him,

"There is no death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

Wearied with the brave battles he had fought, he rests in peace on a sunny southern slope of Riverside cemetery in Farmington. He will be most sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, who in their own grief will remember his mourning family with tender sympathy.

Dr. Rounds married in 1857 Miss Kate N. Stowell of South Paris, who survives him with their four children, Agnes Iola, Arthur C., Ralph S., and Katie E., all but the last of whom are graduates of the school. It was the privilege of his wife, Arthur and Katie to be with him in his last hours, and all the family were able to be present at the funeral services which were held at the Old South Church, Monday afternoon, November 11,

conducted by Rev. E. R. Smith, the pastor of the church. The bearers were Dea. J. P. Thwing, Mr. John M. S. Hunter, Mr. H. H. Rice, and Principal Purington. Music was furnished by a male quartette consisting of Capt. Geo. McL. Presson, Mr. Chas. F. Smith, Principal C. M. Pennell of the High School, and Principal Purington.

CHANGES.

THIS year the unusual has happened. For eighteen years changes in the regular teaching force of the school have come singly except once, when two teachers resigned at the end of a year. But when school assembled this fall there were three new faces on the platform besides those of the three new model teachers.

Miss Merrill has been connected with the school since the winter term of 1884-5, a longer period than any other teacher except the principal. She spent the school year of 1891-2 in Europe, traveling and studying French and German. After nine more years of faithful and brilliant work she wisely takes another year for rest, travel and study. All those whose privilege it has been to come under her instruction will rejoice that she can take the year for such a purpose, and all her associates will give her a warm welcome when she comes back to take up her work another year.

Miss Young became a teacher in the spring term of 1886, and with the exception of the year 1898-9, which she spent in Radcliffe College, she has been a singularly faithful and efficient teacher. Many a young man and woman will have cause through life to be thankful for coming under her wholesome influence. As will be seen in another column she has been promoted to the care of a home, and those who know her are sure that there is one more home where sweetness and light are dispensed most generously.

Miss Swift succeeded Mrs. Marion Luce Warner in charge of the model school, where

she remained four years and then took a year for study in New York City, in what is now the Normal College. In 1892 she came back to us and spent another four years in charge of the training department which under her efficient care grew from one school to three, and from four grades to eight. In 1896 she received a flattering offer to become a teacher in the State Normal School at Willimantic, Conn., which she accepted, and where she remained four years, for the last two years at the head of a training school at Windham connected with the Normal School. Having decided to engage in a different line of school work, she resigned her place in Connecticut and was induced to come back to us to give us the benefit for one year of her experience in teaching arithmetic and geography, and of her wide knowledge of the best methods employed in those studies. She is spending the year with Miss Merrill abroad, and is now in Berlin.

Mrs. Purington takes Miss Merrill's place during her absence. As she is so well known to most of the graduates who will be likely to read *THE NORMAL*, we may be permitted to omit any formal introduction.

Miss Ella P. Merrill, who succeeds Miss Young, is a graduate of this school, class of 1891, and taught in the model school one year, and also a year in the public schools of Skowhegan. She taught one year in Charleston Academy (now the Higgins Classical Institute), where she continued her preparation for college in connection with her teaching. She completed her college fit with her sister, Miss Hortense M., entering Smith College in 1895, and graduating in 1899 with the degree of B. L. For two years past she has been a teacher in the State Normal School, Plymouth, N. H.

Miss Carolyn L. Stone, who takes Miss Swift's place, is a graduate of the Brewer High School, of this school, class of 1898, was principal of the model grammar school for one year, and for two years past an assistant in the State Normal School, New Britain, Conn.

A-WHEEL IN EUROPE.

I.—From Melrose to Edinburgh.

OUR party went from Warwick to Melrose by train, where we arrived at dusk, just a little too late to "see Melrose by pale moonlight," for the little slip of a new moon had disappeared beyond the Eildon Hills; or had Michael Scott's familiar spirit grown rebellious at making ropes of sand and spirited away our fair Luna that we had hoped would give her poetic charm to the ruined Abbey? Full of the witchery of Scott's description, we were prepared for wonders.

After a nice supper, particularly nice after London fare, we sallied out to see the old Abbey by starlight. It was a fitting hour, in harmony with our knowledge of the history of the ruin, and the long list of dark deeds that led to its destruction. It was indeed grand and gloomy in the dim light. We were glad we could not see clearly the full extent of the ruin. No other abbey in the country has been so hardly used by Plantagenet and Covenanter. Early the next morning we were at the Abbey gate, but could not enter as it was Sunday. There is surely a charm about the ruined walls not wholly sentimental. It must have once been a most beautiful structure, and how much border history there is connected with it! Much of its ruin is due probably to the fact that it is situated in what was a favorite route of marauding armies, though it has suffered, perhaps, quite as much from the religious zeal of some of the stern reformers.

The original Abbey was founded by David I. early in the twelfth century, destroyed by Edward II., rebuilt by the Bruce, again destroyed by Richard II., and again rebuilt. It is said that there is scarcely a house in Melrose that has not some of the ruined masonry in its walls. I noticed many finely chiseled pieces of red sandstone in some of the cheapest of the small stone houses, and felt sure that they had been plundered from the Abbey ruins.

Although it was Sunday it was necessary to reach Edinburgh that night in order to complete the itinerary so that I could sail for home from Glasgow on the following Thursday. I preferred to go on my faithful wheel, so that I could visit Abbotsford and see the country, which is one of the best cultivated regions in the kingdom. It was a beautiful morning which changed before ten o'clock to a day of mist and rain by spells.

The gate to the grounds at Abbotsford was locked, and so I had to content myself with a view of the park from the road, and leave for some future visit the pleasure of walking in the paths where the Wizard of the North had walked and thought out the plans of his wonderful romances. I rode beyond the grounds almost to the old "ford of the Abbots" through a fine forest, and then back toward Melrose through an avenue of the finest beeches I ever saw, to the place where the road branches off to Edinburgh.

The first place of importance was Galashiels, a great center of woolen manufacture. I was much interested in observing how the Sabbath was kept. In riding the whole length of the city, which contains about 18,000 people, I do not think I saw a dozen persons that seemed to be loafing. Almost everyone I saw on the streets seemed to be going to church. And this was true of all the country through which I rode. I did not see a person at work, and not one that seemed riding for pleasure until I reached Edinburgh. I met a great many going to or coming from church, most of them walking. There were many beautiful country estates along the way, and all the farms were finely tilled. I never saw finer fields of oats, many of them over-ripe because a long period of rainy weather had prevented harvesting. A very large part of the farms are tilled by tenants, and it is said that it is very difficult for a man to rent a farm in Southern Scotland unless he is a graduate of an agricultural school, or has served a long apprenticeship with an approved farmer.

Two or three times I got off from my wheel and talked with pedestrians whom I overtook. They were all "canny Scots," willing to talk about America, but not much inclined to give information about themselves. It surprised me to see how many of their friends and acquaintances are in America, of which they spoke with a sort of awe.

All the farm buildings were neat and in good repair, but in some of the small villages there were signs of poverty that it would be quite impossible to duplicate in Maine. The road was excellent, even over the hills south of Edinburgh. I shall not forget the magnificent view that burst upon my sight as I reached the crest of the last hill. To the east the sea and the broad Firth of Forth; ten or fifteen miles away

to the north the spires of the Modern Athens, and far to the north the massive outlines of the Ochil Hills; to the north-west the peaks of Ben Lomond and Ben Ledi just appearing above the foot-hills; the western horizon bounded by the green Pentland range. At five o'clock I was in the Modern Athens and realizing my dreams for many years. My route into the city led me by the noble pile of buildings composing the University of Edinburgh, in which I felt a special interest and of which I had read much, across the Waverley Bridge and up the world-famous Princes Street, to my hotel, where I was assigned a room that gave me a fine view of the Gardens, the Scott monument, and the frowning walls of the historic old Castle.

