NORMAL COLLEGE.

Students' Work at the Budget Exhibit
—New Members of the Faculty.

Normal College is represented at the city's budget exhibit. The art department shows examples of painting, drawing, and handicraft products of the students; the natural science department has collections of biological specimens, and the history department is showing bound theses and economic charts. The classical department has on exhibition photographs of the models of the Roman forum and of Roman houses made by students, while the mathematics department shows home-made apparatus for use in problems of applied higher mathematics. The pedagogical department is represented by a model library, model lessons outlined by the classes, and experiments in psychology. Charts showing statistics of the administration are also on view.

Additions to the faculty have been made as follows: Instructors, Adeline G. Wykes, drawing, and Eva Hawkes, music; assistant instructors, Evangeline A. Moon, natural sciences, Mrs. Etta B. Nobles, music, and Katherine B. Mattison. Miss Leah Matter has been appointed library assistant, and Miss Margaret C. Cummings and Miss Julia A. Lyuster, clerical assistants.

Louisa N. Parker, playwright, will address the associate alumnae on Saturday, October 21, in the college chapel, on the subject of pageantry.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Three Hundred and Eighty Freshmen Registered—New Faculty Members.

Normal's incoming freshman class is the largest in the history of the college. Up to date, 380 students have registered, as compared with 346 last September. One hundred and forty have come from the preparatory school connected with the college, and in all about two hundred from Manhattan borough. The fact that the remaining one hundred and eighty are registered from other boroughs and from high schools outside of New York city, makes it clear that the college is being recognized more and more as a factor in the educational system of the metropolis and vicinity.

There are several additions to the faculty. Dr. Adolph Busse becomes associate professor of German. In the French department, Henri Vigier becomes an instructor; Miss Marie Louise Fontaine assistant instructor, and Miss Thelma Nahon, substitute. In the department of history, the new instructors are Miss Helen L. Young, and Miss Beatrice Dean Cooper; Mrs. Mary I. McDonald and Miss Edith Murphy have joined the department of pedagogy, and Miss Eula M. Jackson, that of spoken English. Miss Marjorie Burr, head of the latter department, has received a year's leave of absence.

NORMAL COLLEGE HAS GREAT FRESHMAN CLASS

Yesterday morning the forty-first annual opening exercises of the Normal College for Women took place in the large assembly hall. After the devotional exercises were over the president made an address of welcome to the students, and particularly to the incoming class.

The registration, he said, so far shows that 346 have entered the freshman class, making this class the largest in the history of the college. Of these only about 125 have come from the high school department of the college. This large proportion fed from outside sources indicates that the people of all the boroughs of the city have come to a stronger appreciation of the functions of the college in the life of the city school system, appreciate more than ever the advantages of higher education offered now to women. Altogether the total register of the college stands at 1,100.

More important than mere growth in numbers, President Davis said, is the spirit of scholarship increasingly prevalent. The increase of readers in the library from 11,000 three years ago to 36,000 last year is a partial index of better methods of study pursued by the students. Referring to the increasing numbers who elect to take their eighty hours of college work in four years, rather than in three or three and a half, the president stated that within a few years the longer standard time would be required of all students unless evidence of special ability existed. He ended his address with a warning of the importance of good health in a woman's education, and an emphasis upon the means of culture outside of books which the student of ethics should not neglect.

President Winthrop then welcomed the students in the name of the trustees, and was followed by Mr. Condict, who addressed the college on the educational function of the appreciation of the fine arts.

The college staff has been strengthened this year by the appointment of Dr. Margaret D. Wilson as professor of physiology and hygiene, and the return of Dr. Carl P. Kayser, professor of the German language and literature, from his year's residence at the University of Heidelberg. Further changes are the addition of Miss Smith and Miss Bradbury to the English department, and of Charles T. Kirk, formerly of the United States Geological Survey Board, to the department of natural sciences.
New Geometry Explained.

At a recent meeting of the Mathematics Club of the Normal College Miss Martha Schott, an instructor in the department, gave an interesting talk with illustrations on "The New Geometry of Movement," the principles of which were first put into good form by Mercay in 1875. In France the system is now prescribed by the Department Secondary, and in Germany, also, it is receiving favorable consideration.

The characteristics of this new geometry are the movement of translation used for parallel, congruence, equal angles, etc.; the movement of rotation: symmetry with regard to a point; symmetry in regard to a line, and a new use of homology, making use of the homothetic figures. After discussing these characteristics Miss Schott emphasized the necessity of careful consideration of this geometry to see how far it should replace or be introduced in connection with the Euclidean geometry.

A pleasant feature of the meeting was the presentation of books to the mathematical department by fifteen members of the mathematics class of 1910. Miss Theresa Rosenthal, on behalf of her classmates, said that in their desire to express their appreciation of the advantages the department had afforded them, they had chosen texts, essays, and reviews which they had found useful as books of reference, and they hoped that they would be found profitable to the undergraduates.

In her address of acceptance Prof. Requa expressed appreciation of the spirit of loyalty, and urged the students of the club to study along special lines, making the high school a stepping stone to their goal.

NORMAL COLLEGE OPENS WITH 400 NEW STUDENTS

Yesterday morning the forty-second annual opening of the Normal College for Women took place in the large assembly hall. After the devotional exercises were over, the president made an address of welcome to the students, and particularly to the incoming freshman class.

The registration, which has been going on for the last two days, shows, he said, that 400 have entered the freshman class, making the class the largest in the history of the college. Of these only 140 have come from the preparatory department connected with the college. This large proportion from outside sources indicates that the people of all the boroughs of the city have come to a better appreciation of the functions of the college in the life of the city school system, and are more than ever taking advantage of the higher education offered to women. Altogether in the four classes the total register of the college stands at 1,400.

The new chairman of the executive committee is Mr. Dresser. The other members are: Nicholas J. Barrett, Miss Martha L. Draper, George J. Gillespie, Robert L. Harrison, Alrick H. Man, Mrs. Helen C. Robbins, and President Davis, ex-officio. Of these, Miss Draper is new.

On March 18, at eight P. M., Seumas MacManus will give for the benefit of the scholarship fund a lecture, illustrated by pictures, on "A Merry Jaunt Through Ireland." There will also be Irish music and folk dances.

The Circolo Italiano will hold an open meeting on March 7.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The recently published report of the College Evening Session shows a growth that is surprising and gratifying to all interested in the new ways in which the College is extending its usefulness and influence. Opening in February 1917 with 95 students, 12 courses, and 11 instructors, the Session has grown under the direction of Professor Busse until at the present time there are enrolled 1,065 students, of whom 345 are matriculated. In the last semester 82 courses were conducted under the direction of 54 instructors.
COLLEGE WILL OPEN AT NIGHT

Courses for Women at Normal College Will Be Started in the Fall, but Funds Will Be Needed for Next Year.

WILL BE OPEN TO WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE CITY

Day Courses Will Be Duplicated

Three Tickets in Brooklyn Teachers Association Election.

Following the announcement some weeks ago that there was a probability that the Normal College would inaugurate evening classes, a large number of inquiries have come to the college from applicants for admission. Many have taken it for granted that the work will begin and are preparing to enter.

The opening of the evening courses is contingent on an appropriation being received to maintain the work. If the city authorities approve the plan and provide for the support of the undertaking after Jan. 1, 1911, which is the earliest that an appropriation can be made available, the college faculty intends to begin the work in October, 1910, generously carrying on the instruction till January, 1911, entirely for the sake of their interest in the undertaking.

The classes will be open to the women of the several boroughs of Greater New York who have the training represented by the college entrance requirements. These requirements are approximately equivalent to graduation from a high school, though they may also be met by passing examinations on work done independently.

With a few exceptions, it is proposed to duplicate in the evening any course now offered in the college when the course is demanded by enough students to justify its being given. For information in regard to credits, hours, and registration, application may be made to Prof. Edgar Dawson, department of history, Normal College.

EVENING CLASSES FOR WOMEN

Normal College to Provide a Course Next Fall.

A plan to provide college courses for the women of the city, especially for teachers, as planned by the authorities of Normal College, is contingent on sufficient demand. Funds will be asked to start the experiment next Fall. The instruction will be given not earlier than 7 and not later than 10 o'clock in the evenings, by the heads of the departments and others of the college staff, and the courses offered will in no way be inferior to those given in the daytime.

The entrance requirements will be the regular units fixed by the Board of Regents. In the same way the A. B. degree offered will be the standard given for sixty hours of college work. Those who apply asking credit for work done at other institutions will be given credit for such work as will obtain the approval of the State Department of Education.

As outlined, the plan is to provide for two classes of students. The first is the large body of women who have completed the High School course and who are anxious to continue their studies, but are prevented from doing so by duties of some sort. There is a definite demand for an opportunity to pursue courses in the modern languages, classics, English literature, history, economics, politics, sociology, mathematics, the sciences, and other branches. It is planned to offer as many and as advanced courses as the demand requires. It will be possible for a student to matriculate for one course or for several.

Following the announcement some weeks ago that there was a probability that the Normal College would inaugurate evening classes, a large number of inquiries have come to the college from applicants for admission. Many have taken it for granted that the work will begin and are preparing to enter.

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With a few exceptions, it is proposed to duplicate in the evening any course now offered in the college when the course is demanded by enough students to justify its being given. For information in regard to credits, hours, and registration, application may be made to Prof. Edgar Dawson, department of history, Normal College.
Registration for New Term Heavier Than in Previous Years.

Registration for the new term of the Normal College, which opened on February 1, has been heavier than in any previous year. Up to date, 206 freshmen have entered, as compared with 187 in February, 1910, and 99 in February, 1909. As the graduating class of January numbered 71, this means a net gain of 134 for the college, which brings the total registration up to 1,234.

Of the 205 entering students, 104 came from the preparatory school, and 101 from New York high schools or from schools outside of the city. The students are becoming more representative of the whole city than merely of Manhattan and the Bronx. About 120 are now registered from Brooklyn.

Dr. Frank Overton will lecture on "Bird Photography by the Lumiere Direct Color Process," on February 14. Next Tuesday, Professor Schuyler of the City College will lecture on "Present Day Spain," before the History Club.

Miss Frances E. Dütting, instructor in pedagogy in the department of music, will be one of the members of the summer faculty of New York University. Her subject will be "Methods."

The associate alumni will hold its annual breakfast at the Plaza Hotel, on February 18. Speakers will include Miss Mary Willard, formerly instructor of English, Dr. George S. Davis, president of the college; Dr. Thomas Hunter, president emeritus; Miss Julia Richman, district superintendent; Senator S. J. Stillwell, and James Creelman.

Normal College Alumni Settlement is about to be incorporated under the name of "Lenox Hill Settlement Association." Among the old managers who will serve on the new board of directors are Mrs. Harry Arnold Day, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, and Miss A. Minnie Herts. New members will include Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Emily Sloane, Dr. Godfrey W. Pleek, and Dr. Seth M. Milliken.

The board of the Wistaria, published annually by the junior class, has been appointed. Miss Lavina Morse is editor-in-chief, and Miss Lydia Jaccard associate editor.

Seek Fund for Science Study.

The Science Club of Normal College has always sought to further the interests of scientific research wherever possible. To this end it now wishes to establish a scholarship fund which will give the science students of the college an opportunity for study and research work at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. This is done because, first, the work consists of laboratory, lecture, and field work, given to familiarize the students with anatomy, habits, adaptations, and general ecological relations of those classes of animals and plants available only in the summer at the sea coast; secondly, the outlook of the students will be broadened by coming in contact with representative students and investigators from other colleges; thirdly, the science work at the Normal College will be improved by the influx of new ideas and methods resulting from the cooperation of the college with the laboratory; and fourthly, the college will win greater recognition by being represented at the laboratory as are other leading colleges.

The establishment of this scholarship fund has been suggested as a memorial to Miss Else Seringhouse, a late member of the Science Club, instructor at Normal College and student at Woods Hole, in whose death the club has met with a deep loss. To establish this fund $1,000 is required, this sum to be raised by voluntary contribution and subscription. The club asks the hearty support of every one in order to meet this demand. Over $200 of this amount has been subscribed.

A committee has been appointed to direct the raising of the necessary funds, and all subscriptions and contributions may be given to the chairman of that committee, Miss Grace A. Binkley, room 136, or to Miss Beatrice H. Gross, president of the Science Club, Normal College, Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Subject for Senner Prize in German Announced—Two Visiting Lecturers.

The German department of Normal College has announced "Walenstein and Macbeth" as the subject for the essays competing for the Dr. Joseph Senner prize. The essays must be written in German. The examination for the Hunt gold medal will take place on January 30, and the paper will test the knowledge of competitors on Vergil and the Satirists, and their ability to write good Latin composition. The history department will offer in February an optional on "The History of the Nineteenth Century," to cover one term, and count as three credits.

Professor Johnson of Teachers College will lecture at Normal on Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Policial Science Club. Goodell of Yale will lecture on "The Greek Lyric" on December 5, at 3:30 o'clock.

The senior play, "The Road to Yesterday," will be presented the day before the Christmas holidays.
NIGHT CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

Will Be Opened by the Normal College
If City Provides the Money.

The Normal College has received several hundred applications, President Davis said yesterday, from girls who wish to enter the evening classes which the college proposes to offer in the fall, provided it gets the financial support from the Board of Estimate. Many applicants have taken this for granted, and are already making preparations to enter.

President Davis said the work cannot be done without the approval of the Board of Estimate, but if it will provide support beginning Jan. 1 next the college faculty will carry on the work free of charge from October to Dec. 31 to show their interest in the undertaking.

The classes, according to the plan, will be open to the women of the entire city who have the training represented by the college entrance requirements. These approximately are equivalent to graduation from a high school.

With a few exceptions, it is proposed to duplicate in the evening any course now offered in the day-time when it is demanded by enough students to justify it. The departments thus open to women who are unable to attend the regular day classes are Natural Science, English, and Literature, Latin and Greek, Music, Pedagogy, and Psychology, German and Literature, Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics, French and Literature, History and Political Science, Art, Physiology and Hygiene, and Physical Training.

The purpose of the Normal College is to give an opportunity to girls to receive a college training to every woman. Emphasis is placed on the fact that while a bachelor's degree will be conferred on those who satisfy the requirements, the evening courses are given primarily as an opportunity for a better training, greater usefulness, and broader culture.

