The Educational Weekly.

The First Periodical Entered at Chicago as Second-class Matter.

VOLUME VI. CHICAGO, DECEMBER 18, 1879. NUMBER 142

The Educational Weekly.

EIGHT DISTINCT EDITIONS.

WEEKLY EDITION, $2.00 PER YEAR (40 NUMBERS).


One Monthly edition for general circulation, Forty Cents Per Year.

S. R. WINCHELL, [EDITORS.] JEREMIAH MAHONEY.
ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
J. M. Dearmond, Iowa.
J. B. Roberts, Indiana.
O. V. Tousley, Minnesota.
S. S. Rockwood, Wisconsin.

S.R. WINCHELL & Co., Publishers, ASHLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE WEEKLY.

After this issue the Weekly takes its Holiday vacation of two weeks; so look for no paper till Jan. 8, 1880. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all our readers! We hope to have a thousand more when next we ope our mouth.

Harper's Weekly for 1880, thirteen numbers of Harper's Young People, and The Educational Weekly for 1880 will be sent to any one sending us $5.25; or, Harper's Young People, Harper's Weekly, and The Educational Weekly will be sent for 1880, for $6.10. See prospectus of Harper's Weekly in advertising columns.

The International Society for Investigating and Promoting the Science of Teaching is now fully organized, and numbered among its members are some of the leading educators of Canada and the United States. The executive committee have nearly completed their arrangements for the next meeting, which is to be held in August, 1880. The purposes of this society are fully explained in its name, and all teachers who realize the responsibility of the profession they have chosen must note with deep interest the discussions of this association. The object of the society is, to bring to bear directly upon the science of teaching the profoundest thoughts of the ablest educators of America.

The Board of Education of Quincy, Ill., like a number of other boards, has the following rule: "No pupil of African descent shall be permitted to attend any of the public schools of this city other than the colored schools, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to exclude any colored pupil properly qualified from admission to the High School."

The colored people of that city brought suit against the school board to compel them to admit colored pupils to all the schools of the city on the same terms and conditions as white pupils. This case, being the first of the kind ever tried in the courts of Illinois, has been watched with great interest. Eminent counsel were employed, ex-Gov. Palmer representing the colored people. The Court decided for the defense.

Carlyle has at last solved the problem of the ages by declaring that man is a "two-pronged radish." This being true, the teacher is essentially a horticulturist whose chief duty it is to take the little radishes and keep them well weeded and watered until they develop into large plants and are ready for the market. In regard to the cultivation of radishes an agricultural journal makes the following suggestions. Let all teachers study them carefully:
1. Know what kind of radish seed you are using.
2. Have your ground well prepared, plow several times.
3. Do not plant too early or your radishes will grow slowly.
4. Brush the tops often and see that there are no insects in them.
5. Keep the ground mellow and rich around the roots.
6. Pull every six weeks or the radishes will become tough.

An important element of the "Quincy Plan," about which Charles Francis Adams has made such ado, is the selection of one man thoroughly posted in the Science of pedagogies, and allowing him to manage and control the schools as he thinks best. He is permitted to form his own plans, execute them, and do what his judgment approves, untrammeled by the advice or direction of others. If this part of the "Quincy Plan" could be introduced into all schools, what a happy lot of school superintendents there would be! No man can accomplish a great work unless he is absolutely free to act as his own judgment directs.

Grant could never succeed until he had command of all the Federal forces. Napoleon would have been a failure as an inferior officer. Had Wellington been compelled to follow his advisors, the laurels of Waterloo would never have been his. The School Superintendent who is worthy of the position he occupies should be left free to do his work in his own way. Such is not the case in most of our western schools. The board of education, the committee of school examiners, the committee on supplies, the editors of the newspapers, and others are constantly crowding upon him advice which he is compelled to adopt or lose the advisors' support. Let us have reform in this regard. Let the man who is Superintendent be a pope during his term of office, and better results will be attained.