G. C. P.

BOOKS.

THE following books we feel sure will prove helpful to teachers:

New Education Readers, Books 1, 2, 3 and 4; American Book Co., Boston. Very helpful for teachers of primary reading.

The Guilford Speller, Ginn & Co., Boston. Contains valuable matter for word studies and dictionary work.

Atkinson's First Studies in Plant Life; Ginn & Co., Boston. Will prove very helpful in Nature Study Work.

Ways of Wood Folk, Wilderness Ways, Secrets of the Woods; Wm. J. Long; Ginn & Co., Boston.

These three books have the charm of personality that Rudyard Kipling bestows upon his animals, together with the spirit of the true sportsman that pervades the books of Ernest Seton-Thompson. But Mr. Long does more than Kipling and Thompson; he puts one at once into sympathetic touch with the animal world, and puts to shame the spirit that "kills for the sake of killing." Even the editor of "Our Dumb Animals" could approve of these books. We shall be surprised if they do not prove of great value as supplementary reading.

A very interesting book is Eva March Tappan's England's Story. It puts the history of the English people into a brief and easily read volume, and is an excellent basis for a careful study of English history. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

MEMORY GEMS.

The best teachers of humanity are the lives of great men.

C. H. Fowler.

So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

Longfellow.

To educate a child perfectly, requires pro-
founder thought, greater wisdom, than to govern
a State.

Channing.

A brave, able, self-respecting manhood is a
fair profit for any man's first thirty years of life.

Theodore Winthrop.

The reward of one duty is the power to fulfil
another.

George Eliot.

Nothing great was ever achieved without en-
thusiasm.

Emerson.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing
well.

Lord Chesterfield.

Make thy life one brave endeavor, one grand,
sweet song.

Kingsley.

The first virtue is to temper well thy tongue.

Chaucer.

Honest work for the day, honest hope for the
morrow.

Owen Meredith.

Self-conquest is the greatest of victories.

Plato.

Charity—gently to hear, kindly to judge.

Shakespeare.

The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.

Mrs. Browning.

The duties of life are more than life.

Charles Sumner.

After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Southwell.

My strength is as the strength of ten,
Because my heart is pure.

Tennyson.

Education is a better safeguard than a stand-
ing army.

Edward Everett.

As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness.

Lowell.

To be trusted is to be saved.

Drummond.

Kind words do not cost much.

Pascal.

The greatest and sublimest power is often
simple patience.

Bushnell.

LOVE, HOPE, AND PATIENCE IN EDUCATION.

O'er wayward childhood wouldst thou hold firm rule,
And sun thee in the light of happy faces;
Love, Hope, and Patience, these must be thy graces,
And in thine own heart let them first keep school.
For as old Atlas on his broad neck places
Heaven's starry globe, and there sustains it,—so
Do these upheave the little world below
Of Education,—Patience, Love, and Hope.
Methinks, I see them grouped, in seemly show,
The straitened arms upraised, the palms aslope,
And robes that, touching as adown they flow,
Distinctly blend, like snow embossed in snow.

O part them never! If Hope prostrate lie,
Love too will sink and die.
But Love is subtle, and doth proof derive
From her own life that Hope is yet alive;
And bending o'er with soul-transfusing eyes,
And the soft murmurs of the mother dove,
Woos back the fleeting spirit and half-supplies;—
Thus Love repays to Hope what Hope first gave to Love.
Yet haply there will come a weary day,
When overtasked at length
Both Love and Hope beneath the load give way.
Then with a statue's smile, a statue's strength,
Stands the mute sister, Patience, nothing loth,
And both supporting does the work of both.

S. T. Coleridge.

AN OLD GERMAN TOWN.

OUTSIDE the ordinary route of the tourist in northern Germany lie many small towns that present great attractions to the traveler who has the good-fortune to make their acquaintance. Of these, one of the most ancient and interesting is Goslar, the town on the Gose, as the name indicates, situated at the foot of the Rammelsberg, on the north side of the Harz Mountains, and just at their entrance. It is hard to realize that the quiet but thickly-settled town, which covers so small a territory, contains over 16,000 inhabitants, while at one time its population was 40,000, and it played no unimportant part in German history. As early as the eleventh century it was a favorite residence of the German emperors, especially of Henry III., who completed here a famous cathedral and built a large palace, in which, in 1050, his son, Henry IV., was born. For many years the town was closely associated with the misfortunes of that monarch, and was the scene of many a stormy encounter between the king and his rebellious Saxon subjects, stirred to discontent by rival princes, who wished to increase their own power. Castles were erected, overthrown and re-built

upon the mountains, and at last the sorely-trying monarch, now involved in a quarrel with the pope, left the city of his birth to return no more.

In 1206 Goslar was captured and overthrown by Otho IV., but gradually recovered from this misfortune, and when later it joined the Hanseatic league, a period of great prosperity began that reached its zenith at the beginning of the 16th century. The mines in the mountains yielded rich supplies of silver and copper and brought much wealth to the city, which became a center of trade for the surrounding country, while its fortifications were enlarged and strengthened, making it an almost impregnable fortress. The bustling, stirring life of the old town at this period must have been full of interest. Heavily loaded freight wagons, guarded by bands of soldiers for protection against highway robbery, carried wares from town to town, while the inns, which were the halting-places for travel through the country, brought together people of all conditions, and were often the scenes of rough encounters and riotous amusement. Goslar suffered much from the thirty years' war and from that time its importance declined. But evidences of its old prosperity are still preserved in its mediæval architecture, and its popularity as a place of residence is steadily increasing because of its beautiful and healthful location. To us, fresh from the life and surroundings of a New England town, the long-established customs and quaint buildings are a constant source of interest and delight, and we are glad to have a part for a few weeks in the free and quiet life that seems so far withdrawn from that which we have left behind.

The center of the town is the market-place, a large, open square, roughly-paved, surrounded by stately buildings. Here, each Friday morning, the country people drive in with large, covered wagons, loaded with fruit and vegetables, which are piled in baskets or spread upon the pavement, while the German housewives, followed by maids carrying baskets and bags, bargain for the week's supplies. In earlier times, when the watchmen in the towers gave warning of the approach of an enemy, and the great "storm-bell" had sounded the alarm, this square was the meeting-place for the burghers, who assembled, hastily armed, for the defence of the city. On one side stands an old guild-house of

the 15th century, now an inn, adorned on the front with roughly-carved statues of the early German emperors. From its steep, irregular roof, covered with slate, project numerous windows, surmounted by little towers. Close by stands the old market church with two tall towers rising over the roofs of the city. It was formerly surrounded by a burial ground, long since removed to make room for the narrow streets and buildings that crowd about it, of which one relic still remains. In the front wall of the church is embedded a single stone, placed there, perhaps, by some wealthy citizen, whose name is inscribed upon it, on which may still be faintly traced the nameless record of a short life:

A GOOD DAUGHTER,
ANTON HEINRICH MEYER,
B. 1806.—D. 1826.

Rest here in hope of the resurrection.

Following one of the narrow streets which diverge from the market-place, we come to an old, stone building, with arched entrance and irregular windows, the Great Holy Cross, formerly a cloister and now used as an almshouse for old women. The large, dimly-lighted hall, which we enter directly from the street, is paved with rough, uneven stones, while above and below the narrow gallery that runs along the sides, are the cells of the monks, now used as sleeping-rooms by the old women. Each is lighted by a small window, built deep into the wall, and cannot be heated. The stone walls seem cold and bare, but the furnishings, though simple, are comfortable, and we are glad to see that each bed is supplied for its outer covering with a fluffy feather-bed, so essential to the German idea of warmth and comfort. A large living-room, which is warmed in winter, adjoins the hall, and in the kitchen stewpans of various sizes simmer upon the stove, as each occupant prepares her simple meal. The narrow court, where the monks were formerly buried, has been changed into a flower-garden, and each old woman has her own small flower-bed, but the plants repay their care with a scanty growth in the damp shade of the surrounding walls.