Attention is called to the fact that this work leads to no degree except the bachelor's degree, but furnishes students who complete their work when the college offers a shorter course than it does at present an opportunity to supplement the work then done in order to place themselves on the same academic level as more recent graduates.

For information in regard to credits, hours, and registration, application may be made to Prof. Edgar Dawson, Department of History, Normal College.

Teachers' Licenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Breathe there a Normal College graduate who does not grow enthusiastic on reading in to-day's Times how President Davis has improved the personnel of the Faculty by the addition of several great professors? And if such there be, and the lady does not warm up to the advantages of education from a college whose main purpose is to train teachers, (it is so stated in official documents,) who is to blame for such an unappreciative frame of mind?

Perhaps the new members of the Faculty will teach the students in such a way that they will be able to secure License 1 as surely as students of the Training School, who can get it in half the time. Perhaps, also, the Normal College Executive Committee will investigate what is wrong and force those responsible to bring to an end the petty little outrage of denying the well-earned license to students who have well earned it.

R. F. GREEN.
MORE ABOUT THE NORMAL COLLEGE NIGHT COURSE.

Since several inquiries have been made concerning the college course to be given at Normal College in the evening next winter, we are glad to be able to publish the following definite information:

The person to whom all applications and questions should be addressed is Prof. Edward Dawson, department of history, Normal College. The sooner the applications are in the better. Any woman or girl holding the New York city high school diploma will be admitted without examination. Of course, if she has not graduated from high school she should go to some evening high school for preparation. In case students who have been trained in other countries or who have done some college work apply, the nature of that work will be examined and as much credit will be given for it as would obtain the approval of the state department of education. In all classes the entrance requirements will be the regular unities fixed by the state board of regents.

Students may matriculate for one course or for several, as their time permits, but they will be expected to do as serious work as the day students. To that end the courses will be given by the heads of department and ample facilities will be given for studies. Since the A. B. degree granted will stand for the regular sixty hours of college work, the time in which the student will get the degree will depend entirely upon the number of courses taken each year. She may secure it in a short time or a long time, as seems to her necessary.

Since the college is a free college, supported by the city and open to women in all the boroughs, it is hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

EVENTS AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

Among the events scheduled at Normal College are the following:

Feb. 4, at 3.30 P. M.—"The Chief Value of the Classics," by Prof. Emory B. Lease, College of the City of New York. The lecture will be given in the music room.


Feb. 10, at 4.50, in the music room, "Recent Events in Spain, and the Ferrer Trial," by Andrew Shipman of the New York Bar.

Feb. 16, 11 A. M., in the chapel, college birthday exercises.

Feb. 20, at 3.30, orchestral concert in the chapel, Prof. Henry T. Fleck, conductor.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Students Receive Prizes Awarded by Society of French Teachers.

In a recent competition held by the Society of French Teachers, for students of French throughout the United States, the Normal College preparatory department won three of the fifteen prizes offered, and four honorable mentions. This was the greatest number of honors received by any college or preparatory school with the exception of Cornell University, which took two prizes and five honorable mentions.

Of the three prizes won by the preparatory students one was an honor prize, of which three were given, the other two being won by university students. Following is the list of awards to the preparatory school:

Honor prize—Silver medal offered by the Alliance Française, Miss Ruth V. Danheiser, Prize for translation—Offered by M. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, Miss Helen A. Stiebeling. Honorable mention—Miss Estelle L. Silverman, Miss Ruth V. Danheiser. Prize for prose composition, Miss Ruth V. Danheiser. Free composition, honorable mention—Miss Ruth V. Danheiser, Miss Cecilia Deutsch.

At the meeting of the executive committee on Wednesday, Miss Florence M. Smith was appointed instructor in the English department. Miss Smith was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1899 with the degree of A.B., and received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1909.

The alumni have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. S. J. Kramer; first vice-president, Miss Jane McElhinney; second vice-president, Mrs. W. C. Popper; third vice-president, Mrs. Louis Marshall; recording secretary, Miss E. C. Weld; assistant recording secretary, Miss L. G. Grace; corresponding secretary, Miss J. A. Carter; assistant corresponding secretary, Miss M. J. Morris; treasurer, Mrs. Stewart Holz; assistant treasurer, Miss B. A. Kelmak.

PRIZE FOR NORMAL COLLEGE.

$1,000 Endowment in Honor of the Late Dr. Senner.

The Normal College announced the gift yesterday of a prize fund of $1,000 to be made in honor of the late Dr. Joseph H. Senner. The names of the donors are withheld for the present. The fund is to be invested by the college Trustees so as to yield approximately $40 a year. This reward will be given as an annual prize in the German department for the best essay in German on a subject related to history or literature.

Dr. Senner was one of the most prominent German scholars in this country in the group with Carl Schurz, Oswald Osten-dorfer, and Henry Villard. For many years he was editor of the Staats-Zeitung, and in the second Cleveland Administration was appointed United States Commissioner for Immigration. He was a graduate of the University of Vienna and a firm believer in higher education for women, and deeply interested in the Normal College.
Course Broadened and More Students Enrolled.

President George S. Davis of the Normal College issued his annual report, the thirty-ninth of the Normal College, today. In it he calls attention to the fact that the student body has increased almost to 1,000 in number, and has become more representative of the whole city.

About half of the incoming classes of the past year came from high schools other than the preparatory department of the college, and an increasingly large percentage of these from high schools outside of Manhattan and the Bronx. The increase, says the report, "is probably sufficient to indicate at least an incident realization on the part of the people of the other boroughs that the advantages offered by the college are worth seeking for them and for the residents of Manhattan. It is the purpose of the college to serve the whole city, and with the growing knowledge among the students of all our secondary schools that the city maintains a free college for women, the usefulness of the institution will be greater and its benefits more widely distributed."

Another section of the report shows the distribution of students by elective groups, which constitute majors. In December, 1895, the following numbers were registered in each group, which, though increased by the February entering class of this term, still show the proportion of students in the following languages, 91: science, 135; German, 188; French, 188; mathematics, 212. In commenting upon the tendencies here shown, the report says: "It is, perhaps, remarkable that in a college for women so many should elect mathematics as their major subject. It is also noteworthy that so large a proportion of the students—above 10 per cent—have elected the study of the classics, and that the demand for the study of Greek and Latin should be increasing. Discussing the changes in curriculum, chiefly in additional courses, the president points out that, while "science, mathematics, and the languages may have been represented among the major subjects of the elective group system, history and its allied subjects, economics, and sociology—until recently have had a place among the options. The latter development of study in this field, particularly in its greater bearing upon practical affairs of life, has indicated its increasing importance in modern education. Especially is this the case with ours. Because of the intrinsic worth of the subject, history, and its related subjects have been constituted a new elective major group in our curriculum."

Particularly does the report emphasize a broad cultural basis for the profession rather than a mere technical training. On this subject President Davis says: "There are, therefore, in the results of a college training things practical which may be measured by elimination, and things ideal which may not be imponderable, unmeasurable, that show in the mode of thought, in mental breadth, in a refinement of character, in a tolerance of attitude, in, a diversity of opinion, a desire for further improvement. These latter things will be considered as rather vague matters, but they represent the best fruits of the four years' work. There is virtue, indeed, a reason for the impression that the college should offer a definite aim to its students, even, perhaps, a vocational aim; but there is a greater virtue in the demand that the college should also produce a state of mind that renders it adaptable to many things intelligently, and makes it broadly efficient, not narrowly so."

Did Well in Tests for Teachers.

Graduates of the class of 1909, Normal College, made a splendid record in the recent examination for license to teach. Out of 167 who entered the examination for licenses, 144 passed. This makes an average of 80.23 per cent. for the class. How high this rate is can be realized when compared with the fact that the records of the board show that of the graduates of other colleges who enter for this examination only about 30 per cent. are successful. Of all the candidates in the city who passed the examination, Miss Louise Young of Normal College ranked second in standing.

Chair of Physiology and Hygiene Has Been Established.

At the meeting of the Normal College executive committee on Wednesday, it was decided to establish a chair of physiology and hygiene. President Davis has long felt that this subject is of the highest importance in a college for women, and he pointed out in his annual report that there is no science so practical and helpful as this for citizenship. For this chair Dr. Margaret B. Wilson, associate professor of natural science since 1906, has been appointed. The chair is to be held by the associate professors were retired at their own request. One of the three, Miss Emily O'Connor (psychology) was the first American woman to go to Sweden, in 1888, to study the Sloyd system of manual training. On her return she introduced the method here, and conducted a class in the work at the Normal College. Previous to that, in 1879, she had studied the kindergarten methods under a pupil of Froebel's, and was instrumental in starting the first free kindergarten in this country, in connection with Normal College. She was also a pioneer among women in obtaining the doctor's degree. The others who retired were Miss Frederick S. Constantini (German) and Miss Betsy Buchanan Davis (Latin).

The annual spring exhibit of the art department will be held on May 23 in the drawing-room, from three to five o'clock.

The annual business meeting and election of officers of the Alumni Association will be held this afternoon, with Rabbi Wise as speaker.

IN MEMORY OF SCHILLER.

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Schiller will be celebrated at Normal College this morning at 9 o'clock in the chapel. An address will be given by John F. Coar, professor of the Germanic language and literature, Adelphi College, on the life and work of Schiller, "Die Welt und die Deutschen," by Miss Elizabeth Brittenfield, and "Die Worte der Göttchcr," by Miss Emma Rubensohn. The college body will sing "An die Freude." The public is invited.
NORMAL COLLEGE OPENS.

Has the Largest Freshman Class in Its History—Teaching Staff Increased.

The Normal College, which is the women's college in the city's public education system, began its forty-first session yesterday with the largest freshman class in its history. The chief feature of the opening exercises was the address of President Davis.

The registration, he said, so far shows that 640 students have entered the freshman class. Of these, only about 125 have come from the High School department of the college. This large proportion coming from outside sources seemed to indicate, he said, that the people of all the boroughs of the city have come to a stronger appreciation of the function of the college in the life of the city school system, and appreciate more than ever the advantages of higher education offered by the college. Altogether the total register of the college shows 1,100 students.

Referring to the increasing numbers who elect to take their college work in four years, rather than in three or even two years, the president said that within a few years the longer standard time would be required of all students who desire evidence of special ability existed.

The college staff has been strengthened this year by the appointment of Margaret E. Wilson as Professor of Physiology and Hygiene and the return of Carl E. Weyer, Professor of the German Language, to residence at the University of Heidelberg. Further changes include the retirement of Miss Smith and Miss Bradley to the English department and of Charles H. Kirk, formerly of the United States Geological Survey Board, to the Department of Natural Sciences.

NORMAL COLLEGE TO OPEN AT NIGHT

If Funds Are Granted by City Evening College Courses Will Be Open to Women.

WILL BE OF HELP TO TEACHERS

Provision Will Be Made for Those Wishing to Undertake Special Study.

College courses at night for women are in contemplation by the Normal College. If, there is sufficient demand for them, funds will be asked from the city authorities for the experiment next fall. The instruction would be given no earlier than 7 o'clock nor later than 10 o'clock in the evenings, and would include regular college courses for women who meet the usual college entrance requirements, special courses to enable former graduates to secure the new recognized degree granted by the college, and other special courses for teachers desiring to take up advanced studies along special lines. As the decision as to whether or not the courses will be offered depends upon the demand evidenced for them, it behooves all those interested to communicate their wishes as to courses to Prof. Edgar Dawson, history department, Normal College, Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street, Manhattan. The opportunity is open to women in all boroughs.

In many cases these courses will be duplicates of and in all cases equal to the courses now given in the college. Preparation for entrance as fixed by the Board of Regents will be required of those who apply so as to maintain a high standard and prevent unprepared students wasting their efforts trying to do work too advanced for them. The courses will be conducted by the heads of departments and others of the college staff, the instruction being inferior in no particular to that given to the day students. Students will be given ample facility for study and will be required to do as serious work as is required of the present students. The courses will lead regularly to the college degrees, credit being given for the amount done. There will be no essential difference in the instruction given a A.M. and a B. A. It will, however, be left to those who take the evening courses, after sitting for a specific number of credits, to secure those who devote their entire time to the college work.

As outlined the plan is to provide for two classes of students. The first is the large body of women who have completed the high school course and who are ambitious to continue their studies, but are prevented from doing so by duties of some sort during the day. There is a definite demand for an opportunity to pursue courses in the modern languages, the classics, English literature, history, economics, politics, sociology, mathematics, the sciences, etc. It is planned to offer courses to meet the demand as many and as advanced as is necessary. It will be possible for a student to matriculate for one course or for several, as her engagements and inclinations make possible. The principal requirement aside from sufficient training for admission, will be that each student pursue the work earnestly and systematically so long as she continues in the class.

The second class comprises that large body of women teachers who hold no academic degree or who have an inferior one, and who desire further academic equipment with academic recognition therefor. It is conceded that it is hard for an elementary school or other teacher to work with classes all day and then sit down in the evening to lonely work on a subject not required by the routine of the day. It is a different thing to go into a cheerful college room, with a class of coworkers under the guidance and encouragement of a well trained college professor, and to pursue some stimulating discussion or interesting investigation.

It is the purpose of this effort on the part of the Normal College not only to give many young women an opportunity to better their educational equipment, but also to give a decided uplift to the teaching in the public schools.
NORMAL COLLEGE.

Opening Exercises on Wednesday—Teaching Staff Strengthened.

Normal College opened its forty-first year on Wednesday with speeches by President Davis, Egerton L. Winthrop, chairman of the board of trustees, and Frederic R. Coudert, chairman of the executive committee.

The registration, said the president, so far showed that 346 had entered the freshman class, making this class the largest in the history of the college. Altogether the total register of the college stands at 1,100.

More important than mere growth in numbers, President Davis remarked, was the spirit of scholarship increasingly prevalent. The increase of readers in the library, from 11,000 three years ago to 66,000 last year, was a partial index of better methods of study pursued. Referring to the greater numbers who elect to take their sixty hours of college work in four years, rather than in three or three and a half, the president said that within a few years the longer standard time would be required of all students unless evidence of special ability existed. He ended his address with a warning of the importance of good health in a woman's education, emphasizing the means of culture outside of books which the student should not neglect.