The editor of Barrie's Educational Monthly knows something of schools and methods of teaching. His experience in the schools of the West as well as in the Empire State will not permit him, like the editors of certain other educational journals, and one or more metropolitan dailies and weeklies, to gaze on the soaring Quincy bubble without giving it a puncture, even though it be on the side to the windward. It may be excusable for an editor as ignorant of the actual school-room work of today as he who does the penciling for the New York Tribune to hail this conversion of the Quincyites to modern school methods as the "starting point in the reorganization of the deplorable American system," and announce that "the sooner a similar revolution takes place in every town and city the better;" but let these belated New England committee-men and New York editors look into the schools of the leading western cities and they will be astonished to learn that what they have but just adopted in the enterprising town of Quincy has been practiced with gratifying success out this way for ten years or more. But let the live editor referred to above tell it in his way:
"Are the committee-men of Quincy aware that there are eight large State Normal Schools in New York, and scores of towns and cities all over our land, where the improved and modern methods of education are taught? There are hundreds of superintendents like Hascoc of Dayton, Rickoff of Cleveland, and Harris of St. Louis, and hundreds of principals like Boltwood of Ottawa, and White of Peoria, who have studied most thoroughly both European and American methods and systems, and at whose feet many committee-men could with profit sit."

Again, in noticing the Three Papers by Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., he says:

"It shows how much behind the educational world Quincy, Mass., has been, and how nearly she has caught up. It would be useless to state the fact that all that is valuable in Quincy methods has been old, in a score of cities and towns, for ten years past, for our Puritan friends would not believe it. Nevertheless the fact remains the same."

There are many evils and embarrassments existing in our system of public education, which it is very difficult to obviate. They are recognized and acknowledged by all who give thought and investigation to the subject, yet they remain in spite of general disapproval. In a strict sense we cannot say that there is any system of public education. There is a kind of uniformity without system. There is a patterning after each other by the different large cities, though each is entirely independent and complete in its own educational matters. There is no community beyond that created by selfish interest. Municipal pride keeps the schools of one city up to the same standard maintained in another city. The superintendent is expected to make the schools of one city up to the same pattern in the rival cities and return with his note-book full of new features which must be adopted at once in his schools. In Boston they do so and so and therefore we must do it in Chicago. St. Louis schools are graded after a certain notion of Supt. Harris, whom everybody conceives to be a wise man, and therefore a score or a hundred smaller cities must follow suit. And so there comes to be a similarity between the schools of different parts of the country, though system there is none. This spirit of rivalry or emulation has wrought many evils. There are the evils of grading—too much grading, etc.—the evils of examinations, the evils of uncertainty of tenure in office, the evils of discrepancies in salaries, the evils of too high studies in the common school, the evils of defective supervision, and many others;—how shall these evils be remedied? Why can there not be some system? Why may not some machinery be put together by which some of these things may be controlled? Why not have certain fundamental principles agreed upon, by which all may be governed, and so avoid the very things which now nearly all schools are suffering from but cannot escape?

If the proposed Educational Congress can and will grapple with these questions in a practical way, it will accomplish some good, but if it meets only to meet, and perhaps to indulge its representatives in ventilating their views, without taking any decisive steps whose influence will be felt, then its adjournment had better be till the earliest possible date when it can grapple with these questions understandingly and take some steps toward their solution.

An English writer has been discoursing in a London paper on the evils attending the present system of frequent examinations and the "forcing" and "cramming" processes to which examinees are subjected. He says:

"Everything about our present system is bad. The young learn too much and too fast. The fresh young life is blighted by the pressure put on it at a time when Nature is still busy in developing the tissues, feeding the ducts, and building up the frame. Education must, of course, begin in youth; but the beginning should be slow, pleasant, considerately planned, and advisedly conducted, so that knowledge may be acquired and the mental qualities educed with the least possible sacrifice of health."

It is noticeable that after the teachers themselves have discovered abuses and defects in their methods and practices, and have thoroughly discussed them in their associations, and have entered upon a pretty general reform, then the "laymen" begin to note the reform and commend it; and now and then one more backward than the rest in detecting the progress of practical pedagogy, and more forward in trumpeting his views (views which he has observed the wisest teachers approve), comes forward and dogmatically states his opinions as though they were his, and had not been thoroughly discussed and adopted by the best teachers long before. So the Quincy men seem to have found out what has been well agreed upon by the progressive ones; and all at once we are startled by an announcement that certain new and important steps have been taken by the enterprising committee men of Quincy, and the whole country is called upon (by the great N. Y. Tribune) to investigate and adopt "the Quincy methods."

So after the abuse of examinations has become a threadbare subject among those who examine most, and after a good deal of public denunciation of examinations as they are sometimes conducted, public sentiment begins to be aroused and that same laymen's cry is heard against teachers and superintendents for tolerating such abuse of what was designed to be a means of good.