In an open space at the end of the street is the "Domkapelle," a rude chapel, adorned with painted statues of apostles and emperors, now all that remains of the once celebrated cathedral. In the large square beyond, with its

background of mountains, rises the "Kaiserhaus," the palace of Henry III. and the oldest secular edifice in Germany. This building, more than any other, testifies to the ancient grandeur of the city, but it has been so well preserved that only the old chapel at the end, where the heart of Henry III. is buried, bears evidence of its age. The large hall of the palace has been recently adorned with beautiful frescoes, representing scenes in German legend and history.

The houses which line the narrow, winding streets are good examples of the timber architecture that prevailed in Germany from the 15th to the 17th century. The framework of heavy beams is filled in with plaster or brick, and is often made conspicuous by being painted a darker color than the plaster. The upper stories frequently project over the lower and wood-carving is freely used in quaint and grotesque designs with inscriptions of a religious character. On the better buildings the carving is often painted in bright colors and the inscriptions are in gilt. Slate, which abounds in the mountains, is frequently used for the walls of buildings, as well as for the steep, irregular roofs, which have many small, projecting windows. In the oldest houses the front door often opens directly into the living-room, the floor of which is frequently lower than the level of the street, and the passer-by gets many glimpses of the quaint interiors. In former times the street door was usually left open, while in the passage within was another, so divided that the upper half could be opened to admit light and air to the interior, while the lower half was closed to prevent the entrance of the cows, sheep and swine that wandered freely about the streets. Channels for drainage ran down the middle or sides of the streets, and serve the same purpose to-day. It is little wonder that the streets were regarded only as thoroughfares and that the attractive side of the house looked into the little court in the rear, shut in by the walls of surrounding buildings and planted with trees and flowers. But too often even these small enclosures sheltered the hens, sheep or cows which were noisy and troublesome occupants of the neighborhood.

Among the most interesting features of the town are the remnants of the old fortifications, dating from the time when Goslar was defended

by ramparts and moats and surrounded by strong inner and outer walls, strengthened by massive towers. Fine promenades, sheltered by large trees, have been built along the top of the parts of the outer wall which still stand, and the height and width of these walks give one some idea of the solidity of the structure below.

Of the 180 towers, large and small, that once guarded the city, seven round ones still remain, strong and impregnable, while four semi-circular towers, or "half-towers," are attached to the inner wall. These towers still serve various purposes. One of them has been converted into one of the finest hotels in the city, while others have been made into restaurants or inns or are used for storehouses. In old times when some rebellious prince deserved punishment, he was often compelled to build such a tower,—a heavy penalty, requiring the expenditure of large sums of money and a vast amount of time.

The daily life in the streets of the town, in its most familiar aspects, is new and interesting to us. Everywhere we meet working women, bareheaded, with immense baskets strapped to their shoulders, carrying merchandise, vegetables, fagots, or long loaves of "black bread." Some carry large milk-cans suspended from the shoulders by a heavy wooden yoke. Years of heavy toil have stunted their growth, and they are often wrinkled and bent, but walk with a strong, sturdy gait.

Small carts, drawn by men or women, and often with the assistance of a dog, are used largely for carrying merchandise. If it is Saturday, or "wood-day," small wagons, loaded with wood, may be seen coming down from the mountains, for on this day the poor people are allowed to gather the waste wood in the forests, and thus lay in their winter supply.

As soon as school is dismissed, at eleven o'clock, the streets are thronged with children, all, even the youngest, carrying their books in knapsacks strapped on their backs. We have seen some of them in the school, and every now and then some little maiden drops us a sudden little courtesy. There is a fine gymnasium here in which are several hundred boys, who wear caps upon the streets of blue, green and various shades of red, according to the classes to which they belong. The prevalence of uniforms or of some distinguishing dress is always noticeable

in a foreign town. Soldiers, young men who are serving their turn in the army, are to be met at every turn, and all officials wear striking uniforms. Foresters may be distinguished by their suits of a soft, peculiar green, and the little feather worn in the felt hat. The Sisters of the Sick go quietly through the streets in long black cloaks and white caps, and a pastor may sometimes be seen hurrying along in his black gown and starched ruff. On Sundays the peasant-women come in to church from the surrounding farms, with large kerchiefs of spotless white, or of black embroidered with bright flowers, tied over their heads.

At seven in the morning and about the same hour in the evening the continuous tinkling of a great number of cowbells may be heard. The herds of cows are passing through the narrow streets to and from the large pastures upon the mountain-sides. As these are not separated by fences of any kind, the herdsmen must remain with their herds during the day, and bring them back to the city at night, following after them with their long whips and faithful dogs. As the cows find their way from the streets to their separate sheds, they sometimes pass through the front door of the house, as affording the most convenient access. Flocks of sheep and goats are also pastured in great numbers upon the mountains, but frequently remain there for the season under the care of the herdsmen.

The long twilight gradually deepens into night, and the streets of the city are deserted. There is no sound of passing vehicles of any kind, and as the hour grows late the few pedestrians disappear. We can easily believe that the town is taking a Rip Van Winkle nap, and will never wholly waken from that past, whose associations it has so long and so well preserved.

H. M. M.

FAITH, HOPE AND LOVE.

Faith.

O TEACHER, wearied with the noise
And fret of careless girls and boys,
Have Faith; thy task would lighter grow
Couldst thou but feel and surely know
The strength Faith will on thee bestow.
Of sturdy manhood, woman's grace,
Their boisterous ways may show no trace—
Of autumn tints and the light that lies
On all our hills like sunset skies,
Last spring gave but faint prophecies.

Hope.

From Faith springs Hope, and hand in hand
'Tis theirs to lead each youthful band.
Have Faith and Hope; let their bright rays
Change nights of doubt to happy days,
Thy gloomy fears to songs of praise.
Have Faith and Hope; then may you see
How bright the teacher's path can be.
Each wayward child new grace will show,
The rude and noisy gentler grow,
And all the "better way" shall know.

Love.

To Faith and Hope add Love; these three
The teacher's triad well may be.
Pure Faith, and Hope, and Love divine,
O teacher, may these all be thine,
To patient deeds thy heart incline.
If thou wilt daily walk with these,
In loving service strive to please,
The sure reward shall be thine own,
When children have to manhood grown,
Of love for love that thou hast sown.

*Normal.***BASKET BALL.**

IN these days when physical training is recognized as an essential accompaniment of mental and moral training, a well-equipped gymnasium is as necessary a part of a Normal School building as recitation rooms.

The necessity of having some room where effective physical training could be given has long been felt here, but has only recently been satisfied. When the new building was erected, a large pleasant room in the basement was fitted up as a gymnasium. It is rather more than sixty by thirty feet, contains a piano, and is supplied with dumb-bells, wands, and hoops. Each class is required to devote two periods a week to gymnastics. The work consists of various exercises and simple games.

In addition to this class work we are to have, this year, basket ball teams which will play outside of school hours.

Basket ball was invented about January, 1892, for the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was intended primarily to be an indoor game for men. It has gained steadily in popularity and is now played in nearly all colleges for men as well as in various athletic associations all over the country.

But directors of gymnasia for women were quick to see how admirably it was adapted to their work, and it was at once introduced into many physical training schools and colleges for women. Experience soon showed, however, that the game as played by men had one objec-

tionable element, its tendency to roughness, and certain modifications have been made, which have not in the least impaired the interest of the game.