Mr. Winthrop welcomed the students in the name of the trustees, and was followed by Mr. Coudert, who discussed the educational function of the appreciation of the fine arts.

The college staff has been strengthened by the appointment of Dr. Margaret B. Wilson as professor of physiology and hygiene, and the return of Dr. Carl F. Kelsey, professor of the German language and literature, from his year's residence at the University of Heidelberg. Further changes are the addition of Miss Florence Smith, A.M., and Miss Ethel Bradbury, A.M., to the English department; and of Charles F. Kirk, A.M., formerly of the United States Geological Survey, to the department of natural science.

Teachers are needed at the Normal College. Examinations for the eligible list will be held at the college, Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, and Thursday, Dec. 30, 1909, at 9 A.M. The subjects in which candidates will be examined are (1) Instructors in college, in English, mathematics, physics, French, German, drawing, pedagogy, (2) Tutors in the high school, in Latin and Greek, English, mathematics, physics, French, German, history, drawing, music. (3) Laboratory assistants in natural science (college and high school), biology (high school). For bulletin, "Information for candidates for positions on the eligible list," apply to the secretary of the college.

NORMAL GRADUATES.

Their Success as Compared with Those of Other Colleges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If other letters concerning the examinations of Normal College graduates for license as teachers are to be published, it is well to start with facts. The work of the Normal College is to give a college education. As in all colleges of the present day, there is a department of education, but there is no special drill to pass the examination for License No. 1 or any other examination. Yet Normal College graduates enter these examinations and obtain results far better than those of other colleges. In fact, Normal graduates are the only college graduates who do well in License No. 1, being second only to the training schools, whose special examination it is. The class of June, 1909, passed over 80 per cent. of its members, while in the class of February, 1910, 87 1/4 per cent. were successful. Compare these results with "other colleges," which pass about 50 per cent. of their candidates.

Graduates of the Normal College are now entering the High School examinations. In the examinations of October, 1909, first and second places were secured by Normal graduates on the list for assistant teachers of biology, while first and two others were obtained on the list of junior teachers of biology. Four of the thirteen on the Latin list were graduates of Normal College. This new work of the Normal College will make it no longer necessary to go outside the City of New York for our High School teachers.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

New York, April 3, 1910.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Freshman Class Numbers 583, Many Coming from High Schools.

Statistics of the freshman class of Normal College show that it numbers 583. Of this number 410 are in the first term, and 173 in the second term, having been enrolled in February.

During the same period 219 students were graduated, 43 in February and 176 in June. Deducting this number from the number entering during the year, it will be seen that the college has increased in size by 364 students, or by about 39 per cent. If the total register of 1,100 in the four classes be taken as the basis,

The freshman class in 1909 numbered 549. The increase this year is, therefore, 248. Such an unprecedented enrolment came as a surprise to the college authorities, inasmuch as a conference had been held in the spring with a view to having high schools make a stricter certification where entrance examinations were not taken.

An analysis of the sources of the September entering class shows that 115 have come from the city high schools, as compared with 53 last September. This is an increase of practically 50 per cent. Such a correlation with the city system is considered a healthy tendency. Eighty-seven entered from schools outside of the city system, as compared with sixty-six in the preceding September, an increase of about 25 per cent. Altogether about five-eighths of the incoming class have come from schools other than the preparatory school of the college.
NORMAL COLLEGE.

Features of the Annual Report of President Davis.

The annual report of President Davis, the forty-ninth of the Normal College, has just come from the press. In it the president calls attention to the fact that the student body has increased almost to 2,000 in number, and has become more representative of the whole city.

About half of the entering classes of the past year came from high schools other than the preparatory department of the college, and an increasingly large percentage of these from high schools outside of Manhattan and the Bronx. The increase, says the report, "is probably sufficient to indicate at least an incipient realization on the part of the people of the other boroughs that the advantages offered by the college are as much for the people of the other boroughs as for those of the city."

Another section of the report shows the distribution of students by elective groups, which constitute majors. In December, 1910, the following numbers were registered in the various groups, while completed by the February entering class, still show the proportion of students in each: Classical languages, 91; science, 135; German, 138; French, 189; mathematics, 212. In commenting upon the tendencies here shown, the report says:

"It is perhaps remarkable that in a college for women so many should elect mathematics as their major. The subject is also noteworthy that so large a proportion of the students, about 15 per cent., have elected the study of economics, and that the demand for the study of Greek and Latin should be increasing."

Discussing the changes in curriculum, chiefly in additional courses, the president points out that, while "Science, mathematics, and the languages have been represented among the major subjects of the elective group system, history and its allied subjects—economics, government, and sociology—until recently had not been given on the optional list. The later development of study in this field, particularly in its greater bearing upon the practical affairs of life, has indicated its increasing importance in modern education. Especially is this the case in a city such as ours. Because of the intrinsic worth of the subject, history and its related branches have been constituted a new elective major group in our curriculum."

Particularly does the report comment upon the broad cultural basis for the teaching profession rather than a mere technical training. On this subject President Davis says:

"There are, therefore, in the results of a college training things practical which may be measured by examination and degree, and the ideal which may not: things imponderable, unmeasurable, that should be given the place of thought, in mental breadth, in a refinement of character, in a tolerance of attitude, in a general desire for further improvement. These latter things will be considered by some as rather vague matters, of little value; but they represent the best fruits of the four years' work. There is virtue, indeed, and reason, in the demand that a college should offer a definite aim to its students, even, perhaps, a vocational aim; but there is still greater virtue in the demand that the college should also produce a state of mind that renders it adaptable to many things intelligently, and makes it broadly efficient, not narrowly so.

New Elective Group in Effect—Additions to the Faculty.

With the opening of Normal College, the new major group in history and political science went into effect. This makes a sixth elective group, the other five being classics, science, German, French, and mathematics. When a student selects a department of study, she places something more than one-third of her academic time at the disposal of the head of the department concerned, and must pursue an orderly training for at least three years under his direction. Heretofore, the work of the history department was available only as work required of all students or as optional courses.

As the department is now organized, under Prof. Edgar Dawson, formerly of Princeton, it offers a major in history and politics, and a minor in economics and sociology, each extending over three years. The department has been strengthened by the addition of Miss Helen Young, a graduate of Cornell and a Ph.D. of Yale.

In the department of German, a new course in modern drama has for the first time been offered. Miss M. F. Press, Columbia, B.S., 1906, and Miss Marguerite Blankenstein have been added to this department. Miss Blankenstein, B.S., Columbia, has studied at Königsegg, the Royal Academy of Music, and at the University of Berlin.

Miss Adeline Gaylord Wykes, a graduate of Pratt Institute, and Miss Elsie J. Cahen, Barnard, A.B., have been added to the art department.

In the department of physical training, a new course in folk and aesthetic dancing is offered. In physics, an advanced course in mechanics, molecular physics, and heat; electricity, light, and sound, is newly offered as an elective. In the department of pedagogy, Mrs. Helen Lewis Tonks, M.Ped., New York University, and Miss Sarah L. Montgomery, Columbia, B.S., have been added to the staff. Miss Montgomery has done advanced work at Cornell University in Germany, and was principal of a training school for teachers before coming to Normal College.

Eugene Froehlich, formerly instructor in Pratt-Institute, will speak before the Arts and Crafts Club in the near future. On October 20 the Faculty Club will hold a reception for Professor Kuyser, who has just resumed work after a year's residence abroad.

How Teachers Should Be Prepared.

Announcement is made by the Normal College that the next lecture in the Wednesday morning series will be given by Prof. James E. Kiener, M. A., L. L. D., of the department of psychology and pedagogy, at 9 o'clock, Oct. 27. The subject will be "The Preparation of a Teacher." The lecture will follow the regular chapel exercises. The public is invited.
NORMAL COLLEGE.

History and Political Science Group
Added to Those Now Recognized.

At a recent meeting of the faculty of the Normal College, it was voted to add a history and political science group to those now recognized by the course of study. When a student selects a department of study, she places something more than one-third of her academic time at the disposal of the head of the department concerned, and must pursue an orderly training for at least three years, under his direction. The faculty's action makes it possible for students entering in and after September to elect specialized work in the department of history and political science. Heretofore the work of this department was available only as work required of all students or as optional courses.

The department offers a major in history and politics of fourteen hours, and a minor in economics and sociology of eight hours, each extending over three years. The major begins with a survey of the history of the medieval and modern periods, with stress on the latter. The second year is devoted to American history since 1750, and to either European history since 1750 or the constitutional history of England. This work in history is to lay a foundation for the study of government as at present conducted.

Work of the third year is organized about a comparative study of the governments of France, Germany, England, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria; and a course in actual government in America—local, State, and Federal. The latter course is the goal toward which the three years' work is directed, and the entire major is organized with this end in view.

The minor begins with an outline of the industrial history of England and America, followed in the second year by the elements of economics or sociology. In the third year the student continues the subject of which she has taken the elements, applying the theory to more advanced and specialized work. The faculty hopes this plan will meet the objection that college courses in history and political science begin too far away in time or in abstruse theory to reach actual contact with the present in the student's academic life.

This rather definite organization of the major and minor, however, does not preclude the election by students registered in this or any other department of options in the history of legal or political theory; in the development of culture, in special economic or social problems, or in other subjects commonly included in the field of history, economics, or politics.

Coming events are scheduled as follows: February 9, at 11 A. M., "Social Service," by Prof. Henry James Ford of Princeton; February 10, at 4:30 P. M., "Recent Events in Spain, and the Ferrer Trial," by Andrew Shipman of the New York bar.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Entering Class of 210—Changes in Board of Trustees.

The largest February class in the history of Normal College entered this year. The latest figures from the registrar place the number at 210. Of these 110 came from the preparatory school. Last year the February class numbered about 90.

In the board of trustees several changes are noted. Henry H. Sherman, for some years chairman of the executive committee, has resigned, and Frederick R. Coudert has been appointed in his place. Among new members appointed to the committee are two women, Mrs. Christine M. Towns of Brooklyn and Mrs. Helen Carroll Robbins of Manhattan.

Four appointments to the staff were made at the last meeting of the executive committee. Miss Adele Bildersee, A. B., and Miss Blanche Colton Williams, A. M., became instructors in English. Miss Bildersee was graduated from Normal in 1902, and has since done post-graduate work. Miss Williams received her A. B. degree from the Mississippi State College for Women in 1898, and her J. M. degree from Columbia in 1909. She taught in Stanton College, and later occupied the chair of English language and literature in Grenada College.

In the past year she filled the place of Professor Baker of Teachers College while he was on leave of absence.

In the German department Miss Katharine Kunz, M. A., was appointed. Miss Kunz has received degrees from Karlsruhe, Germany, and from Columbia. For a while she held the chair of modern languages in Lake Erie College. In the department of physical training, Miss Partridge, a graduate of Dr. Savage's Normal School of Physical Training, was appointed with the rank of laboratory assistant.

At the first of the series of orchestral and chamber-music concerts, free to the people, last Sunday afternoon, about 2,000 were present. The aim of the conductor, Prof. Henry T. Fleck, has been to make the range of programme broad, including not only orchestral, but choral music. On March 8, at 3:30 P. M., the second of the series will be given.

The following lecturers are scheduled: March 4, at 3:30 P. M., Dr. G. D. Kellogg of Princeton, on "Horace as an Idyllic Poet"; March 9, at 11 A. M., Prof. Lewis D. Hill, physics; March 23, at 11 A. M., Prof. Emma M. Requa, mathematics, will lecture on "The Dawn of Mathematics and the Present Outlook."
NORMAL COLLEGE.

Freshmen May Be Required to Postpone Choice of Electives.

The faculty of Normal College has under consideration the practicability of requiring freshmen to postpone their choice of elective groups until the end of the first term at least, and in the meantime to pursue a general uniform programme. As the curriculum is at present organized, one-third of the sixty hours' work is prescribed for all, one-third is optional, and one-third a choice of one of six major groups, with its related minor. The majors are classics, natural sciences, mathematics, history, German, and French.

It is in the interest of student adjustment that the postponement is proposed. The remedy suggested is the result of a growing conviction that students on entering college are not qualified to judge wisely which group will best meet their individual needs, partly because of immaturity, and partly because they lack knowledge of the contents of a group.

To require the same programme from all during the first term would, it is believed, have the advantage of allowing the student to observe methods of study and qualifications necessary for personal adjustment to the major subject of each group.

The Rev. Wallace MacMullen will address the students in chapel on November 16, at ten o'clock, on Robert Burns.

Officers of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College will give the first of a series of receptions at the Alumnae Settlement House, No. 446 East Seventy-second Street, on the afternoon of November 18.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Object of the Department Clubs, Eleven in Number.

A feature of Normal College life is a club system which has gradually grown up with the various departments as the nucleus. The membership to each is open to undergraduates whose major or minor lies in the department; to professors and instructors of the department, thus bringing about a close contact between teaching staff and student-body; and to alumnae.

Such clubs are supported by the faculty, who see in them an antidote against the evils of a too intense sorority life. They do not replace sororities, of which there are several in the college; but they do furnish a social life for the non-sorority students and bind together members of the various sororities. Their aim is the furtherance of research in some field of work, general discussion of problems peculiar to a particular department, and self-expression in some of the arts.

Of these departmental clubs, there are

EDUCATIONAL FREE CONCERTS

Orchestral and Chamber Music Programmes to be Given at Normal College

Prominent citizens of New York, it was announced yesterday, have started a fund for the purpose of giving a series of orchestral and chamber music concerts free at the Normal College. The concerts are to be of an educational character and especially planned to develop an interest and love for music of the highest class. President Davis of the college consented to the use of the rooms, and the first concert will be given on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3:30 P. M. Prof. Henry T. Fieck of the Normal College will conduct and the orchestra will be composed of fifty members from the New York Philharmonic and Symphony Societies. Mrs. Etta B. Nobbs, contralto of the voice department of the college, will be soloist.

In the purpose of those interested to extend these concerts over all boroughs of the city, thereby giving as large a number of people as possible the opportunity to hear music that is seldom heard outside the large opera houses and concert halls.
NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS STUDY TO BE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Find Fun in Preparation for Future Work.