The Quincy method is a good thing, and all who understand it heartily approve it, but it is nothing new, at least to the advance guard among educators. And cramming is a bad thing (generally) but it is rather late now to apply for a patent on the notion. From the way it is denounced now and then one would think either that it is defended by a respectable number of sensible examiners, or that it is an evil which but few have detected. It is easy enough to cry "stop thief!" when a dozen men are in full chase after said culprit, but it is a far different thing to start the fellow in the first place.

OVERDOING IT.

DR. BEARD, in the last number of the North American Review, makes some startling statements concerning the growth of peculiar nervous diseases in this country and the spreading of the same from American contagion even in Europe. The extremes of climate in most parts of the United States, the vast possibilities of the country, the feverish hunt for wealth, and the frequent, not to say inevitable reverses, all conspire to produce a morbid condition of the brain and nervous system, which finally betrays itself in the ill-health of both body and mind.

This matter of extremes of climate is one that is not duly considered by physicians themselves, accustomed to the alternate rigors and debilitating influences of a climate where the meeting of extremes is the most familiar phenomenon of nature. Red-hot iron can not be plunged into water without a structural change in its fiber; and yet people fancy that the great extremes of heat and cold, the sweltering spells, and "northerns," the alternations of rocketing and diving of the mercury, can be endured without a functional and structural change in the physical constitution.

In the British Isles the equable climate produces a conservation of vital force that is not duly appreciated either there or in
America. A regular building up of physical strength goes on quietly, whose very extent is hidden by its own cheerful, self-contained immobility. More work can be done there on a given quantity or quality of food, than in this country.

Dr. Beard relates the immense quantity of liquor consumed by clergymen of the last generation, without apparent injurious effects. In an equable climate and a tranquil state of mind, the effects of stimulants are not so terrible as in the variable temperature and feverish tumult of business and politics prevailing in the United States. In the latter case the tendency to the brain is aggravated and overpowering; and, as in a conflagration the very elements of checking it become elements of destructive propagation, so a state of nervous excitation is produced to whose maintenance in the individual and in the race otherwise harmless forces contribute.

An amusing illustration of the greater concentration and accumulation of vital force, an example of the greater intensity of physical life in the old countries, is the formidable character of the males of the domestic animals. A European gander or turkey-cock is a more dangerous customer than a common-bred bull in the United States; and a British ram can justly be accused of anything but sheepishness; compared with his transatlantic cousin he is, indeed, a character.

The restless energy, activity, and even the wonderful elasticity of the American character is, to a certain extent, a state of disease. The drain upon the nervous system is too great. The seeds of nervous disease are sown in the children, and their precocity is frequently an evidence of it.

Now for the pedagogical application. Instead of accepting this situation and treating pupils accordingly, what do our educational leaders do? They urge greater zeal on the part of the teacher, greater enthusiasm in his work; which simply means he is, indeed, a character.

The race for results, like an English steeplechase or hare-hunt, calls forth a great deal of effort at the expense of healthful growth and for very small game. This is not education; nor even intelligent teaching. The urging of the mind up the hill of science is a very laudable pursuit, but both in the quantity of matter to be acquired and in the energy of the acquirement, there is danger of overdoing it.

**THE LIBRARY.**

**NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.**


This is a handsome well-bound volume of 367 pp., clearly printed on smooth, heavy paper. Its text is clean and its page uniform, with questions at the bottom and no discursive, distracting, distressing foot-notes, such as those in which some authors of U. S. History attempt to show their learning, or their knowledge of historical gossip, and in which they usually succeed in displaying their folly.

The work indicates a return to some degree of fullness in the treatment of the history of our country; it is concise but is not constrainedly brief, condensed, or desiccated. The work is well illustrated, the portraits of the more recent personages being such as would give them no excuse to prosecute the publishers for libel. In the narrative the sceptical method is not followed, the author leaving undisturbed some of our cherished illusions. Written by a southern man, the spirit of the work is not so anti-confederate as the average school history published north of Mason & Dixon's line. The rebellion is called the "War among the States." This title gives the key-note of the work; but it is by no means so pro-southern as A. H. Stephens' history for schools, and indeed it would be well for a change to give our northern schools a touch of its spirit or at least to place it on the teacher's desk so that the tale may be at times fairly and temperately told. The size of the work is a good indication of the attention given to history in the region tributary to Philadelphia; and with the exception of a topical review of the several sections, there are no pedagogical tricks introduced.