It may be interesting to those unacquainted with basket ball to know the principal points of the play. The ball used resembles a foot-ball, but is round, and about thirty-two inches in circumference. Any grounds containing not more than 3500 square feet may be used. This is divided into three sections, no player being allowed to cross the lines of her section. In the middle of each end a basket is placed ten feet from the ground. The object in the game is to throw the ball into one's own basket as many times as possible, and at the same time to prevent the opposing team from scoring in a similar manner. There are from five to nine players on each team. Those in the middle section are called centers; those in the section containing the home-basket, homes; those in the section containing the opponents' basket, guards. The ball is thrown by the referee to the centers, passed by them to the homes, and so into the basket. No player may hold or push an opponent; the ball must not be snatched or batted from the hands of an opponent; it must not be kicked, nor struck with the fist, nor can it be held more than three seconds. No player may run with the ball. It must, then, be thrown, and that quickly, and while it is in the air an opposing player may, by her superior quickness or skill, succeed in getting it and passing it to her own basket. A violation of any of these rules constitutes a foul, and entitles the opposing team to a throw for the basket, without interference, from a distance of fifteen feet.

It is impossible to give, by any description of the game, an adequate idea of the interest excited by it, or of the training which it gives. It gives to women the vigorous exercise which men get from their foot-ball, base-ball, and field and track athletics. It requires quickness and alertness of body and mind, ready judgment, coolness, endurance, and self-control. And it has been demonstrated again and again that a rapid, vigorous, exciting game can be played without roughness, and without loss of dignity, or courtesy, or any of those qualities which the womanly woman desires to possess.

*E. P. M.***Alumni Notes.**

All changes that have occurred since the publication of the catalogue last June are here noted as far as the teachers recall them. All the graduates are earnestly requested to report all changes of address or occupation, and other matters of interest.

1868.

Laura N. Brackett, married Sept. 28, 1901, to George W. Wood, Ph.D., editor of the *Lewis-ton Sun*.

Emeline M. Brown-Bruce has a son, Percy L., in the entering class.

Rose E. Knapp-Pinkham, after spending the summer in the East, has returned to her home in Fargo, N. D.

1869.

Louise D. Mayhew has resigned her position in the Girls' Industrial School, Lancaster, Mass., and will spend the winter at her home in Mt. Vernon.

1871.

Freelan O. Stanley and his brother, Frank E., are putting on the market the best automobile yet made.

1872.

Lewis F. Worthley, M. D., is visiting in the East for the first time in twenty-six years.

1876.

Delphina E. Gordon-Doty and family are to spend the winter in Farmington caring for an invalid sister.

1878.

Lucy M. Sewall-Fogg has a daughter in the entering class, Ethel W.

1879.

Addie M. Swain has returned to Maine, and is teaching in the Lincoln School, Skowhegan.

Lizzie A. Greenwood is at home in Farmington.

1880.

Julia B. House-Vaughan was East during the summer.

Ellen A. Winslow, assistant in Springfield, Mass., High School, 59 McKnight St.

Herbert J. Keith and Harriet P. Young, '81, married at Rockland July 31, 1901. Residence, Hotel Hamlet, 6 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.

1881.

Mary E. Emery, whose address could not be found for the triennial catalogue, is teaching in Norwich, Conn.

Mr. Arlie B. Toward, the husband of Ruth A. Norton, recently died at their home in Jamaica Plain.

Hortense M. Merrill, after spending a few weeks in Holland, and in Goslar, Germany, is now located for the winter in Berlin.

1882.

Josephine W. Dunton-Purinton died June 20, 1901.

1883.

Clara A. Johnson has spent the summer at her old home.

1884.

Marina A. Everett,—student in Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ella F. Titcomb,—teaching in Industry.

Rev. A. P. McDonald has secured funds to build a fine church at his new pastorate, Seal Harbor.

1885.

Frank L. Davis, 1676 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. H. Arthur Sanders visited Farmington during the summer vacation.

1886.

Blanche M. Harrington married July 1, 1901, to Arthur L. Sampson, A. B. Mr. Sampson is an assistant in the Chelsea, Mass., High School.

Julia W. Swift, after spending a few weeks in Holland, and in Goslar, Germany, is located for the winter in Berlin.

Wilbert G. Mallett delivered the eulogy on President McKinley at the memorial services in Farmington.

1887.

Frances S. Belcher spent a part of the summer at her home in Farmington.

Minnie J. Bishop-Wheeler was a recent visitor at the Normal, with her husband and two little daughters.

Henrietta H. Johnston,—governess in the family of E. E. Hastings, Esq., Fryeburg, Me.

1888.

Elgiva B. Luce, 61 School St., Everett, Mass.

Mabel Sylvester-Gubian visited her old home in Farmington in August.

1889.

Margaret F. Knowles-Small, Winchendon, Mass.

Merton W. Bessey, M. D., married July 31, 1901, Miss Harriet B. Vigue of Waterville.

Fred O. Small, A. B., principal of the Murdock High School, Winchendon, Mass.

1890.

Elizabeth L. Haley-Bean, 22 Church St., Calais, Me.

Annie A. Longfellow-Leach visited in Farmington during vacation.

Mildred F. Millett has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Julia C. Trask-Smith died the first of August at her home in Beverly, Mass.

Henry H. Randall, A. B.—principal of Greeley Institute, Cumberland Center, Me.

1891.

Ella P. Merrill, B. L.—assistant in the Farmington Normal School.

Grace C. Perkins, 19 Forest Street, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Olive A. Swift, 4th Grade, Shurtleff School, No. 6 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

1892.

Nina A. Duley, married Oct. 2, 1901, to Henry B. Palmer, M. D., Farmington, Me.

Margaret R. Wilson,—student in the Teachers' College, Columbia University, N. Y.

W. H. S. Ellingwood, A. B., married Miss Lottie G. Jones of Wilton, August 14, 1901. Assistant in E. M. C. Seminary, Bucksport, Me.

Isaac A. Smith, principal of High School, Norridgewock, Me.

1893.

Edda C. Locke,—assistant in Model School, State Normal School, Framingham, Mass.

Susanna C. Weston,—at home, Fryeburg, Me.
Edwin C. Hussey died October 4, 1901.

1894.

Hortense L. Hersom,—student in Teachers' College, Columbia University, N. Y.

Maud E. Howard, 5th grade, Needham, Mass.

Jessie M. Lockwood, 57 Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

Edith B. Pratt,—teaching in Turner, Me.

Lora L. Wight-Austin spent the summer in Farmington.

Arthur J. Chick, A. B.,—preceptor of Monmouth Academy.

Harry E. Dunham, A. B., married June 29, 1891, Miss Lottie A. Herrick, West Leeds.

Clarence H. Knowlton, A. B., spent the summer at his home in Farmington.

1895.

Cora L. Collins married Sept. 12, 1901, to Ira D. Hilton, Starks.

Flora A. Gilbert,—principal of High School, Andover.

Ella Howard, married Aug. 14, 1901, to Rev. Edwin R. Smith, pastor Congregational church, Farmington.

Alzora Jacobs,—teaching, Northampton, Mass.

Belle G. Sampson,—teaching, Topsham.

Helen L. Searles,—teaching in Farmington.

Helen A. Sewall,—principal's assistant Nichols School, and teacher of History in High School, Everett, Mass., 19 Hampshire St.

Agnes E. Steward is spending the year in Farmington with Mr. and Mrs. Purington.

Ethel W. Wagg,—going West.

Edith R. Weaver,—principal of Grammar school, Winthrop.

Florence S. Wiley,—teacher of fourth grade in State Normal School, Westfield, Mass., 18 Woronoco Ave.

Anna A. Wood,—Primary school, Westford, Mass.

Harry M. Pratt,—teacher of Sloyd, State Reformatory, Concord, Mass.

Frederick N. Staples, M. D., married Sept. 25, 1901, Edna M. Savage, Farmington.

1896.

Edith V. Corliss,—8th grade North School, Waterville.

Edith B. Burdin,—at home.

Eva B. Fairbrother, married Aug. 22, 1901, to Eugene A. Stanley, M. D., Waterbury, Vt.

Augusta A. Jackson,—9th grade, Littleton, N. H.