One of the most popular courses chosen by the senior class in the Normal College is that in high school methods. As soon as the degree of the college was registered with the regents over a year ago, the students at once began to busy themselves with high school methods since positions as substitutes or junior teachers opened to them upon graduation. Some of the June graduates took the necessary steps to obtain such licenses, and are teaching in the high schools of the city this fall.

To-day one may see groups of girls especially qualified in English, German, French, Mathematics, history, Latin, science, music, or drawing, working three hours a week in the methods of their specialty.

Some hours find them in a recitation room busily taking notes while the head high school teacher in their specialty tells them about the past and present methods of teaching the subject, or details upon the respective qualifications of the various textbooks, or shows the best way of presenting some difficult problem in geometry, or physics, or language to the unsuspecting high school pupil.

Other hours, much more trying, than hearing their lesson planned discussed, and torn to pieces or praised. But most trying to them are the hours when they step into a classroom to teach in the presence of the regular teacher, as they do about every other week.

They all argue that it is much more pleasant when they call them to visit the regular teachers' classroom in order to hear her presentation of some lesson. That offers such a delightful opportunity to hand to the head of the department a criticism which will tally with one made out about their work the week before. It's dull work, but doesn't offer a chance for play, even fair play, they argue.

On Tuesday Prof. Joseph Bedier, the successor of Gaston Paris in the College de France, who came to this country to deliver lectures in Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins, gave before the French Club of Normal College a model-lesson of what is known in France as "text-explanation." The audience included the professors and graduate students of the French department of Columbia, New York University, and City College, as well as many alumni and members of the National Society of French Teachers. The aim of the meeting was to call the attention of teachers and students to the French method of analyzing a short selection of a writer.

EXHIBIT AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

There has just been opened at the Normal College a public exhibit by the Consumers' League. Facts about the prices paid for various articles such as underclothing, artificial flowers, neckwear, lace, and embroidery, have just been collected by Miss Decker, a young college woman, who has made a special study of women's industries. As an agent of the Consumers' League, she has gone from the factory and shop to the tenements of this city, and has watched the making of many of the articles shown. The conditions under which the work has been done have been illustrated by photographs.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th of January, the exhibit will be open to the public at the college, Park avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, from 2:30 to 3 o'clock.

On Tuesday at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, will speak. Other speakers on other days will be Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Decker, and others of the Child Labor Bureau and the Consumers' League.
AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Lectures in the Wednesday Series—
Senior Play to Be Given Soon.

Public lectures and a concert in the Wednesday morning series of Normal College will be held as follows:

January 5—Prof. Christine Reid, "Ideals of the Department of Fine Arts."
January 12—Professor Hill, "Recent Developments of the Physical Sciences."
January 19—Mrs. Lucila Ames Mend, director of the American Peace Society, "The New Nationalism."
January 26—Professor Fleck, concert by the department of music.

The junior class has elected the following members as a committee to publish the annual, "The Wistarion" for 1910; editors, Miss Beatrice Schenkle, Miss Elizabeth McCloud; art editor, Miss Verena Bostrom; manager, Miss Louise Harvey; assistant manager, Miss Mary Guilfoyle.

Seniors chosen to present the class play are rehearsing under the direction of Miss Burr. The play will be on the afternoons of December 23 and 24. It was written by four members of the senior class, Messrs. Casper, Egbert, Spier, and Storm.

Managers of the bazaar report that nearly $2,800 was raised for the scholarship fund. This makes a total of more than $45,000 raised by students during the past three years.

Prof. Karl Kayser of the department of German, on leave of absence, is working at the University of Heidelberg.

December Normal College Lectures.

Lectures for December in the Wednesday morning series at Normal College are announced as follows: Dec. 1, Dr. David Smith, LL. D., professor of mathematics at Teachers' College, will speak on mathematics; Dec. 8, Prof. Shotwell of the department of history, Columbia University, will speak on "The Study of History in France"; Dec. 15, Prof. Burgess of the natural science department, Normal College, will speak on "Present Outlooks in Natural Science"; Dec. 22, Edwin H. Sanborn, a lawyer, and grandson of Daniel Webster, will speak on "The Legal Status of Women."

These lectures are delivered at 9 o'clock in the morning, directly after chapel assembly. At each session there is special chorus singing by the students, and solo, instrumental or vocal, by members of the staff of music or invited guests. The public is invited.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

At the last Wednesday morning lecture, Prof. J. M. Kierlen of the department of psychology and pedagogy of Normal College discussed the preparation for a teacher. After a brief historical review of the circumstances which had given rise in the United States to two systems, of training for the profession of teaching, the normal school, and the college with the pedagogical department, Professor Kierlen spoke of the value and defects of each system, and the direction which development must take in the future. President Davis, in commenting upon the address, emphasized the fact that the American college was not well adjusted to its environment in putting off the period of self-support so long.

FREE CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Fund Subscribed for Series of Entertainments at Normal College.

A number of prominent citizens have subscribed to a fund for the purpose of giving a series of orchestral and chamber-music concerts free to people of the city. These concerts are planned especially to develop an interest and love for music of the highest class. The promoters feel that an intelligently formed scheme with a definite purpose will not only give pleasure to thousands of music lovers, but will also help to create an artistic atmosphere.

President Davis of Normal College has consented to the use of that institution for a series of concerts, the first of which will be given about the middle of February. Prof. Henry T. Fleck, who holds the chair of music at Normal, will conduct the concerts. The orchestra will be composed of members of the New York Philharmonic and Symphony Societies. It is the purpose to extend the concerts over all boroughs.

PLAN LINCOLN DAY AT NORMAL.

On Wednesday, Feb. 9, there will be exercises at Normal College commemorative of Lincoln to which the public are invited. Professor Helen Gray Cone will read her poem, "Lincoln," and a lecture will be delivered by Prof. Henry James Ford of Princeton on "Social Service." Special music will be rendered by the college body. The exercises will take place at 11 o'clock in the chapel.

On Friday, Feb. 11, Mr. Albert Hichens Newhall will lecture at the college on "A Comparison of the French Estates General With the English Parliament." The lectures will take place in the music room. The public are invited.
NORMAL COLLEGE.

Report of President Davis Shows Rapid Growth.

The report of President Davis, just published, shows a rapid increase in the enrollment of Normal College during the past year. At present there are eight hundred students, 258 of which have entered since January, 1908. The faculty, too, has been increased from 41 members to 52, of whom ten are professors, eight are associate professors, and the remainder instructors and laboratory assistants.

In the preparatory department 1,748 students are enrolled. This is a reduction in number due to the necessity of restricting the department on account of lack of accommodations, and to the policy of gradually limiting the size, until it shall serve as a school of observation and practice for college students pursuing optional courses in the pedagogics of secondary education. Of the 1,172 who applied last year, only 612 were admitted.

Organization of studies is based upon a system of limited electives. About one-quarter of the sixty college hours to be carried by a student is prescribed; the remainder is divided between an elective group of related subjects and certain optional courses. A study of the comparative numbers in the four elective groups at the end of the fall term showed that the modern language group led with 292 students. Next in popularity was the mathematics group with 177, then the scientific with 151, and lastly the classical with 91. In the past year the course of study has been reorganized with a view of making the contents of these four groups equal in value.

Regarding policy, President Davis says:

In the recent development of the college, which was its original purpose, the preparation of young women to teach in the public schools, has not been slighted. All of the subjects pursued in this preparation may be considered a legitimate and desirable part of a liberal education with even more propriety than most of the optional subjects offered in the so-called "combined courses" that have recently come into vogue in several of our great universities.

While the subjects in the Normal College are not compulsory, nearly all of the students take them, and though the number pursuing a purely academic course will increase from year to year, those taking the optional courses in education will always greatly predominate. Such students aspire to become a higher type of teacher, whose technical training is based upon a liberal college education. It is such a preparation as this that entitles the vocation of teaching to be ranked among the learned professions. Any lesser preparation to-day is a serious handicap for teachers who are not content to remain indefinitely in inferior positions.

"The college is developing in accordance with its original aim," says the president, and it will endeavor to perform with increased efficiency the service for which it was created. How well its ideals are justified by results is shown by the fact that over one-third of all the women principals of the elementary schools of the city today are graduates of the Normal College of the City of New York. With its more ad-

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Two Hundred and Twenty-seven Freshmen Registered.

At chapel exercises on Wednesday a welcome was extended to the largest entering class in the history of the Normal College. Two hundred and twenty-seven women, representing the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens, as well as Manhattan, have registered in the freshman class. This makes a total of more than 500 students.

In his opening address, President Davis reviewed the past year's record, and outlined the developments planned for the future. One accomplishment, he said, was the closer relation established between Normal College and the other colleges of the State. This was brought about in part by the registration of the degree with the Board of Regents at Albany. At once the measure brought Normal College in alignment with the other colleges and universities, so that its graduates are now admitted on a par with graduates of other institutions to post-graduate courses elsewhere.

Another measure is the exemption of graduates who intend to teach in public schools or high schools from the academic examination of the city superintendent. This is in accord with the privileges granted to graduates of other colleges.

The college body, said the president, was interested in the prospect of new buildings, plans for the first of which were almost completed. He also remarked upon the growth in scholarship, as evidenced during the past year in the work of the students, in the expansion of the curriculum, and in the establishment of a chair of history, to be filled by Professor Dawson, formerly of Princeton.

President Davis said that among the changes soon to come was that of name. Honorable as the alumni had made it, it had become ambiguous in confounding the college with normal and training schools; and indefinite, since there were now about forty other institutions of the same name. The proposition of naming it in honor of Dr. Hunter, its founder, was gaining ground. Another departure, continued the president, was the establishment of a chair of physiology and hygiene. This step would insure greater scope to a department which should receive greater prominence in view of present-day demands for more accurate and wide-spread knowledge of hygiene and preventive science.

President Winthrop of the board of trustees was also present, and assured the college body of the support of the trustees in all plans for the future.
NORMAL COLLEGE,

Hour Set Aside for Public Occasions or Special Celebrations.

By vote of the faculty the first hour on Wednesdays after chapel will hereafter be set aside for public occasions or special celebrations at Normal College.

This course was induced by the fact that celebrations like the Lincoln centennial, or addresses by invited guests, necessarily interfered with the programme of the day by taking up more time than the fifteen minutes allotted for chapel. Consequently, some courses would suffer. Yet the faculty felt that such occasions and addresses should not be dispensed with, and so, by setting aside a special hour, the difficulty was obviated.

Plans for the Wednesday hour are in the hands of a committee, and are not completed. Some mornings there will be lectures by men prominent in scholarship or public life. On other days there will be literary exercises appropriate to some anniversary of famous men or events. Some hours will be occupied with a lecture by a member of the faculty on some phase of his specialty. It is expected, also, that the alumnus will have a day during the year for a reunion and addresses. A few hours will be devoted to debates or rhetoricals by the students.

The first of these public assemblies will occur on Wednesday, September 29. Professor Dawson of the department of history, will then give a lecture appropriate to the Hudson-Fulton celebration. There will be special music at these assemblies, and alumnus or friends are invited to be present.

Now that the graduates of the Normal College are eligible to become high school teachers, one of the most popular courses in the college is that in high school methods. Some of the June graduates are now teaching in the high schools.

The 115th anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Schiller was celebrated at the Normal School to-day. The address was given by Prof. John F. Coar, professor of the Germanic language and literature, Adelphi College, on the life of Schiller and Schiller's "Die Teilung der Erde" was recited by Miss Elizabeth Breitenfeld and "Die Worte des Glaubens" by Miss Emma Rubensohn. The college body sang "An Die Freude."

Drawing Exhibit at Normal College.

An exhibit of the work in drawing of the high school classes of the Normal College High School will open on Tuesday, Nov. 9, and continue for the following two weeks. The work of each grade will be grouped together. Examples of free hand drawing, ink, pencil, crayon, charcoal drawings, mechanical drawing, and design will be exhibited. The college is located at Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street.

NORMAL COLLEGE. Dec. 16 -

Nearly 500 Enrolled in the Music Department.

The music department of Normal College has added one new member to the staff, and is offering a number of optional courses. The standard course given training in the science and theory of music, including a special study of practical acoustics. This is a two years' course, receiving three points a year.

A short course of applied harmony and elementary composition aiming to realize synthetically at the piano the theoretical work of the preceding course, is also elective. This is a two years' course, receiving two points a year. In counterpoint two courses are offered, elementary and advanced, which together make a two years' course, credited with two points yearly.

More popular than any other is a special three-hour course, for which three points are given. This consists of instruction in voice culture, opera, and theory. The voice culture classes are so small that the work may be individual. The vocal department is new, and is directed by Miss Eva Hawkes.

There is a regular course in music pedagogy, required of all seniors. Nearly 500 students have registered in the music department.

At the Wednesday public lecture hour, Mrs. Harry Arnold Day, '73, president of the Alumnae Association, gave an address on alumni work. In particular, she spoke of the activities of Alumnae Settlement House. She reported that during the past summer 1,156 women and children had received an outing varying from two weeks to a day, at the cost of $115. This low amount was due to the courtesy of railroad officers in granting reduced rates.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

List of the Wednesday Lecturers Announced.

Speakers for the lecture hour on Wednesdays, at Normal College, are announced as follows:

Professor Kieran, department of pedagogy, October 27; Professor Cone, English, November 3; Professor Coar, German, Adelphi, November 10; Professor Requa, mathematics, December 1; Professor Bargy, French, December 8, and Professor Burgess, natural science, December 15. Members of the faculty will speak on some recent phase of their specialty. The subject of Professor Coar of Adelphi College will be, "Schiller."

James J. Walsh, dean of the Fordham University Medical School, will speak at the invitation of the Barat Club at four o'clock, October 28, on "The Oldest Book in the World." The aim of the club is to study good government and social progress.

The alumnas will hold their annual fall reunion in the chapel on October 30 at two o'clock. There will be a lecture and a reception.
NORMAL COLLEGE.

Will Act in Normal College Case.

This afternoon a special meeting of the trustees of the Normal College will be held to protest against the threatened revocation of the approval of the course of the college by the state superintendent. The trustees have been informed that it is the intention of the state commissioner to revoke the former approval at the same time that he grants approval to the present course, provided that the present course be modified so as to be satisfactory to all interested. The state commissioner will see that the students who graduate in June are not discriminated against.