The whole is a plain narrative in easy, smooth, and not over eloquent style. The language is such as will engage the attention of the student without trying his mind to comprehend its meaning or firing his imagination with striking periods or glaring pictures.

_Common Mind Troubles_. By J. Mortimer Granville. Salem: S. E. Cassino, Publisher, Naturalists' Agency.

This little book contains eight valuable essays on what the author has called Common Mind Troubles. They are based upon the supposition that a person afflicted by any failure of the mind to act in its normal capacity, is at first conscious of the embarrassment, and the essays are written as a sort of prescription, or mental tonic, which will assist in the recovery of the lost power.

The author's opinions upon the subjects presented are exceedingly sensible, and his arguments convincing. His words inspire one to "make an effort" as Mr. Dombey's sister would say, and arouse the faculties that are partially inactive. There are few of us that have not at least our "failings," and the book can hardly fail to be read with profit by any one.

It is of convenient size, neatly bound, and the print is clear and does not fatigue the eye. It is essentially an every day book, and we should be glad to see it on every sitting-room table, for the general use of the family.


The above are bound in one volume. The *Paradise Lost* is distinguished for its comprehending the results of latest investigation and discussion, for its full and scholarly notes, and for its original diagrams, which are designed to illustrate Milton's cosmography.

As an Introduction, the editor presents the critical comments of Masson, Hines, the Quarterly Review, De Quincey, and Lowell. These are followed by "Suggestions to Teachers," and Milton's Preface on the Verse with explanatory notes.

The second poem is introduced by the comments of Morley, R. C. Browne, a Chronology of Incidents, etc., in the life of Milton, and Various Readings in Lycidas.

The Notes throughout are very full, and yet not too full. They are suggestive and inspiring to the thorough teacher. It may safely be assumed that any work published by Ginn and Heath is first-class in every respect. Only the best scholars are their authors, and hence the best scholars are sure to use their publications.


This work deals with patristic study in the light of the Christian scholarship of to-day. It brings to our view the lives and works of Clement the Roman, Ignatius of Antioch, Polycarp, Barnabas and Cyprian, also of Hermas and Papias, who are frequently added to the list of "The Fathers."

Passing from these to the second century, the author discusses "The Apologists." The history and etymology of that word "Apologists" is, in this connection, well worth study.

The style of this work is good. The author's sentences are short and to the point, and the extracts from the writings of the early up-builders of the Christian church are well adapted to give to the teacher or the general reader a fair idea of the influence of these works upon the first two or three centuries of the Christian era.


These lectures were delivered by Prof. Clifford at Shoreditch, England. The lectures are: *The Eye and the Brain*, *The Eye and Seeing*, *The Brain and Thinking*, *Of Boundaries in General*.

The first three lectures are upon physiological subjects, the fourth deals more with topics in natural philosophy or physics.

Although not intended as a text-book, this work is a very good one for the teacher to have as a suggestion. In this work physiology is treated as more than a mechanical study and some valuable hints may be obtained from it upon the introduction of soul into the dry bones of physiological class work.


Miss Parloa has become so well known throughout the country by means of her cooking classes that her name alone is sufficient to attract attention to a book of this kind. We confess that we took it up, however, feeling that it could not be greatly unlike other books of cookery for the use of classes; but we were pleasantly surprised to find it contained many new suggestions, tene-ly stated. It is really a book greatly to be desired, especially by young cooks. Its suggestions about the general arrangement of "Housework" are the most practical of any we have ever seen in any book. The recipes are all, with a single exception, clearly expressed and about what the average American family needs for home use. The book closes with some general remarks on the necessity of wholesome food, saying it should be a matter of conscience with the house-keeper to provide food that will be healthful mentally, morally, and physically.

Miss Parloa is certainly entitled to a prominent place among educators, for a knowledge of the best means of supporting life will contribute much to the future well-being of the race.

*The Younger Edda; also called Snorre's Edda or The Prose Edda.* An English version of the Foreword; The Fooling of Gylfe; The Afterword; Brage's Talk; The Afterword to Brage's Talk, and the important passages in the poetical division. With an Introduction, Notes, Vocabulary, and Index. By Rasmus B. Anderson, Professor of the Scandinavian language in the University of Wisconsin. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. London: Trübner & Co. Price $2.00.