Bernice E. Reed,—teaching village school at home.

Winnifred A. Reed,—Primary and Kindergarten teacher, Presque Isle.

Katherine E. Russell,—4th grade, Cutter School, Arlington, Mass.

C. Eunice Sanborn,—stenographer with Gilin & Towle, Bangor.

Elias W. Blanchard,—principal of Grammar school, Monticello.

John S. Milliken, M. D., has settled in the practice of his profession in Farmington. Married July 2, 1901, Miss Rose Toothaker of Phillips.

Frank W. Moody,—assistant in the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass.

1897.

Mamie Bennett,—teaching ungraded school, Bar Harbor.

Alma G. Faught,—teaching in Wellington.

Olive M. Green, married Sept. 25, 1901, to John F. Keen, North Chesterville.

Ella M. Pinkham,—recovering from a serious illness, 26 Prospect St., Everett, Mass.

Grace G. Rolfe has resigned her position in Waterville, owing to ill health.

Charlotte G. Scammon,—Primary school, Upper Gloucester.

Hattie L. Starrett,—teaching in Windsor.

Henry A. Lermond,—member of the class of 1905, Bowdoin College.

Geo. C. Purington, Jr.,—principal of High School, Kingfield. Will return to college in November. Bowdoin, 1904.

1898.

Martha T. Bailey-Leeman, Woolwich.

Leila A. Barbour, after a year's rest, has accepted her old position as an assistant in the Brewer High School.

Minneola Clough,—assistant in Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro.

Sarah L. Gile, 27 Norway Park, Hyde Park, Mass.

H. Mabel Perkins, married Sept. 24, 1901, to Lee M. Rowe, Bryant Pond.

Bessie E. Simmons,—in training school for nurses, Boston City Hospital.

Harriet F. Springer, married July 3, 1901, to S. Lorenzo Merriman, A. B., Island Falls, Me.

Mildred C. Sproul,—second Primary, Farmington, Me.

Carolyn A. Stone,—assistant in the Farmington State Normal school.

Susan F. Wiley,—4th grade, Locke School, Arlington, Mass.

Florence E. Wilkins,—Primary school, Lubec, Me.

John W. Adams, married Oct. 28, 1901, C. Elizabeth Smith, N. Chatham, N. H.

Frank Day,—student at Bowdoin College, class of 1905.

Clarence F. Hodgkins, married June 5, 1901, Luna M. Ferguson, 1899.

Stephen H. Pinkham,—student at Bowdoin College, class of 1905.

1899.

Grace S. Beals-Kimball, Wayne, Me., visited the Normal in September.

Una Brann,—assistant in High School, York, Me.

Sarah A. Collier,—principal of Grammar school, Acton, Mass.

Jean Cragin,—4th, 5th and 6th grades, Acton, Mass.

Luna M. Ferguson, married June 5, 1901, to Clarence F. Hodgkins, '98, Temple, Me.

Mildred Gay,—Primary school, Bar Harbor.

Annie E. Hall, preparing for college, North Bridgton, Me.

Jessie E. Lawrence, married June 30, 1901, to Geo. O. Nottage, Kingsbury, Me.

Annie L. Manter,—Primary school, West Farmington, Me.

Ora B. Manter died August 3, 1901, at her home in Parkman, after an illness of nearly a year.

Josephine G. Poole-Blaisdell,—teaching at home.

Agnes S. Reed,—Primary school, Presque Isle, Me.

Florence E. Sparks,—6th grade, Butler School, Portland, Me.

Flora A. Sterling,—ungraded school, Pea Cove (Oldtown), Me.

Isabelle M. Towle,—canvassing.

Ethel M. Tucker has resigned her position as assistant in the Kennebunk High School.

Abbie H. Verrill—teaching at Eastport.

Mary E. Williams, married July 15, 1901, to Charles Williams, Bath, Me.

Grace E. Williamson,—teaching in Industry, Me.

Alena L. Young,—at home.

Moses B. Corliss,—student in Mendota College, Mendota, Ill., class of 1905.

1900.

Myrtie E. Abbott,—teaching at home. Recently visited the Normal.

Edwina M. Banks,—teaching at home.

Winifred M. Beck,—principal of Grammar school, East Winthrop.

Bertha M. Bridges,—second Grammar grade, Presque Isle.

Grace M. Goodwin,—principal of grades 1, 2 and 3, Bar Harbor Training School.

Ethel Jenks,—principal of grades 4, 5 and 6, Bar Harbor Training School.

Martha C. Marsh,—Primary school, Orono.

H. Roberta Stubbs recently visited the Normal.

Edith H. Vinal,—Primary school, S. Acton, Mass.

Alice L. Wardwell,—visiting in California.

Alma G. Warren,—Primary school, Fairfield.

Gertrude A. Williams,—Grammar school, S. Acton, Mass.

Irving Heath, married, July 2, 1901, Miss Mattie Hodgkins of Farmington.

Omer A. Jennings,—attendant at Insane Asylum, Augusta, Me.

Ivan J. Lenfest visited the Normal recently.

Fred L. Varney,—principal of Grammar school, Montague, Me.

1901.

Genevieve R. Barrows,—Primary school, Milan, N. H.

Florria M. Bishop,—assistant M. C. I., Pittsfield, Me.

Clara F. Capen,—Primary school, Eastport, Me.

Vesta E. Chadwick,—5th grade, Winchendon, Mass.

Mattie P. Clark,—Primary school, Waterville, Me.

Nina L. Davee,—principal of Grammar school, Topsham, Me.

Harriet M. Davis,—6th grade, Everett, Mass. 61 School St.

C. Evelyn Eldredge,—principal of Grammar school, Bowdoinham, Me.

Della M. Foss,—7th grade, Garfield School, Skowhegan, Me.

Eva M. French,—at home. Will go South this winter.

Minnie B. Frost,—3d grade, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Annie P. Fuller,—teaching in Smithfield, Me.

Elizabeth R. Gillette,—7th grade, Quincy, Mass.

Bertha L. Goggin,—ungraded school, Oldtown, Me.

Eudora W. Gould,—primary model school in Farmington State Normal School.

Lubelle M. Hall,—assistant in Lee Normal Academy, Lee, Me.

Lillian F. Harlow,—1, 2 and 3 grades, Bar Harbor, Me. 62 Eagle Lake Road.

Mabel E. Harlow,—4, 5 and 6 grades, Bar Harbor, Me. 62 Eagle Lake Road.

Dora M. Hillman,—Primary school, N. Lubec, Me.

Josie M. Holman,—taking lessons in painting.

Mabel E. Hunter,—at home.

Edna M. Lovejoy,—teaching in New Sharon, Me.

Jennie A. Manter,—teaching in Madison, Me.

Emily McFadden,—teaching in Flagstaff, Me.

Martha J. McPhail,—intermediate model school, Farmington State Normal School.

Ethel L. Morrill,—9th grade, Academy Street School, Skowhegan, Me.

Mary E. Odell,—teaching in Bigelow Pl., Me.

Maud W. Parker,—1, 2, 3 and 4 grades, Yarmouthville, Me.

Winifred M. Pearson,—principal of Grammar school, South Norridgewock, Me.

Ethel M. Purinton,—2d grade, Berlin, N. H.

Clara E. Purvis,—primary grade, Presque Isle, Me.

Louise W. Richards,—grammar model school, Farmington State Normal School.

Mary T. Simmons,—ungraded school, St. George, Me.

Lucy W. Smith,—Primary school, Vinalhaven, Me.

Laura W. Strout,—teaching in Ferris Industrial School, Marshallton, Del.

Mary E. White,—Primary school, Lubec, Me.
Sara W. Young,—4th grade, Presque Isle, Me.

David H. Corson,—principal of Grammar school, Island Falls, Me.

Cleveland E. Giles,—principal of Grammar school, New Harbor, Me.