It is the intention of the trustees to protest against the revoking of the approval, and to take exception to Dr. Maxwell's letter to the state commissioner, which, it is alleged, led to the investigation.

Following the meeting of the trustees there will be a meeting of the Board of Education. It is expected that there will be plain talk regarding Dr. Maxwell's attitude toward the college, but it is hardly probable that any formal action will be taken relative thereto. The Board of Education will, it is understood, indorse the protest of the trustees of the Normal College relative to the course of study.

NORMAL GRADUATES' RANK

HIGH STAND ACCORDERED THEM
BY OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Dr. Hunter's Reply to Recent Criticisms—State Academic Examination Not Required by Revised Charter—Dr. Maxwell's Power of Exemption in City Examinations Extended to Class of 1902, but Not to 1903.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, president of the Normal College, has replied to the charges against the college, made before the Board of Education by Dr. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools.

"Dr. Maxwell," he said, "declares that the Normal College violated its agreement with the State Department of Education, he makes an erroneous statement. Our lack of good faith, according to him, lies in the fact that the pupils here are no longer required to pass a State academic examination. But in 1902 the inspector for the State superintendent informed Prof. Joseph A. Gillet, then acting president of the college during my temporary absence, that under the Revised Charter, passed about this time, the pupils of the Normal College need no longer take a State academic examination. The Revised Charter no longer requires this examination of our students, and Professor Gillet is willing to make his affidavit that the inspector so informed him.

"According to this Revised Charter, a city academic examination is substituted for the State academic examination, to be conducted by the city superintendent of schools instead of the State superintendent. The revised charter gives the city superintendent power to exempt from this examination either in whole or in part.

"This exemption, of course, does not relieve a student from taking the regular professional examination. All pupils must and do take this examination in order to get their licenses to teach.

NOW in 1902, when Superintendent Maxwell was given the option of holding or not holding a city academic examination, he exempted the pupils of the normal college from taking it. The graduating class in 1903 concluded, accordingly, that they would get the same treatment in 1903, as their sisters in 1902. Some of them, in consequence, though I advised them to prepare for such an examination and take it, took the matter in their own hands and refused. In all this the Normal College has kept absolutely its faith with the State superintendent.

AS TO STANDARD MAINTAINED.

"In regard to Dr. Maxwell's charges that we are not maintaining the standard of scholarship, I need only point to the manner in which our students have always passed the professional examinations for licenses by far the highest averages in the State. Take, for instance, the following figures, which I took originally from Dr. Maxwell's own report: In 1903, out of more than 1,000 graduates of training schools who took the professional examination, the first ten on the eligible list were from the Normal College. Of the first 20, 18 were from the Normal College; of the first 30, 24; of the first 40, 30; of the first 80, 60; and of the first 100, 76. These figures are taken from the official record. They prove most conclusively superior scholarship and excellent instruction.

"Moreover, passing this examination so highly is a better proof of scholarship than academic examination, for the first is the culmination of the whole course, whereas the second refers to subjects taken long previously and not held freshly in mind.

"We are also continually raising the standard of scholarship by lengthening the course. Originally three years, it has now been lengthened to seven.

"The charge that we take into the college girls who are too weak to pass examinations for training schools is also false. We admit here no one who has failed elsewhere. When strangers come, we demand a diploma of graduation from a good high school, or a certificate explaining that the applicant has not failed in the studies of the school from which she has come. We admit no failures. Indeed, since September, we have turned away between sixty and seventy applicants."
NEWS OF SCHOOLS

Normal College Trustees Protest Against Withdrawal of Approval of Courses.

Stern Attacks Dr. Maxwell

In His Reply the City Superintendent Explains His Attitude Toward the College.

REPORT OF BOARD MEETINGS

The detailed reports of the meetings of the board of trustees of the Normal College and of the Board of Education were published in The Home Edition of The Globe today.

By formal resolutions, adopted at its meeting yesterday, the board of trustees of the Normal College appealed to the state commissioner of education not to revoke the former approval of the courses of study at the college and expressed the willingness of the board to meet all reasonable requirements.

This action was taken because of information received by the trustees that it was the intention of the state commissioner to revoke the approval of the former course and at the same time to grant approval to the present course, provided it was modified to suit all interested.

At the same time he intended to make provision for the graduates of the former course who would leave the college this June.

After the call for the meeting had been read Chairman Man of the executive committee of the Normal College moved that the meeting be held in executive session. Mr. Stern objected, as the matter to be considered was of public interest and should be called for deliberate action.

The college was the only institution which afforded the children of the poor an opportunity to train as teachers in the city of New York.

If the approval were revoked, as indicated in the state commissioner's letter, the pupils in the college would cease to be eligible as teachers. No matter where the responsibility lay, whether upon the board of trustees or upon any official, the public was entitled to know who was to blame.

By a vote of 21 to 9 the executive session resolution was adopted. Resolutions were then presented by Commissioner Man and by Mr. Stern, requesting the state commissioner not to revoke or recall the former approval.

In opening the discussion Mr. Stern began by referring to Dr. Maxwell's argument that the resolutions were necessary because of the remarkable manner in which the proceedings had been undertaken. There were interested in the colleges, but the Normal College had neither the opportunity to train as teachers in the city of New York.

The city superintendent, Mr. Stern, at present in Milwaukee at the meeting of the department of superintendents of the National Educational Association, will not return until the end of the week.

Ever since he has been city superintendent Dr. Maxwell has felt that the Normal College was not training teachers as it should, and he has repeatedly sought to prevent graduates whom he believed unqualified from obtaining licenses. In his annual report in 1905 he severely criticised the college. In the latter part of 1905 the board of examiners, of which he is chairman, refused licenses to a number of graduates of the college who had not taken the academic examination for the elementary school license.

The special meeting was called for the purpose as a result of a conference of the members of the Board of Education held at the Downtown Club on Wednesday, and will probably be an executive session because the debate promises to be acrimonious one.

Prior to the meeting the commissioners will meet and take action as the trustees of the Normal College.

City Superintendent Maxwell is at present in Milwaukee at the meeting of the department of superintendents of the National Educational Association, and will not return until the end of the week.

At the meeting a letter was read from State Commissioner Draper stating that he had served notice on the Normal College to show cause why the approval of its courses by the state department should not be revoked. Commissioner Stern asked Dr. Maxwell whether he had sent any letters to the "state superintendent" which might have led to the revocation of the order.

Dr. Maxwell replied: "I have sent no communication to the state superintendent.

When the hearing was held it appeared that the order had been issued as a result of a letter from Dr. Maxwell to the "state commissioner"—there being no official now known as "state superintendent." Upon learning these facts, the commissioners were greatly incensed. Under the charter they are, by virtue of their offices, members of the board of trustees of the Normal College. They believed that Dr. Maxwell should have first filed a complaint with them. Some went even further, and at the conference on Wednesday took particular exception to Dr. Maxwell's statement that he had not written to the "state superintendent." It was stated, they said, that he knew what official was meant, and his denial had the effect of concealing the actual facts from those most vitally interested. Still others objected to Dr. Maxwell's continued antagonism to the college.

It has also been learned that Dr. Maxwell not only was responsible for the investigation by the State Department, but that he aided it—none of the state commissioners was formerly in the employ of those local schools having been in conference on the matter with a member of the local board of superintendents.

The majority of the members of the Board of Education believe that Dr. Maxwell was actuated by a desire to improve the local schools, and that he was not the attack on the Normal College would be a means to that end, even though, if successful, it would deprive the people of the Normal College of eligibility for licenses to teach in the local schools.

The minority claims that Dr. Maxwell hoped to destroy the college, making possible its organization as a training school and compelling the pupils either to attend the public training schools or else to go to Barnard or Teachers College. In particular support of their claim they point out Dr. Maxwell's close relations with President Butler of Columbia.

Dr. Maxwell's attitude towards the Normal College is the present instance is seen in the following excerpt from his protest to the board against allowing the decision of the lower court in the Price case to stand without appeal.

"What was my surprise to discover, quite accidentally, after the June examination of 1902, that the communication between the trustees of the Normal College and the State Department of Public Instruction, and in view of which the courses had been approved, had not been lured up to by the president and faculty of the institution, in other words, that students who had neither taken the state examinations, or having taken them had failed to pass them, had been graduated from the teachers' courses and bad been licensed as teachers.

"Seeing that students were being graduated from the Normal College without passing the test in scholarship prescribed by the state superintendent, and that the Normal College was being used to grant young women who were weak in scholarship to enter the training schools, I conceived it to be my duty to make a protest as far as my power went, the standards set by the Board of Education.

"The educational policy requires that the Board of Education sustain the standards of 'scholarship' and 'professional training' set by the Board of Education."
Dr. Hunter thinks that the training of pupils came—belonged to the higher education of girls in different quarters and among different people, chiefly against the newly rich. He adds that at the time the college was founded there were only a few girls who had received the "higher education," and he quotes a popular idea of the time in saying: "A woman must be capable of understanding the higher mathematics and a woman who has studied Latin is a blue stocking." 

Dr. Hunter strongly approves of the free education of girls in all classes. He makes the following statement: "It has been argued that the students enter the college solely for the purpose of obtaining higher education and who never intend to teach should make way for the second class, who need the benefits of the institution for the purpose of making a living. This is a great mistake, because the Normal College is a public school, supported by public money, and every man, wealthy or poor, high or low, is entitled to share the daughters of the college, provided she conforms to the prescribed conditions. While the main purpose of the institution is to educate and train teachers for the public schools, it is wise and expedient to admit students who do not intend to teach; because, as a rule, they come from refined homes in which good manners have been inculcated, and thus unaccomplished pupils are instructed by the supposed "institutions" of the country. A teacher who has mastered the principles of the first class, and as there are

Dr. Hunter thinks that the training department is the finest public school in the country, applying to it the term "model." He states, however, that it has the worst buildings with regard to light, size, ventilation, and equipment of any of the New York public schools. Miss Parface, the principal of the training department, he says, has made the school what it is.

Dr. Hunter is a firm believer in the benefits to be derived from calisthenics. "Physical culture," he says, "is in every advantageous than mental." He institutes the practice at Normal College of devoting ten minutes every morning to these exercises. He even tried, for one year, having the girls do breathing exercises during the five minutes intervals between recitations. He believes that this custom is beneficial not only to the exercisers but also to the pupils who are compelled to sustain them, giving them good practice in the art of giving calisthenics.

He says that the attendance at the Normal College has increased steadily from the founding of the college up to the present time. In 1850 there were 854 students in the college; and of these sixty-six were graduated. In 1894, the average attendance was 2,000, and the number of graduates 85. He refers again to the "best and most exalted" work of the United States courts and the "true" examinations. He says: "The best and most exalted work of the United States courts is the "true" examination, and this is especially true when the examination is conducted by an outside body.

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Mania for Examinations.

"There has been of late a mania for examinations all over the country. Sometimes these have been conducted from home and sometimes from a distance, and the student's work has been examined and rated by persons ignorant as to what books were used and as to the amount of work accomplished. Take, for example, such subjects as physical geography, which cover a large territory. To meet an examination in either conducted by an outside body the students are compelled to know all (when not already impossible) or to run the risk of failure.

"Hence, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, they will "earn" and "teach" themselves. It seems that nothing short of legislative enactment will put an end to examinations which retard true progress in education by tending to stultify the human mind. The only examinations which should be permitted are such that test the knowledge of the student, and they should be conducted by an outside body who has instructed him solely for the purpose of the examination.
NORMAL COLLEGE.

Changes in Teaching Staff Made by
Executive Board.

At a recent meeting, the executive board of Normal College made several changes in the staff. Charles T. Kirk, formerly instructor, was promoted to be assistant professor of geology, and Miss Emily O. Long, formerly instructor in the natural science department, was promoted to be assistant professor of botany. In the French department, Henri Vigler, Jean Martin Reyer, Miss Marie Louise Fontaine were appointed instructors, and Miss Agnes Vincent a tutor. Miss Julia R. S. Chelborg was promoted to be assistant professor of mathematics, and Miss Louise Haessler, of German. Miss Marie N. Partridge was appointed assistant tutor in physical training, and George S. Hilliker laboratory assistant in physics.

The students, at recent elections, sent the following names to the Student Council: For president, Miss Joanna De Wolff; vice-president, Miss Helene Esberg; secretary, Miss Viola Foster; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Benix.

The Deutscher Verein will play "Der Dritte," "Der Neue Hausart," and "Die Heinzelmännchen" on April 21. On April 11, Prof. Daniel Knowlton of Barringer High School, Newark, will lecture on "The Moral Responsibility of the History Teacher."

On February 12, E. Barg, professor of Romance languages at the Normal College, New York, will lecture here on "Romanticism in the Victor Hugo Museum." On

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Title of Woman Superintendent Changed to That of Dean.

At the last meeting of the Normal College executive board, a by-law was passed changing the title of "woman superintendent" to that of dean. The dean will have charge of the moral and physical welfare of the students, under the direction of the president. Miss Annie E. Hickinbottom, superintendent of women for the past five years, is dean.

The New York Conference of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland will be held at the college on May 19, at four o'clock. The opening address will be given by Dr. Daniel C. Knowlton of the Barringer High School, Newark. The principal address will be delivered by Prof. J. T. Shotwell of Columbia, on "The Social Point of View in the Study and Teaching of History." This will be followed by a report of the meeting at Indianapolis of the American Historical Association, by Prof. Edgar Dawson of Normal College, and a report on the meeting of the History Teachers' Association by James Sullivan, principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn.

Baron d'Estourelles de Constant, member of the French Senate, will lecture on "Arbitration" on May 17.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Intensive Horticultural Work Started
—Meeting of Associate Alumnae.

Work in intensive gardening was started recently under the supervision of Dr. Wilson of the department of hygiene and sanitation of Normal College. The particular problem on hand is a decorative scheme for the further beautifying of the campus.

In the past, the outer hedge, grass plots, trees, and shrubbery within, and the wis­
taria, the college flower, on the walls, have been the chief features of decoration. The present plan calls for flowers for spring, summer, and fall, the scheme to be prepared by an expert, and the preparation of the soil and care of the flowers to devolve upon the students. Lectures on gardening, excursions to well-known gardens around the city, and a library collection on the subject, have been started. Although this work is not counted toward a degree, no less than sixty students are enrolled.