*The Prose Edda* is the name given to the works of Snorre Sturleson and some minor writers upon early Scandinavian mythology, which wrote in the early part of the thirteenth century. There are three existing manuscript copies of The Prose Edda, one in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, one in the University library of that city, and one in the Upsala University library.

This work of Prof. Anderson is probably the fullest translation extant. The Elder Edda contains the writings of the early Scandinavian poets, and this Prose Edda is the manual by the aid of which The Elder Edda may be studied and appreciated. The Younger Edda is to the ancient Teutonic religions what the New Testament is to the Christian Church, explaining and vivifying what has gone before. The origin of the name is involved in some obscurity. It has been suggested that it may be a form of the name Odde, who was supposed to be the compiler of the Elder Edda. Others derive the word from a word meaning soul, which in their poetical usage is, also, poetry. It is connected by others with the Sanscrit Veda. But Prof. Anderson seems to prefer the meaning in which the word is used in The Elder Edda, where it means great-grandmother. He admires the poetical idea that the great ancestress of the race may, through these works, teach to her descendants the old sacred traditions.

Through them all runs the same thread of truth upon which the Indian legends, the Greek and Latin myths and the apologetics of the Bible are hung. We quote:

"In the beginning, before the heaven and the earth and the sea were created, the great abyss Ginnungagap was without form and void, and the spirit of Fimbultyr moved upon the face of the deep, until the ice cold rivers, the Elivogs, flowing from Niflheim, came in contact with the dazzling flames from Muspellheim. This was before Chaos."

The Asa-faith is very pure. Some of the legends are quite suggestive.

One is of Idun who dwelt in Asgard and possessed the apples of life. Those who partook of them could never know death. She was abducted by the giant Thjasse, and for many years the asas knew not where Idun had gone. At last Loke, the asa by whose fault Idun and her apples had been unprotected from the giant, succeeded in rescuing her from her long duration. Thjasse pursued and overtook him and a terrible battle between the asas and this wicked giant ensued. The gods were successful and Idun and the rejuvenating apples were restored unto Asgard.

The Greek and Roman mythologies are taught in all of our high schools in connection with the study of ancient history. It
would be only fair for teachers to give to students some glimpses of this rich Northern lore. When we remember that Tyr and Odin, Thor and Freya are named in our daily talk of Tuesdays and Wednesdays, of Thursdays and Fridays, it seems fit that we should give some study to the literature from which we have drawn so many of our common English words, and this book affords an excellent opportunity for such study.

Prof. Anderson's translation is fine. He uses good, Saxon English. Though his translations of the poetical parts are a trifle too literal, a little lacking in that poetic beauty with which Longfellow imbeds his Norse translations, the vigor and completeness of the work rank it among the most valuable repositories of Scandinavian literature. The print is clear, and the chapters are short, a feature certainly worth notice, because of its infrequency in books of this style. The book is dedicated to Prof. Boyesen, of Cornell University.

LITERARY NOTES.

Among recent books published by Henry Holt & Co. are the following: "The Art Amateur" is a magazine recently started in New York but which has none of the deficiencies or crudities of youth. It is well edited and ful of information on art matters. As the title would imply, it is especially intended to aid beginners in the various forms of art decoration.

The current number of Lippincott's Magazine has an interesting article on the treatment of the insane, under the title of "The City of the Simple." The subject is one of immediate and rousing importance, for the writer says that the ratio of increase of population in this country is but one and a half per cent per annum while that of the insane is three per cent.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. have published "Home Life in Song," a collection of the wails of newspaper and magazine literature made by the head of the firm. The book is an interesting one, and is apt illustration of the amount of good reading which may be found in the odd corners of newspapers.

Houghton, Osgood & Co. are congratulating themselves on the success of the novel, "An Earnest Trifle." The book is the first story of a youthful writer, the daughter of an Ohio lawyer, and in respect to its being a first venture and a very successful one, recalls the experience of the well-known story, "One Summer."

A. C. Armstrong & Son have now ready Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor's book of Sermons entitled "The Limitations of Some." Some recent developments have made all sermon writers fearful of the charge of plagiarism, but the reputation of the author of this volume is such that the most painstaking divider will probably be unable to detect any signs of meddling with the thoughts of others.