Winfred W. Pullen,—principal of Grammar school, Monson, Me.

Dudley B. Purington,—at home.

Percy C. Robinson,—principal of Grammar school, Warren, Me.

MARRIAGES SINCE JUNE 1, 1901.

1868. Laura N. Brackett—Geo. W. Wood, Ph. D., Sept. 28.

1880. Herbert J. Keith—Harriet P. Young, July 31.

1881. Harriet P. Young—Herbert J. Keith, July 31.

1886. Blanche M. Harrington—Arthur L. Sampson, A. B., July 1.

1889. Merton W. Bessey, M. D.—Harriet B. Vigue, July 31.

1892. Wm. H. S. Ellingwood, A. B.—Lottie G. Jones, August 14.

1892. Nina A. Duley—Henry B. Palmer, M. D., October 2.

1894. Harry E. Dunham, A. B.—Lottie A. Herrick, June 29.

1895. Ella Howard—Rev. Edwin R. Smith, August 14.

1895. Cora L. Collins—Ira D. Hilton, September 12.

1895. Fred N. Staples, M. D.—Edna M. Savage, September 25.

1896. John S. Milliken, M. D.—Rose Toothaker, July 2.

1896. Eva B. Fairbrother—Eugene A. Stanley, M. D., August 22.

1897. Olive M. Green—John F. Keen, September 25.

1898. Clarence F. Hodgkins—Luna M. Ferguson, June 5.

1898. Harriet F. Springer—S. Lorenzo Merriam, A. B., July 3.

1898. Mabel Perkins—Lee M. Rowe, September 24.

1898. John W. Adams—C. Elizabeth Smith, October 28.

1899. Luna M. Ferguson—Clarence F. Hodgkins, June 5.

1899. Jessie E. Lawrence—Geo. O. Nottage, June 30.

1899. Mary E. Williams—Charles Williams, July 15.

1900. Irving Heath—Mattie Hodgkins, July 2.

DECEASED.

1882. Josephine W. Dunton-Purington, June 20, 1901.

1890. Julia C. Trask-Smith, August, 1901.

1893. Edwin C. Hussey, Oct. 4, 1901.

1899. Ora B. Manter, August 3, 1901.

THE following statistics from the returns made by the graduates last spring cannot fail to be of interest. The reports from the last ten graduating classes—1891-1900—are taken as making on the whole the fairest showing. If older classes were taken the percentage of those teaching would be smaller, but the average wages would be much higher.

Number graduating 1891-1900,	458
Number teaching during the year 1900-1,	308
In Ungraded schools,	73
Primary grades,	65
Intermediate grades,	33
Grammar grades, Principals,	26
Grammar grades, Assistants,	58
High Schools, Principals,	16
High Schools, Assistants,	6
Principals of Training Schools,	2
Assistants in Training Schools,	2
Reform Schools, Assistants,	6
Assistants in Normal Schools,	7
Principal of Academy,	1
Assistants in Academies,	7
Critic Teacher,	1
Kindergarten,	1
Teacher of Sloyd,	1
Superintendents of Schools,	6

Married women, 92; men, 30. Died, 14; graduated from colleges and medical schools, 20; in colleges and medical schools, 13; preparing for college, 3; "at home," 15; physicians, 8; students, 9; farmers, 4; clerks, 6; nurses, 3; lawyers, 1; merchants, 3; paper manufacturers, 2; book-keepers, 5; apothecary, 1; motor-man, 1; stenographers, 4; machinist, 1; conductor, 1; "business," 4; piano-tuner, 1.

The salaries of those teaching range from \$8.00 per week to \$16.00 a year, some of the young women receiving from \$5.00 to \$9.00. While the average wages of women teachers in Maine for 1900 was \$6.63 per week, the average wages of those included above is more than \$12.00 per week.

Normal Notes.

The Model Schools number 108.

Leap-frog is becoming popular. Ask the F boys.

Miss Nelson was called home last week by the death of her grandmother.

Scene—basket ball game. An echo: "She lugged it, Miss M., she lugged it."

The Hallowe'en ghosts were few but substantial. They failed to find "the Professor."

The F class has elected class officers: Pres., E. A. Williamson; Sec'y, Clara A. Eastman.

Some one says that when H. and S. meet there is "Not much talk—a great, sweet silence."

Miss Irene Higgins is back in school. It has been a sad vacation, as her mother passed away October 22.

The total registration for the term is 140, all the counties of the State being represented except Waldo.

They say that a basket ball game just before the C Methods recitations helps W.'s rank more than his toilet.

A small but happy company went to Rangeley on the excursion Saturday, October 5. The autumn foliage was never finer.

The bicycle party to the Cascade reported a good time. Mr. P. and Miss M. were the liveliest in the party. Why? Wasps!!!

The regular work in the gymnasium has been somewhat increased this term, and has received an impetus from the introduction of basket ball.

Principal Purington gave his lecture on the Passion Play before the Ladies' Club in the Methodist church in Wayne, Friday evening, October 25, and before Chesterville Grange at No. Chesterville, Friday evening, November 1.

The officers of the Christian Association of the F. S. N. S. for this term are: Pres., F. Wilbert Bisbee; Vice-Pres., Olive E. Titcomb; Sec'y and Treas., G. Luella Hayden; Executive Com., Annie W. McLeary, Mary M. Bickford, Grace A. Martin.

The school had the privilege of listening to a fine concert by the Blanche M. Harrington Concert Company, at Normal Hall, on the evening of September 5. Mrs. Sampson was assisted by her husband, Mr. A. L. Sampson, clarinetist; Miss Priscilla Alden, violinist; Miss Alzaleen Sampson, soprano soloist; and Miss Florence Wade, pianist and accompanist. Mrs. Sampson—Blanche M. Harrington, '86,—read as charmingly as ever, and was particularly happy in her rendering of "The Other Wise Man." Mr. Sampson is one of the finest clarinet players we have ever heard, and was particularly fine in Rubenstein's Melody in F. Miss Sampson has a sweet voice which she uses well. Miss Alden's playing was very fine, showing the effect of her recent study in Boston, and Miss Wade's accompaniments and solos were light and graceful. All the members of the company, except one, have been students in the Normal.

The privileged ones are entering with great spirit into the sport of basket ball under the direction and encouragement of Miss Merrill and Miss Stone. Four teams have been organized that play twice a week.

TEAMS.

No. 1.

Captain—Mary M. Bickford.
Forwards—Annie W. McLeary, Ella B. Russell.
Backs—Mary M. Bickford, Mary M. H. Milliken.

Centers—Bertha M. Tobey, Olive E. Titcomb, Mary R. Carsley.

No. 2.

Captain—Beatrice L. McMurray.
Forwards—Beatrice L. McMurray, Grace A. Martin.

Backs—Helen A. Adams, Ethel M. Tracy.
Centers—Helen M. March, Etta M. Sawyer, Lola H. Durrell.

No. 3.

Captain—Harold E. Beane.
Forwards—Percy J. Look, John W. H. Young.
Backs—Harold E. Beane, F. Wilbert Bisbee.
Center—Chas. H. Holman.

No. 4.

Captain—Leo J. Irish.
Forwards—Leo J. Irish, Percy L. Bruce.
Backs—Howard F. Wright, Enoch A. Williamson.
Center—Clarence A. McCully.