At the reception to be given by officers of the Associate Alumnae on Friday, January 29, in the music room, Mrs. Bamberger, Miss Draper, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Post, and Miss Leventritt, the women members of the Board of Education, will be the chief guests. A breakfast will be given by the Associate Alumnae in the latter part of February.

Prof. G. M. Whitcher of the Latin depart­
ment of Normal College has been elected a member of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

At the installation of the chancellor of New York University, President Davis of Normal College was one of three speakers to take part in the convocation following, his subject being, "How may the admission requirements to the several schools of a large urban university be most advantageously unified and administered?"

Prof. Edgar Dawson of Normal College has been appointed a member of the committee on the study of the preparation and certification of high school teachers, recently formed by the American History As­

Prof. Dawson is now de­

delivering a course of six lectures at the De Kalb Avenue School, Brooklyn, on "The Rise of American Political Parties." Miss Marjorie Burr, associate professor of Eng­

lish, will read a paper on "The Place of Dramatics in College and Its Relation to the English Department" at a convention of the New York State Education Society, to be held at Rochester on April 21 and 22.

Prof. George M. Whitcher will read a paper at the Princeton meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Profes­

sor Whitcher will also deliver the Phi Beta Kappa address at the Iowa College in June.
Mathematics Club Meets.

At a recent meeting of the Mathematics Club of the Normal College Miss Latham of the staff gave an account of the devices used by surveyors before the invention of the transit, showing how sixteenth century surveyors measured heights of trees and buildings, distances between inaccessible points, widths of streams, etc., by means of shadows and mirrors, the ordinary carpenter's square, and instruments such as the "baculus geobiici," the "quadranus geometricus," the Italian "drum," the astrolabe, etc.

She suggested that high school students in geometry make and use these instruments, paying special attention to the geometrical principles involved.

Miss Amy Hines also showed how such crude approximations have been superseded in surveying since the invention of the surveyor's transit, and made suggestions as to its use by college students in trigonometry.

President George Samler Davis, Prof. Edward Burgess, and Prof. Helen Gray Cone represented Normal College at the installation of Chancellor Brown.

Prof. G. M. Whicher of Normal College has been elected a member of the advisory council of the Simplified Spelling Board.

Changes at Normal College.

Additions were made yesterday afternoon to the Normal College faculty when the executive committee of that institution met at the Board of Education. The following new members were appointed to the teaching staff:

Instructors—Adeline G. Wykes, drawing, and Eva Hawkes, music.

Assistant Instructors—Evangeline A. Moon, natural sciences; Mrs. Etta B. Nobes, music, and Katherine B. Mattison.

Library Assistant—Leah Mutter.

Clerical Assistants—Margaret C. Cummings and Julia A. Layster.

Prof. Helen Grey Cone of Normal College has just published a new collection of poems entitled, "Soldiers of the Light."

Prof. Edgar Dawson of the Normal College will read a paper on "The Training State and Local Authorities Require of High School Teachers of History" at the Conference of History Teachers, to be held at Indianapolis on December 29. Prof. George M. Whicher will read a paper on "Adulat. Clerio, T. D., II. 24," at the meeting of the Philological Association to be held at Providence, December 27-29. Two members of the arts department staff are exhibitors at the National Society of Craftsmen. Miss M. A. Sheldon has several pieces in hammered metal, and Miss A. G. Wykes contributes a guest book. Miss Florence M. Smith will represent the college at the meeting of the State High School Teachers' Association to be held at Rochester, on December 27 and 28.

Acting Normal College Head Dead.

Prof. Joseph A. Gillet, for forty years a member of the faculty of the New York City Normal College and for nearly two years acting president of that institution, died yesterday following an operation for appendicitis which was performed last Saturday. The death of Acting President Gillet will not hasten the election of a president. Until the place is filled Prof. Burgess of the college will be acting president.

Prof. Gillet was born in Lebanon, N. Y., in 1838, and was graduated from Harvard University early in the sixties, and immediately took a position in the faculty of Normal College, where he remained for many years as professor of mathematics and physical science.

When the presidency of the college was vacated by the retirement of Thomas Hunter, in May, 1906, Prof. Gillet was called upon as senior professor to take the position of acting president. He leaves a widow and two children, Louis Bliss Gillet and Mrs. James G. MacLean. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Miss Mary A. Sheldon, instructor in art at the Normal College, has two pictures at the exhibition of the New York Water Color Club, in the Fine Arts Building. At a recent conference of the New England History Association, Prof. Edgar Dawson spoke on "Some Standards Now Maintained in the Certification of High School Teachers in History."

President Davis will represent the Normal College at a meeting of the Association of the Colleges of New York, called by Dr. Rush Rees, to be held at Albany, February 2 and 3. The subject will be the closer relation between the colleges and the State.

Prof. Christine Reid of Normal College is represented at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts at Philadelphia by an oil painting from still life. Prof. George M. Whicher was recently elected secretary of the New York Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

At the forty-seventh university convocation of the State of New York, to be held at Albany the last week of October, Prof. George M. Whicher of Normal College, will speak on "Improved Standards in Teaching Latin." Prof. Lewis D. Hill will also represent the college at the convocation.
A LARGE CLASS RECEIVES DIPLOMAS.

INTERESTING COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—

THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

General Sherman was the central figure on the platform of the Normal College chapel at the commencement exercises a year ago. He was not then yesterday to grace the corresponding anniversary of 1891, but the patriotic spirit which the presence of the noted soldier of old instilled into his audience through an old-chef declamation with which he was identified was not lacking. In the rear of the stage, with a pair of American flag as a background, rose the bronze statue of Washington voted to the college at the teachers' bazaar last winter. At different points along the gallery front depended the flags of those countries represented by a student of the class. Engravings of Washington Lincoln, and other national celebrities, representing the country's history and literature, occupied places of the wall, and were appropriately wreathed in flowers or green boughs. On the stage there were plants and flowers. Palm trees stood in the windows, that branches waving and rustling in the strong western breeze which contributed so much to the comfort of the people massed on the floor and in the gallery of the hall.

On the stage sat Dr. Thomas Hunter, president of the college, and members of the faculty. John N. Hunt, chairman of the Board of Trustees and president of the Board of Education; Arthur McMullin, William H. Gray, Sarah H. Powell, and Charles Lucketty Hubbell, of the committee. Mayor Grant and City Chamberlain Crane, were also there and both listened attentively. President Hunter delivered the address. Dr. Hubbell awarded the licenses. President Hunter disbursed the diplomas, and Commissioner Hubbell the medals and prizes, with the exception of the W. E. D. Stokes prize of $100 to the valedictorian, which was awarded by the giver who accompanied it with an address.

Commissioner Hubbell, introducing Mr. Stokes, said of me now to introduce to you a friends of this last, and a friend of mine, Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, who present this prize to the valedictorian. Mr. Stokes to me: "Commissioner, what a splendid building in have. Why. I used to think it was a convent or a hospital!" Mr. Stokes replies: "Well, Mr. Commissioner, if I mistook this beautiful building for a convent, I am now converted, and if I imagined it a hospital, I will now certify that the patients have all recovered and are ready to graduate." Then addressing the valedictorian, Miss Black, he continued:

To you belongs the honor of this day, your position as the head of your class has been won by hard and patient work, and your companions now applaud your excellence. On their behalf I now congratulate you. The rivalry from which you emerge is a generous and honorable one. It is such institutions as this scattered through the length and breadth of our continent that make this glorious land of freedom what it is. You and your classmates represent a powerful social force, for the longer you live and the more you study the more you will see that the character of its young women is the test of the advancement of a people. Nowhere is this more true than in this republic, made up of all nationalities, and based on our public school system.

The highest aim of an American is to do something for his country. From this ambition you are not detached. We are not yet democratic enough to elect a woman for President, still your influence and power for good are the less. I am convinced that the turning point in the social economy has been at the head of our National Treasury for the last year or two, we would now have a large surplus instead of a deficit. I trust that the Secretary of the Treasury in the next Administration will have the best of the counsel of women.

Consider the position for half a century of the Queen on the throne of Great Britain, and contrast the history of the world with what it might have been had the Prince next in succession, a woman, occupied it. The position of woman will endure, but the days of royalty and primogeniture are numbered.

Miss Black, what you have earned by your diligence, it gives me no pleasure now to hand to you, with the wish that you may always have plenty of it.

Young ladies, your commencement day reminds me of my graduation as an Old Yale. If I have a regret, it is that I did not have the opportunity to be graduated at the New-York Normal College.

The graduating class to the number of 273, all dressed in white and many with flowers, formed a semi-circular group in the center of the hall directly in front of the platform, presenting a pretty and animated picture.

The programme opened with an organ solo by Louise Thayer, after which the college chanted the Old-Faith. Then the Rev. Dr. Abbeit E. Kittredge read messages from the Scriptures. After singing "God Is My Strong Salvation" by the college the salutatory was read by Lily Margaret Schott. The third honorary essay was by Mary C. Low, the fourth by Gertrude Harrington, and a prize essay on "George Eliot's Influence," composed by Katharine Cotter, was read by Maude Young. There were declamations by some of the graduates, the programme being interspersed with singing by the college and the glee club.

These were the honor students, with their class standing:

Valedictorian, Rosa Black, 90-7-16; salutatorian, Lily Margaret Schott, 90-3-16; Mary C. Low, 90-1-16; Gertrude Harrington, 90-5-16; Jennie E. Beattie, 91-1-16; Anna E. Steiger, 91-1-16.

The following won the class honors: Ottendorfer gold medal, for proficiency in German, Gertrude Harrington; honorable mention, Josephine Woodrich and Frieda J. Jasinski; Ottendorfer silver medal, for the greatest progress in German, Rosa Black; honorable mention, Theresa Joseph and Laura Brookman; Kelly silver medal, for methods of teaching, Isobel M. Bole; honorable mention, Mary C. Low and Gertrude Harrington; Kelly bronze medal, for methods of teaching, Lily Margaret Schott; honorable mention, Rosa Black and Bella Cohn; Kane gold medal, for physiology, Bella Cohn; honorable mention, Gertrude Harrington and Lily Margaret Schott; Hunt gold medal, for Latin, Rosa Black; honorable mention, Mary C. Low and Bella Cohn; first prize for French, a gold watch, Lily Margaret Schott; honorable mention, Anna E. Steiger and Bella Cohn; second prize for French, $40, given by the Hon. William Wood. Gertrude Silverberg; honorable mention, Amelia Weinhardt and Elise W. Korman; Randolph Gussenheimer prize, for English literature, gold watch, Minnie Lomas Wittowski; honorable mention, Jennie E. Beattie and Rosa Black; Commissioner Clara M. Williams' prize, $50, for literature, Jennie E. Beattie; W. E. D. Stokes' prize, $100, to the valedictorian, Rosa Black; prize for English composition, $20, Katharine Colter; Commissioner Charles Bulkeley Hubbard prize, for greatest progress during the last term. books, Ella Kean.

Prizes of books were awarded by the Board of Trustees for scholarship in the different classes. These were the winners:


Introduction—Edna Tillman, Elizabeth Carrington, Jessic Conovercit, Helen A. Titus, Helen L.
PRESIDENT HUNTER AND THE ACADEMIC CLASS OF NORMAL COLLEGE WHICH WAS GRADUATED LAST NIGHT.
Kinder garden Room Transformed for the Frolic, at Which Novel Dances, American Food and Genuine Hospitality are Enjoyed—One Hundred Man Attend.

By a Hunter College Girl.

The kindergarten room at Hunter College for the last few weeks has been the scene of many delightful frolics. The alumnae of the college have been holding dances in the college proper, not at all dignified by the title of annual events, in the old girls' club rooms. What is so different from the usual junior college frolics, is the air of profound seriousness, the air of profound seriousness, the air of profound seriousness, the air of profound seriousness, the air of profound seriousness, the air of profound seriousness, the air of profund—

Scene at the dance of Saturday night. Upstairs at one of the houses attended by the weekly part, there was a fourth of July dinner and Mr. Strauss, the director, had to use the room. The group of college girls that was there, was the result of elaborate planning, and included many of the alumni and other very exclusive girls. The room was filled with lovely fruit, and the decorations were lavishly done. The dance itself was a great success, and all in all, it was a delightful evening.

In the day time the baby sitters have to be perfect acrobats. The kindergarten was gay with French dancing, and the children thoroughly enjoyed it. The girls need to resort to gymnastics to keep up with the French method of doing the famous hornpipe. Before leaving they would have envied the French dancing some excitement, and with a dexterity the leaders of a flag rush would have caused the skilled partners provided themselves with partners. All kinds of dancing was in evidence. Most of our boys seem to be experts, and the college orchestra made the music.

It was everybody's party, however, and though the booties provide the "guts," and the college orchestra made the music, the boys themselves furnished the large part of the entertainment. It is surprising how much one seems to forget and how much one really remembers. One cannot tell from one's partner what the marks of ambitious young artists whose forte is seen to be everything that is patriotic. In the day time the baby sitters and the brothers of the college girls room and make merry in the big kindergarten, but on Saturday nights it is the same. One wonders, however, at the number of blue stockings, that has lots of fun. The dancing is a marvellous business, and makes one feel that he is taught the young men in the college, little freshmans, khaki-clad Westerners and the girls who speak only American, that is, to leave the train until they arrived at the destination. It would be very dangerous, he assured one of the girls. "Brooklyn, you know, it is filled with boches. The uniforms—"

Our dance was no different, and from the main part, so unintelligible, there is no French, and the party was one of the college girls. The combined attack of the allies made short work of the stock of refreshments, and reinforcements were constantly being renewed.

The kindergarten room was just the place for such a frolic. It was decorated with pictures of other boys and girls, somewhat younger. It is true, but not a bit more merry, and its blackboards bear the marks of ambitious young artists whose forte is seen to be everything that is patriotic. In the day time the girls, and the college orchestra made the music.

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NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS REPRESENTING DIFFERENT NATIONS.
They Disapprove of Change in Name of Their School.

That the young women students of the New York Normal College do not like the idea of changing the name of the institution to the "New York City College for Women" was evident to-day at the exercises in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the college.

When President George S. Davis mentioned the fact that Senator Agnew had told him that the bill authorizing the change would be ready for the mayor's signature within two weeks, there was a murmur of disapproval from the student body. The only applause came from members of the faculty, several professors clapping their hands.