Thursday, September 19, was observed by the school as a memorial day to President McKinley. The Normal and Model Schools met at nine o'clock and after devotional exercises carried out the following programme:

Hymn—Nearer, My God, to Thee,	School
Sketch of Mr. McKinley's Life,	Mr. Purington
Religious Life of Mr. McKinley,	Mrs. Sewall
Notable Words from Mr. McKinley,	Miss Lincoln
Anthem—Come to Our Hearts and Abide,	School Chorus
Important Events in Mr. McKinley's Administration,	Miss Skinner
Results of the Spanish-American War,	Miss Merrill
Present Attitude of Foreign Nations towards Our Government,	Miss Stone
Hymn—Lead, Kindly Light,	School
Reading,	Mrs. Purington
Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley,	Mr. Mallett
America,	Children of the Model Schools

In the afternoon the school marched in a body to the Old South church to attend public memorial services. Other organizations participating were Pilgrim Commandery, No. 19, K. T., E. C., Levi G. Brown; Hoyt Cadets, Co. K, M. V. M., Capt. Geo. McL. Presson; and John F. Appleton Post, G. A. R., Maj. S. Clifford Belcher in command. A fine eulogy on the life and character of Mr. McKinley was delivered by Mr. Mallett.

The Fall Term has opened very pleasantly. The number applying for admission—seventy-six—is gratifyingly large, and of high average ability. Only one class larger has ever applied for admission. Their work so far has been highly satisfactory. Below are their names and the schools from which those who are graduates have received diplomas.

Annie Maria Akers,	Andover
Evelyn Lord Atwood,	St. Albans
Jane Austin,	Farmington
Ethel Mae Baker,	Pittston
Harold Edward Beane,	Norway
Grace Lee Bennett,	Lubec
Helen Lydia Bragg,	St. Albans
Fannie Brown,	Lubec
Edna Idelle Brown,	Norway

Percy Leverett Bruce,	Brunswick
Abbie Elmira Burgess,	North Vassalboro
Lena Frances Butterfield,	Guilford
Annette Belle Cimpher,	Guilford
Abbie Louise Conlogue,	Houlton
Lucelia Evangeline Crockett,	South Paris
Melvina Delano,	Canton Point
Emma Demuth,	Farmington
Henrietta Douglass,	Bethel
Berniece Parker Dunning,	Topsham
Clara Augustine Eastman,	Warren
Edith Maude Farwell,	Cross Hill
Florence Faught,	Augusta
Ethel Woodman Fogg,	Intervale
Myrta M. Folsom,	North Dexter
Edna Elizabeth Frost,	South Monmouth
Mary Elma Frye,	Vassalboro
Nina Alice Gardner,	Rockland
Myrtie Rose Garvin,	Springvale
Marion Winniefred Getchell,	Brownville
Grace Aurelia Gilkey,	Farmington
Mabel Amy Goodwin,	Vanceboro
Grace Amelia Graves,	Augusta
Grace L. Griffith,	Brownville
Lucy Myra Hayes,	North Berwick
Enid Bertha Holbrook,	South Norridgewock
Maude Eleanor Hooper,	Oakland
Stella Maude Houghton,	Phillips
Mabel Waterhouse Hunnewell,	Auburn
Leo Judson Irish,	Kittery Point
Bessie Ethel Jackson,	China
Mabel Thomas Kalloch,	Rockland
Caroline Stowe Kane,	Eastport
Martha Gertrude Learned,	Andover
Celia Bertha Leland,	East Sangerville
Lotta Mabelle Lindsay,	Sprague Mills
Maggie Belle Littlehale,	Andover
Percy Jonathan Look,	Farmington
Maud Evilo Lovejoy,	North Chesterville
Ella Gertrude Lowe,	Waterville
Kate Ella Manter,	Oakland
Fanny McEachern,	Madison
Rose Ethel Merriman,	West Harpswell
Clarence Albion McCully,	Wilton
Beatrice Blanche Millett,	Bath
Annie Bailey Moody,	Monmouth
Vena Daiselle Nelson,	China
Augusta Emma Newbegin,	Shapleigh
Parker Lavella Norton,	Kingfield
Josephine H. Oliver,	Georgetown
Maude Parker Oliver,	Georgetown
Ethel May Partridge,	North Whitefield
Susan Emma Porter,	South Paris
Susan Winnifred Rackliff,	Allen's Mills
Bertha May Richards,	South Andover

Susie Belle Sherer,	Rockland	Easton High School.
Ina Maude Silver,	North Rumford	Edward Little High School, Auburn.
Alice Miranda Small,	Lisbon	Erskine Academy, China.
Alice Maude Smith,	Hudson	Farmington High School.
Chester Edmund Arthur Starrett,	Warren	Fogg Memorial Academy, Berwick.
Vernice Blanche Taylor,	Springvale	Gorham High School.
Helen Abbie Thomas,	West Eden	Gould's Academy, Bethel.
Elmeda Ethel Thompson,	Houlton	Guilford High School.
Aurelia Gay Venner,	Brunswick	Hebron Academy.
Angie Elthea Wadleigh,	South Mt. Vernon	Kent's Hill Seminary.
Delle I. Wheeler,	Farmington	Lincoln High School, Springvale.
Enoch Adams Williamson,	New Sharon	Lindsay High School, Shapleigh.
		Lisbon High School.
		Lubec High School.
		Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield.
		Monmouth Academy.
		Norway High School.
		Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro.
		Oakland High School.
		Phillips High School.
		Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton.
		Rockland High School.
		South Paris High School.
		Topsham High School.
		Warren High School.
		Waterville High School.
		Winthrop High School.

Fifty-one of those named above are graduates of the following secondary schools. All the others, except three, have attended such schools, but have not graduated. The average age of those admitted is 19 years, 10.5 months. Thirty-nine have taught from ten to two hundred weeks, and an average of 53.6 weeks.

Andover High School.
Bangor High School.
Bath High School.
Biddeford High School.
Boynton High School, Eastport.
Brownville High School.

School News.

Bridgton Academy has an attendance of about 90.

The Maine Pedagogical Society will meet at Augusta.

The Farmington High School numbers 108, with 13 in the graduating class.

The University of Maine has one of the largest entering classes in its history.

Franklin County Educational Association will meet at Farmington November 15 and 16.

President White, the new head of Colby College, is creating a very favorable impression wherever he speaks.

Principal Frank E. Russell (F. S. N. S., '86), of East Corinth Academy, is rejoicing in a fine new building, and the prospect of an endowment.

Anson Academy closes a prosperous term with an attendance of 65 students.

Bar Harbor was fortunate in securing Principal A. M. Thomas for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Principal Keyes.

Fryeburg Academy has 62 pupils in attendance. Miss Mabel Winn resigned at the end of last year and her place has been filled by the election of Miss Louise Williams. The new dormitory will supply a long felt want.

The Penobscot Valley Alumni Association of the University of Maine will tender a farewell banquet to President A. W. Harris, November 22. The departure of Dr. Harris will be a loss to the State as well as to the university. Through his efforts the equipment and attendance of the institution have been largely increased.

Bath High School has over 200 pupils this year. The city has just established a manual training school. It is expected that about 300 pupils will receive instruction in it.

Coburn Classical Institute opens prosperously with an attendance of 126. They have two new teachers: David S. Wheeler, in the department of science, and Elvin L. Allen in the department of mathematics. Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Boston University, and has taken science courses at the Institute of Technology and Harvard University. Mr. Allen is a graduate of Colby College.

Higgins Classical Institute has an attendance of 112. Great interest is felt in the erection of the new buildings. The dormitory will accommodate one hundred students. The new institute building is of brick, 110 feet by 60 feet, three and one-half stories high. It contains a library, a chemical laboratory, a physical laboratory, and an assembly hall, in addition to the class-rooms. When the buildings are completed the total value of the school property will be \$100,000.

Hebron Academy reports an attendance of 152. The teaching force has been increased by the addition of A. L. LaFerriere, A. B., Bowdoin, 1901. His specialty is French, and the school is now able to give a two years' course to those who wish to enter college without Greek. With the magnificent new dormitory and fine school buildings it would seem as if art had combined with nature to make the ideal environment for a school. Long live Hebron, the home of pleasant memories.

The second annual meeting of the Maine Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools was held in Augusta October 25 and 26. President Wm. DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College is president of the association. Prof. H. M. Estabrooke of the University of Maine made a report for the committee on legislation which was discussed by President Chas. L. White of Colby College. Prof. Leonard of Bates College reported the organization of the Maine Modern Language Association. Other prominent educators present were Principals Chase of Portland, Perry of Westbrook, and White of Bangor; Professors Woodruff of Bowdoin, and Harrington of University of Maine.

The Edward Little High School is now the second in size in the State, and so crowded that a large addition is to be made to the building. Principal Moody is doing a fine work, and well he may, for he has the very best of material to work with. No better young people can be found in any city in Maine than Auburn boasts of. We spent two delightful years in that school and know whereof we speak.

The Gorham State Normal School opened the Fall term with one of the largest entering classes in the history of the school, on Wednesday, Sept. 11. The practice schools are full, and everything promises a successful year. Every member of the class graduating June, 1901, is teaching, and superintendents are calling for more. Hon. W. J. Knowlton, one of the normal school trustees, has been making extensive repairs on the normal school building, to the great delight of teachers and pupils.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

The Fall term of Castine State Normal School opened under very encouraging conditions. There is a total membership of 130, and the entering class numbers 44 pupils. In 1900 the total attendance at the school was 125. There are two new teachers in the corps of instructors, one of whom, Miss Hoffman, is a graduate of the Boston Normal School, and also of Boston University. The other, Miss Mudgett, is a graduate of the New Hampshire Normal School, and has had two years' experience in Wellesley College.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

Leavitt Institute is one of the younger schools of the State that is rapidly coming to the front. It was established in 1896 by the gift of James Madison Leavitt of Brooklyn, N. Y., a native of Turner. Its first term was opened in the spring of 1897, and the school was incorporated Feb. 15, 1901. It has a fine building, a high school preparatory course, English course, Latin Scientific course, College-preparatory course, and Normal course. Its teachers are Leland A. Ross, A. B., principal; Louise Rounds, A. B., Georgia M. Knapp, A. B., Alice Bonney Pratt, Ella M. Leonard, Addie Day, assistants. Miss Pratt, F. S. N. S., '92, has charge of the Normal department. The attendance for the present term, which closes November 27, is 117.

Pleasantries.

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck, if a woodchuck could chuck wood? He would chuck as much as a woodchuck could, if a woodchuck could chuck wood.

When Longfellow was presented to Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati, the latter remarked, "There is no great difference in our names." "Yes," replied Mr. Longfellow; "but worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow."

One day a number of children in the parlor were talking over the difficulty Adam must have had in finding names for all the animals. The littlest girl did not speak for some time, but when she did she said, "Except with the hog. Anybody would know what to call that."

Here are some examples in which the child has been asked to define the meanings of words with such results as: "Alias, a good man in the Bible; ammonia, the food of the gods; emolument, a headstone to a grave; eucharist, one who plays euchre; ipecac, a man who likes a good dinner."

This is a story told by Bishop Clarke of Rhode Island. Bishop Doane is a man of great dignity. A brother clergyman once said to him, "William, it's too bad your official seat is not at Buffalo." "How so?" queried the bishop. "Why, then people could call you Buffalo Bill."—*Boston Home Journal*.

Mrs. O'Hara: "Faith, 'tis an ilegant job me man has now, Mrs. McClune. 'Tis a night-watchman he is." Mrs. McClune: "And how in the wurrold do you call that an ilegant job, Mrs. O'Hara?" Mrs. O'Hara: "Why, sure, he sleeps all day, an' that saves his board; and he works all night and that saves his lodgin'."

A Yorkshire M. P., noted for love of punctuality and lack of humor, is superintendent of a local Sunday-school. A few Sundays back he had the pleasure of making the following announcement: "Dear fellow-workers and children, out of the entire school only one person is absent to-day, little Maggie. Let us hope that she is ill."—*Christian Life*.

Examination answers: "Boadicea was a lady who had trouble with the Pope." "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' was written by R. W. Emerson, and its general plan is to produce perfect etiquette at table." "Persephone was the gardess of the gates of Tartarus. She is said to have been girded with a mantle gored with blood."

"Spell ferment and give its definition," requested the teacher. "F-e-r-m-e-n-t, to work," responded a diminutive maiden. "Now place it in a sentence, so that I may be sure you understand its meaning," said the teacher. "In the summer I would rather play out-of-doors than ferment in the schoolhouse," returned the small scholar.—*Wisconsin Journal of Education*.

Enough for One Day.—"O mother," cried a youngster who had been visiting an elder brother in school, "I learned lots to-day." "What was the thing you learned?" asked the parent. "I learned in the 'rithmetic class," was the reply, "that the square of the base and perpendicular of a right-handled triangle is equal to the sum of the hippopotamus."—*Chicago Tribune*.

A correspondent says: "In a line with the many definitions by the 'little folks' found in the column of 'Pleasantries,' here is one of drawing by a six-year-old. Little Dorothy had been intently watching her brother, an amateur artist, blocking out a landscape in his sketch-book. Suddenly she exclaimed, 'I know what drawing is.' 'Well, Dot, what is it?' 'Drawing is thinking, and then marking round the think.'"

Bret Harte is so frequently complimented as the author of "Little Breeches" that he is almost as sorry it was ever written as is Col. John Hay. A gushing lady said to him once, "My dear Mr. Harte, I am so delighted to meet you. I have read everything you ever wrote; but of all your dialect verses there is none that compares with your 'Little Breeches.'" "I quite agree with you, madam," said Mr. Harte, "but you have put the little breeches on the wrong man."—*Argonaut*.

Farmington State Normal School.

PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL.

To give a professional preparation to the teachers of the public schools.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

AGE.—Gentlemen must be seventeen years of age, ladies sixteen, before entering.

CHARACTER.—Candidates must bring a certificate of good moral character from some responsible person.

OBLIGATION.—Pupils admitted to the School are required to sign an obligation to faithfully observe all its regulations, and also to teach in the public schools of the State as long a time as they shall have been connected with the school, or pay tuition at the rate of \$10 per term.

SCHOLARSHIP.—To be admitted, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Physiology and Hygiene, and Algebra.

ADMISSION WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

By vote of the Trustees, the following persons will be admitted without examination upon the presentation of the proper certificates:

1. Collegé graduates.
2. Graduates of high schools, academies, seminaries, and other secondary schools, having courses of study covering four years and fitting for college.
3. All persons holding state certificates of any grade.

THREE COURSES.

Course of Study for Two Years;

Advanced Course—Academic;

Advanced Course—Professional.

EXPENSES, ETC.

Each pupil pays an incidental fee of \$1.50 at the beginning of each term.

Tuition is free to pupils of the required age who take the regular course of study and pledge themselves to teach in the public schools of Maine for as long a time as they remain connected with the Normal School. Others pay a tuition of \$10 per term.

TEXT-BOOKS ARE FREE for the first four terms, except those that are purely professional or literary. Each student should bring a Bible and a Dictionary, and for reference, any text-books that he may happen to have.

Board can be obtained from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per week. Table board, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per week. Furnished rooms, without board, at reasonable rates.

Rooms for self-boarding, each accommodating two persons, furnished with table, chairs, wash-stand, stove, bedstead, mattress, students furnishing other articles needed, can be obtained for \$1.00 per week.

Scholars, by clubbing together, doing their own work and having a part of their food sent from home, can largely reduce their expenses, frequently bringing their *total expenses in connection with the School* below \$25 per term.

The Principal will gladly make all arrangements for board or rooms.

For catalogue giving names of graduates and the positions they hold, for table showing order and arrangement of studies, or further information of any kind, write to the Principal,

GEO. C. PURINGTON.



CALENDAR.

FALL TERM, 1901.

Begins August 27, Closes November 21.

WINTER TERM, 1901-2.

Begins December 10, Closes February 27.

SPRING TERM, 1902.

Begins March 18, Closes June 12.

FALL TERM, 1902.

Begins August 26, Closes November 20.