There were about 800 young women students in the chapel, and such exclamations as "Oh, no. Oh, dear, no," were heard from all sides.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The bill to change the time-honored name of the Normal College has been recommitted to the Cities Committee of the State Senate, which had favorably reported it, on the motion of Senator STILLWELL, who declared that the students and alumnae of the institution objected to the proposed new name. It is gratifying to know that the measure is not to be rushed through the Legislature without careful consideration. "College of the City of New York for Women" seems a cumbersome name, and is certainly no more suitable than Normal College. To adopt the other alternative and call it Hunter or Hunter's College, in honor of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, who so long served as its President, would not be appropriate for a public institution of its character, either.

Of course, there is no objection to a change of name if the new name chosen is as appropriate and euphonious as the present name, and a change is desirable for any good reason. The present College of the City of New York is called popularly the City College. The public voice abbreviates long names. What would the longer name proposed for the Normal College be abbreviated to? Normal College is a good and significant name. Its prime object was to educate young women to serve as teachers in the public schools. It may have, somewhat, outgrown that object, but teachers are still recruited from its graduates. The name sounds and looks well.
“Give us the children of the foreground for six or seven weeks in the public schools, and we'll turn them into good Americans, no matter if their fathers be anarchists, or socialists, or what,” said Patrick F. McGowan in his talk to the graduating class of Normal College, at the forty-first annual commencement yesterday.

Mr. McGowan made his remarks short, remembering, he said, the criticism of the wagon maker on his lawyer son’s speech, “The longer the spoke the greater the tire.” But in the little he said, the eagle screeched good and plenty. He told the pupils to instil in their pupils, when they became teachers, the “sort of civic pride which believes that New York is better than any city in the world, and steadily growing men, and each girl wore a daisy.”

“You have a difficult task before you,” he said. “Here in New York are foreigners from every clime, and you who teach their children must remove with as little friction as possible the prejudices inhering in America. You must impart more than book learning—you must teach honor and honesty, virtue, charity and civic pride; and though secularism is not permitted in our public schools, the teachers must teach what is true religion. In your hands the future of New York rests, and you are going to make it a great future.”

Mr. McGowan faulted the educational system in New York for imperfect articulation. “The pupil ought to pass directly from the kindergarten to the primary, from that to the grammar grades, from the grammar to the high school and from that to the college, and the students will be injustice to the taxpayers, who are very generous.”

The commencement showed the need of new buildings for Normal College. There were almost two hundred graduates, against seventy-seven last year. President Davis said that in the last twelve months the student body had grown from five hundred and fifty to eight hundred. “Next year,” he said, “there will be about a thousand, and beyond that we cannot grow until we have the new buildings. I give these numbers to show the growing demand on the part of the young women of New York for the higher education, a demand which surely justifies the expenditure of the $59,000 which the Legislature has voted to place at our disposal, and with which the first section of the new buildings will be begun next year.

“This college is better adapted to modern conditions than many a college or pure culture. At present the great demand in the educational world is for vocational training. “Education solely for information and culture has been adjudged a relic of medievalism. Critics of the academic training ask, what can the graduates of such colleges do in a practical way that can’t be done as well or better by those who don’t go through such training? That is an unfair question, for it excludes such answers as they can live more intelligent and satisfying lives.”

“However, this college can say truly that it prepares its pupils for a definite work in life.”

If the Association of Alumni and President Davis have their way, it will be in the future not the “Normal College,” but “Hunter College.” “This change of name,” said Mr. Davis, “would perpetuate the memory of the man whose minds conceived the plan of education and who carried it through years of usefulness and success.”

Dr. Hunter’s absence was the one cloud on the commencement. He was kept away by illness, and Robert L. Winthrop, of the executive committee, took his place in reading the Scriptures. Egerton L. Winthrop, jr. presented the scholarships medals and prizes. Miss Rose Pollack was the valedictorian.

All the graduates, the teachers and the faculty were in cap and gown, in honor of Mr. McGowan (govan” being Scotch for “daisy”).

The proposition to change the name of the Normal College in this city to Hunter College, in honor of the founder, is gaining headway. President Davis believes the present name confusion and in two years the college, degree is now recognized by the regents, and graduates will be exempt from the academic or medical examinations. The college opened yesterday with the largest entering class in his history—227. It is planned to establish a new class of physiology and hygiene.
NEW NAME FOR NORMAL COLLEGE

Proposition to Call It Hunter College, in Honor of Its Founder, Gains Headway.

REGENTS RECOGNIZE DEGREE

Graduates Won't Have to Take Maxwell's Tests Now—New Class Numbers 227

Normal College opened a new and what promises to be a most successful year yesterday with the largest, entering class in its history, numbering 227 young ladies, residents of Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens, as well as of Manhattan. This heavy registration makes a total enrolment of over 600 in the college. At the chapel exercises President Davis announced that considerable headway was being made in the movement to change the name of Hunter College when the degree was now recognized by the regents, and graduates would not have to take the academic (or Maxwell) examinations, and a new chair of physiology and hygiene is to be created.

In his opening address President Davis reviewed the past year's record of achievements and outlined some developments planned for the future. Of the most gratifying accomplishments, he said, was the closer relations now established between Normal College and the other colleges of the state. This was brought about in part by the registration of the degree of the college with the board of regents at Albany. At the meeting Normal College was aligned with other colleges and universities of the state that its graduates are now admitted on a par with graduates of other colleges to post-graduate courses elsewhere.

Another measure of importance to all is the exemption of the graduates of the college who intend to teach in the public schools or high schools from the academic examination of the city superintendent. This is in accord with the privileges granted to the graduates of other colleges of the state.

In the college body itself there was manifest a spirit of enthusiasm over the prospect of the new buildings, plans for the first of which are almost completed. But still more gratifying was the announcement that President Davis was the growth of a scholarship, as evidenced during the past year in the work of the students, in the expansion of the curriculum and in the establishment of a chair in history, to be filled by Prof. Dawson; formerly of Princeton.

Among the changes soon to come, the foremost in the minds of all is the change of name. Honorable as the name has been and will be, it has been ambiguous, since there are now about forty other institutions with the same name. The proposition to change in honor of its founder, Dr. Hunter, is justly gaining much headway. Another departure planned in the college is the establishment of a chair of physiology and Hygiene. This view step will insure greater scope to an already existing department which would be given greater prominence in view of present day demands for more accurate and widespread knowledge of hygiene and preventive science, as a requisite for good citizenship.

President Withrop of the board of trustees was also present, and in a short speech assured the college body of support of the trustees in all the future.

NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS ANGRY

Do Not Like Change in Title of City Institution.

A dull murmur came from the 680 spot students of the New York Normal College at the fortieth anniversary exercises of the institution yesterday, when President George S. Davis announced its name would be changed to "The New York City College for Women." Exclamations such as "Oh, dear!" "That isn't a bit nice!" and "I had thought of a much prettier title!" were heard in various parts of the college chapel, and only a few members of the faculty applauded the announcement. President Davis explained the change was due to the misleading quality of the word "Normal" in the old name, and said Senator Agnew had informed him the bill authorizing the transformation would be ready for the Mayor's signature in two weeks.

The "birthday" ceremonies commemorative of the founding of the college in 1859 included the reading of two original poems in the senior class prize competition, one of which, as if in rebuke to the new name, was called "The Unchanged Alma Mater." Various gifts were acknowledged. The president's address mentioned the fact the new college building, to be built on the site of the present one, at Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street, will be ready for the current year, and dwelt upon the increase of the student body in three years from 550 to almost 1,900.

As the bell tolled President Davis explained the students objected, not to the changing of the name, but to the phrasing of the one substituted. Many of them, he remarked, had set their hearts on certain names, and the new one was appointed when their selections were not favored.

DON'T LIKE NEW NAME

Normal College Girls Show Disapproval of Change.

The students of the New York Normal College do not seem to like the idea of changing its name to the New York College for Women. The girls made that quite clear at yesterday's celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the institution.

When President Davis, in his address in the chapel on the second floor of the big building, at Park avenue and 68th street, said that Senator Agnew had told him that the bill authorizing the change would be ready for the Mayor's signature in two weeks, the students didn't Like it, but murmurs of "Oh, my no!" and "Oh, dear no!" schooled all over the hall. President Davis said afterward that the young women wanted to change the name, but didn't like the one that had been chosen.

"Most of them have set their hearts on some name or other," he said. "Some wanted it to be called Hunter College, after Dr. Witshop."

The real anniversary was last Saturday, but the exercises were postponed until yesterday. There was a long program, which included the reading of two original prize poems, one by Miss Ruth Storm and one by Miss Helene Eseberg. President Davis announced that the new college building would be begun next spring. During the exercises the board had been connected with the college, he said, the student body had grown from 550 to 1,000.
be much better for them to seek other employment.

If tact be almost wanting, can it be improved? Can it be imparted like knowledge, or developed and cultivated like reason? In all probability it can not. There is so little to build upon. The person deficient in tact may become learned and even able in certain vocations; but in his dealings with human beings he will constantly blunder. The scholarly man who, for lack of tact, makes sad mistakes in the common affairs of life, is met in every town and village throughout the land. He may be a fluent speaker, but he offends his audience; he may be a good imparter of knowledge, but he irritates his pupils. Can tact be improved? Certainly, provided always there is enough of it to make a solid foundation; and in order to improve it, there must be the most careful normal training; the constant cultivation of the "sixth sense," the "nice perception," as Webster pithily calls it, which enables a person to observe the true relation of things.

The seeing eye always accompanies tact. Hence the thorough training of the knowledge-giving sense of sight is of great importance. The young teacher must learn to see in a single glance every member of a large class, and to observe without effort the slightest movement which might lead to disorder. This is the physical side of perception; and practice will greatly strengthen it. But there is also a mental side. The inexperienced teacher must be able to discern nicely the intellectual and moral characteristics of her pupils; she must acquire by close observation a knowledge of human nature—of human emotion which is the spring of human action. But while seeing all, she should be occasionally very blind; for she must not permit her pupils to think her a spy. Here is where tact enters as a most important factor in government. To quote the good Sir Walter—

"His was the spying eye Which spying all seemed not to spy."

Care, however, must be taken to prevent such an over exercise of tact as may tend to lower the moral character. There must be neither pretense nor hypocrisy. Truth, not only spoken truth, but acted truth, must be the corner-stone, of all good instruction.

The next necessary qualification for the young teacher is a clear, sympathetic voice. If, in addition, it be sweet and musical, so much the better. How much of Gladstone's success as a great party leader is owing to his magnificent voice, whose tones have been compared to those of an organ! The great preacher's voice has often done more to make his reputation than the matter of his sermons. How many a fine-speech is ruined by a nasal twang! How many a beautiful sermon is injured by a bad delivery! How many a good teacher destroys her influence by a cold, hard, sharp, "snappy" voice! Whoever intends to become a teacher should begin at an early age to learn to speak; because the tongue is the working tool of the teacher. The selected reading lessons of the school are not enough. She must read aloud and even declaim at her home. She must acquire the tones that convey emotion, particularly affection and pity. She must learn to speak so distinctly that her low, firm, sympathetic voice will penetrate every part of the recitation room; and yet, if occasion call for it, she should be able to express righteous wrath in tones that the children will never forget. She should also remember that if thunder storms came every day we would soon cease to regard them. A teacher with a coarse or vulgar voice is sadly handicapped in the work of instruction, no matter what may be her other qualifications. The children resent it, and often rebel against it. A voice of this kind creates more disorder perhaps than any other defect. The young teacher should remember that a coarse or vulgar voice is easily cured. She can listen attentively to some friend who possesses a low, sweet voice, and go straightway and imitate her. She can pick out some simple, pathetic paragraphs from some good author, such as the death of little Paul Domboy or of Little Nell, from Dickens, and read them aloud again and again, until the tone of the voice becomes surcharged with feeling. There must always be a soul in the tone. Practice, constant practice, particularly if the learner be young, will soon enable her to acquire control of her voice. She should learn to speak from the chest and not from the throat, if not for the children's sake, at least for her own.

The young teacher should possess a dignified carriage before her class. There should be no outward evidence of physical weakness. If she be tall and good looking, so much the better. But as a fine presence is not given to every daughter of Eve, dignity of bearing can be readily acquired, even by those who may happen to be insignificant in appearance. The young teacher should learn to walk! That is to say, she should learn to walk with a firm, free, easy, uniform step, as though she had full command of every muscle of her body. She should carry her head erect, her shoulders thrown back, and her chest expanded; but not too much so, for fear of going to the other extreme, and making herself ridiculous. A shambling gait is often the first indication of mental imbecility. The simplest way to acquire a fine carriage is to march to music, to take abundance of exercise in the open air, to eat nourishing food at regular intervals, and to take daily at least eight hours sleep. Perfect health will give perfect muscles, and perfect muscles will produce the very poetry of motion, and as a matter of course a dignity of bearing which will command the respect of the pupils.

The necessary qualifications, then, for a successful teacher are, on the intellectual side, a good education, a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching, and tact, which is to the instructor what genius is to the poet; and on the physical side a "seeing eye," a clear, sweet, sympathetic voice with a soul behind it, and a dignity of manner which establishes order without effort. But let it not be forgotten that tact is the main qualification, and the most uncommon. A teacher without it is as wretched as the soldier without courage.
Kindergarten teachers in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond gathered last week at the Normal College to hear the report of the committee on story telling. Miss Claxton, the president, urged the members to persuade newly appointed kindergartners to join the association, which will hold its spring meeting at Normal College on May 12, at 4 p.m. Kindergartners were urged to invite the mothers of their district to attend. Miss Coles will speak on "Knowing the Child" and the kindergartners' training class will sing. Circulars will be issued giving a more detailed account and programme.
The Beloved Dr. Hunter

His Views on the Woman Question Plainly Defined.

DAILY PROGRESS HIS HOBBY

"I Favor Everything That Makes a Woman Independent, for She Need Not Be Mannish Nor Obstrusive."

HE Alpha Beta Society of the Normal College was holding its annual reunion, which caused the peals of merry laughter and music of girlish voices to mingle with the clink of crockery, as the reporter ascended the stairs to seek an interview with President Hunter. The Alpha Betas had celebrated with a burlesque on Tennyson's "Princess," in which the faculty, from Dr. Hunter down, had been badly "guessed" in a bright and humorous way, with all the college slang interpolated. Pretty girls in bits of stage finery, with tinsel and gilt mortar boards, jostled with girls in bloomers while serving out cakes and ice cream to every one in sight.

"Will you take this in to Mr. Hunter?" said a rosy maiden to a colleague, as she offered a generous plate of Neapolitan. "Oh, I served him long ago," was the reply.

"Well, don't you suppose he would take another if you asked him?"

The answer was lost as the upper step was reached, and at once the writer was ushered into the cozy den of the president, who will always talk enthusiastically of the college, one of our most noble institutions, and mainly the creation of his personal thought and effort.

"Yes," said the doctor, thoughtfully, "the college is not large enough. We have 2,000 pupils and 1,000 in training, and I strongly advocate a high school which shall bridge over the interval between the grammar school and the college."

"All of the graduates cannot become teachers; do many of them marry?"

"Well, 80 per cent. of them teach after graduation, and 5 per cent. of them marry. We have now 3,000 teachers in our public schools who have gone from the college, fifteen principals and a large number of assistants. There is a great demand for our kindergartners, and the Commissioners have already sent for five to each of the public schools."

"Many of our graduates are daughters of millionaires, and there are others whose parents are forced to practice the utmost self-denial to allow them to finish the course, and, again, the associated alumni have given frequent assistance to the poorer girls to enable them to get through."

"But, Doctor, you consider your graduates well equipped to make good wives?"

"Most certainly I do," he responded warmly. "The benefits of their education and culture are far-reaching, and many homes have been refined and elevated by the daughter's college course; and if they marry they naturally select men of refinement and culture."

"I do not believe in gorging the pupil with studies, for many who possess great knowledge are useless in the affairs of life. I believe in advancement by easy stages; there is no growth forced by tugging at the roots of a tree or a flower."

"Of course, I'm always glad when our graduates follow the noble profession of teaching, but no girl can become a true and perfect teacher unless she is a noble woman—such a one as described by Wordsworth. The great law of teaching is as simple as the Ten Commandments."

"To become a perfect teacher a girl must cultivate, first, the physical; second, the moral; third, the intellectual. I have in teaching a child anything he can discover for himself, nor tell him anything he can learn for himself. To learn correct reading is to read the chapter, close the book and tell all the story. The kindergarten methods, you know, can be carried up to the highest class of the university."

"Again, to quote Wordsworth:

Minds that have nothing to confer
Find little to receive."

The degree of Doctor of Law has just been conferred by the University of New York upon Dr. Hunter, president of the Normal College. Dr. Hunter received the same degree from a Western university. He is also indebted to Columbia College for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and to Williams College for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He is "a man whom men delight to honor," and whom thousands of former pupils—men who were boys when he was principal of Thirteenth Street Boys' Grammar School, and women who have been students of the Normal College during the twenty-six and a half years of his presidency—love and revere. No girl can be a student for four years in the Normal College without becoming imbued with some of his stern principles.

Tardiness, according to Dr. Hunter, is one of the deadliest sins, and to every one of his pupils the paradox, "Better never than late," is too familiar to ever be forgotten. She may, in after years, call upon him, go late to church, and keep her friends waiting for her to the very point of exasperation, but she will never do any of these things with a clear conscience. "Better never than late," will confront her every time.

Disorder is another evil which Dr. Hunter persistently combats, and his definition of dirt is very clear and concise. "Dirt is any-..."
developed. We see this in the Greek models. I am in favor of everything which makes a woman independent. Owing to hereditary instinct we expect executive ability from a man than from a woman. For thousands of years woman was debarked from the so-called masculine pursuits and her intellectual development suffered in consequence. There were, however, many notable exceptions to this, all through history, as in the cases of Joan of Arc, Charlotte Corday and Queen Elizabeth. A strong woman need not be mannish nor obtrusive. Nothing is so despicable as a mannish woman, unless it be a womanish man.

Dr. Hunter expressed himself in few but forcible words, and many of his sayings have become proverbs among those who know him. The following are a few random remarks remembered from his lectures:

Nothing leads to greater confusion of thought than the misuse of words.

There is a pre-disposition in all minds to exaggerate.

Subtract the sum total of all your pain from the sum total of all your pleasure, and the result will be the amount of your happiness.

"Do not destroy the will nor courage of a child. Cultivate both."

He gave range in the chapel one morning to his keen Irish wit. It is well known by all friends and acquaintances of Dr. Hunter that music is not one of his accomplishments. On the contrary, it has been said that he cannot discriminate between "Yankee Doodle" and "Old Hundred." Many had been the jibes which he had received from his best friends, admirers and pupils. On the morning to which reference has been made, during the quarter hour allotted to students for the recitation of quotations, a young lady arose and recited the following very pertinent quotation:

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Let no such man be trusted.

As the recitation proceeded, and its words became more suggestively personal, mischievous eyes were turned to Dr. Hunter from all parts of the chapel. That he was taking it in was evident, as he listened attentively to its recital. At its close a burst of laughter came from the fifteen hundred pupils, which was heartily joined in by the faculty on the platform. Dr. Hunter arose, and, with a badly sustained effort to look severe, waited until order was to some extent restored, and then, in an unusually prolix and verbose style, reminding his audience of the many flings and throws to which he had patiently submitted, and of which he had long been a victim, he explained that, very far from being unmusical, the music in his soul was of so high an order that no earthly sound could express it, and hence all so-called music of this sublunary sphere was only to him an exasperation and a noise. The girls confessed he was one ahead.

To any distinguished visitor to the college one opening remark which can be recommended as most certain to win "great laughter and applause" is this: "I am accustomed, young ladies, to pay my ad-
Dr. Thomas Hunter.

DR. T. HUNTER, EDUCATOR, DEAD

For Nearly Two Generations
President of Normal College,
Famous Teacher Passes
Away in Fifth Avenue Home.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, for nearly two
generations president of the Normal
College, died to-day at his home, 2079
Fifth avenue, from a cold contracted
on Tuesday last. Dr. Calvin S. May,
who attended him, said that death
was hastened by exhaustion and
bronchial trouble.

Dr. Hunter was one of the best-
known educators in the country, and
when he retired from the presidency
of Normal College the name of that
institution was changed to Hunter
College in his honor. He would have
been eighty-four years old on Oct. 19.

In the fall of 1869 the Board of Edu-
cation elected Thomas Hunter presi-
dent of the Normal and High School.
He had been principal of the largest
and best grammar school in the city—
"old No. 53", which had turned out
some of New York's most distin-
guished citizens in every walk of life,
in the law, in medicine, in theology,
and in finance. Such men as Judge
Scott, Judge Fitzgerald, former Con-
troller Pritch, the Rev. Dr. Mottet,
Professor Pagnani, and many others
received their early training in that
celebrated school. Dr. Hunter had in
1866 organized the first real evening
high school in the United States. It
was the success of these two schools
which caused the Board of Education
to select him to organize and admin-
ister the new institution.

President Hunter was sent out, im-
mediately after his appointment, to
visit normal schools in New York and
neighboring states. The normal sys-
tem at that time labored under a
crush; the best principals did not
wish to employ the normal school
graduates. The reason for this was,
not far to find. In nearly every school
Dr. Hunter found a pyramid standing
on its apex. In other words, on a very
narrow basis of education, the stu-
dents were studying a great
many "ologies and "osophies. In some
places there was a one year's course;
in others, two and three years'
courses. But in all there was the
same lack of education and the same
wish to employ the normal school
graduates. Hence his aim from the
very beginning of the college was
to extend the time and enlarge the
curriculum.

It took nine years to raise the
of study from a three-year
course to a four-year course, and nine
more to raise the four-year course to
five years, and fourteen years to raise
the course to six and seven years.
That is to say it took a whole
generation of women, who, according
to the custom of the period,
was ready to become teachers. For
a number of years, or more, it has been the custom of the
College to have an annual ban-
quett in the president's name, and the name of
Normal College was changed to Hunter
College as a memorial to him.

HUNTER, FAMOUS NORMAL HEAD,
IS DEAD

Dr. Thomas Hunter, for many years
president of Normal—now Hunter's—
College and a leading figure in educa-
tion in New York for more than sixty-
three years, died to-day at his home
at No. 2079 Fifth avenue of exhaustion
following an attack of acute
bronchitis.

Had he lived until next Tuesday he
would have been eighty-four years
old. He was ill only nine days, hav-
ing caught cold a week ago last Tues-
day. The next day he took to his bed.

He leaves three daughters. His
wife and son died some time ago.

Dr. Hunter was born in County
Down, Ireland, and came to the
United States in 1850. He became a
junior instructor in Grammar School
No. 35, in West Thirteenth street.
Six years later he was made principal.
In 1866, having suggested an evening
high school, he was made principal of
the first one in this city. Three years
later he was chosen president of the
new Normal College. He was the first
principal to abolish corporal punish-
ment in schools.

After thirty-seven years as presi-
dent of Normal College and principal
of Public School No. 35 he was retired
on a pension of $5,000 a year.

All his life he was an advocate of
the intellectual development of
women. Once in reply to a question,
his reply was, "I love both boys and girls
best, but perhaps the girls a little
better."

Under his direction more than
14,000 young women were trained to
become teachers. For a decade or
more, it has been the custom of the
former pupils to have an annual ban-
quett in his honor, and the name of
Normal College was changed to
Hunter College as a memorial to him.
Stirring Tribute to Dr. Hunter

President Churchill of the Board of Education has sent a letter to all school principals suggesting that if it consists "with your own desire, will you find it convenient the coming week to pay such tribute to the memory of the late Thomas Hunter as will make effective in civic instruction for your pupils the personal qualities and public services of this distinguished member of our profession? I have found, as you have, that modern biography, talks about real men, spoken, not read, by a live principal, are among the most efficient assembly exercises we have. Would something about like the following, modified and amplified as your experience suggests, serve the purpose?

"Boys and girls: You have heard it said that the greatest real wealth of a country consists in the kind of men and women who live in it. I shall speak for a few minutes about an eminent citizen of New York who has recently passed away. Dr. Thomas Hunter is the name I would like to have you remember. He was first a boy living in Ireland, where he was born eighty-four years ago. That was in 1851. Ireland was then a very unhappy country. The people felt that their rulers did not understand them. The government was in the hands of men who did not live in Ireland. Every young man of spirit hoped to do something to improve conditions in his country. Young Hunter spoke boldly, and wrote such patriotic articles in a newspaper which he published that a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was in peril of his life. He had to run away.

"When only nineteen years old he reached New York and tried to get work. He had been a good scholar in the Irish school, and when he applied for a position as a teacher in a New York school, his earnestness and intelligence made such an impression on the school trustees that the boy was given a three months' trial as a teacher of drawing. You may be sure he missed no opportunity for making good. He prepared carefully for every lesson. He learned the names of his scholars and interested them to do their best. He was of a remarkably good-natured and merry disposition and enjoyed a good laugh with his class. He did so well that at the end of the three months he was made a regular teacher of reading, writing, and arithmetic. He was sorry to see his drawing class discontinued; so he told the principal:

"Let me keep the drawing class, too; the boys would like to stay after school to draw.

"But we can't pay you an extra salary for that.

"Never mind about the salary; I like to teach and I like the boys, and I believe they like me.

"So he carried both kinds of work and in four years he was elected assistant principal of the school.

"Three years later, when the head master decided the trustees gave the position to this young man, only twenty-six years of age, but so enthusiastic, so industrious, and so general a favorite that the selection met with general approval.

"Under his direction this old school, No. 35 New York, began to be famous for the quality of its work. Parents living in distant parts of the city asked permission of what to send their boys to Thomas Hunter's school. His pupils, when they grew up, rose to positions of eminence in the community. Among them are former Governor Charles E. Hughes, now a justice of the United States Supreme Court; C. B. J. Snyder, architect of the Board of Education, who has built all the New York public school buildings for the past twenty-four years; judges, magistrates, mayors of the city, eminent physicians, clergymen, prominent business men, and leading citizens.

"Forty-five years ago the city established a free college for young women. Its first president was this schoolmaster, not yet forty years of age. He built up this college with the same energy and loyalty that he had bestowed upon his school. He was its president for thirty-six years, and then retired under the title of honorary president, or president emeritus. He had then been upon this earth seventy-five years, but he did not look seventy-five years young, and I have found this a beautiful and cheerful world.

"Why did the world seem beautiful and cheerful to Thomas Hunter in his seventy-fifth year? The world is like a looking glass. Be cheerful to it, direct toward it beautiful thoughts and actions, and it will reflect them back and seem to you a beautiful and cheerful place.

"When you think of a life like that of Thomas Hunter it makes you realize how much the world regards a man who is sincere and unselfish and human. He was not only good—he was good for something. He did not whine and complain of his hard luck in having to run away from his native land. He did not despise the humble work of a teacher of drawing. He threw his whole soul into whatever came to him to do—little things and big things. He valued the friendship of boys and so invested in the making of good boys and girls, and then sk the boys and girls who they remembered. He was said, I shall feel that the occasion can be made well worth while."

DR. HUNTER'S FUNERAL

Cathedral Crowded with Mourners for Noted Educator.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas Hunter, for nearly forty years President of the Normal College, which was named Hunter College in 1934, in his memory, took place yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. So great was the crowd that several hundred were admitted to the chancel steps while the services were going on.

Dean W. H. Grosvenor officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, a life-long friend of Dr. Hunter, and rector of the Church of the Holy Communion. The pallbearers were Dr. George E. Davis, President of Hunter College; Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; Commissioner A. H. Mann of the Board of Education; Edward J. McGuire, a Trustee of Hunter College; T. W. Williams, L. F. Burchard, C. F. Lydecker, and Charles Tutzel of the Thomas Hunter Association.

Among the well-known educators who attended the funeral were Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; former Mayor Seth Low; Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York; the Rev. Dr. Mulv, President of Fordham University; Chancellor Brown, and former Chancellor McCracken of New York University; Dr. Felix Adler, and Hamilton W. Mabie.

There were also present delegations from the Hunter College Alumnae Association, the Thomas Hunter Association, and the Hunter Association, the Thom of New York University; Dr. Felix Adler, and Hamilton W. Mabie.

Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.