"A Fool's Errand" by One of the Fools is a recent novel marked by great originality and power. It is a description of Southern life in these latter days and is not received with entire satisfaction by the Southern press. One paper expresses the opinion that it is likely to do as much harm to the world as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." At all events, whether calculated to do harm or good, it certainly seems to be widely read.

Houghton, Osgood & Co. have been publishing at intervals for some time past, various issues of the Artist Biography Series until now there are fifteen out. They have recently gathered them together and published them in five volumes, each containing the biography of three famous artists. Mr. Sweetser, the author of the narratives, has given a very entertaining and readable account of his heroes and has added what must prove a very desirable feature to art students in a list of all known pictures and their present location. A large number of heliotype add beauty and interest to the volumes.

NEW BOOKS FOR TEACHERS.

(Compiled from the Publishers' Weekly.)

Any book named in this list may be obtained by forwarding the price to the publishers of this Educational Examinant. In ordering, please mention the title in which the name of the book appeared.


A tr. of Dr. West's Freund's Latin-German lexicron, ed. by the late E. A. Andrews, L. L. D., was first published in 1870, and has been a standard work in colleges ever since; the present reconstruction of the work was undertaken, to meet the great advances in science. The first 16 v. are the work of Prof. C. Short. L. L. D., of Columbia College; the remainder of the book is the work of Mr. Lewis. Printed in clear type, with the words and derivatives in full-faced letters.


Gives under the popular names of the various sciences and arts (alphabetically arranged) the scientific nomenclature, and also all the important terms connected with, whether popular or technical, or relating to origin, growth, history, etc. Object of work is to enable a non-professional or non-scientific person to find the technical terms used in the arts and sciences by merely knowing the popular words relating thereto, and to translate into popular language technical terms which he may meet with but not understand. Index.


Lectures on the nervous system; sensation; consciousness; sense perception; false perception and imagination; insight and reasoning; the nature and origin of ideas; memory and recollection; instinct and voluntury; the active emotions; rational sentiments; voluntary action; nature and reality of mind.


8 papers on: Temperature; Habit; Time; Pleasure; Self-importance; Consistency; Simpllicity; Manners. The secret of a clear head is to have a number of papers published a short time ago, under the title of "Common mind troubles." They are designed to help the weak and wretched to avoid the peril of mind disease.

WORK FOR FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH A TWELVE DOLLAR MICROSCOPE.—II.

PROF. S. CALVIN, IOWA UNIVERSITY.

For our first experiment this week we will be an advantage if we can set aside our twelve-dollar microscope for a few minutes and procure access to one having a power of about 400 diameters. With the tip of your pen-knife take a very small diameter. With the tip of your pen-knife take a very small piece of some insoluble, finely divided powder, such as dry gamboge, mix it thoroughly on a slide with a drop of water and cover with a thin cover glass. Thin covers may be obtained from any optician and are an absolute necessity when using the medium or higher powers of the microscope. Any of the mixtures extending beyond the edges of the cover may be removed with a bit of blotting paper. Now focus carefully and observe the minute currents sweeping the particles of gamboge in one or more directions. I call your attention to these currents because you are sure to see them anyway, but they are of no earthly importance. Notice accurately the movements they produce and then disregard them altogether. Eliminating the effect of currents you are prepared to see other movements. The little restless particles suspended in the water all seem seized with a curious impulse to spin and dance. They perch and crowd and jostle each other and seem to change from place to place as if endowed with life. It is not until we have watched them some time that the movements are resolved into simple oscillations. It is needless to say that vitality is in no way accountable for these motions; we were particular to select for the experiment an inorganic thing. The motions are purely physical and have attained celebrity among observers under the name of Brownian movements. Familiarity with Brownian motion is essential to a correct interpretation of many phenomena that will demand attention in the study of organic things. Tiny granules liberated from the cells of plants and fatty matter or other substance, in a state of minute subdivision, is the blood or tissue of animals, as often found dancing about under our lenses and suggesting the
The presence of countless hordes of parasitic organisms, are only Brownian particles agitated by a mere physical impulse.

Brownian dance. The use of the higher power is desirable only for the first observations; with a little experience we should see Brownian movements with the smaller instruments.

We have all, doubtless, entertained the belief sometime, that one of the fundamental distinctions among the kingdoms of Nature is expressed by the two words, animals move. We are now ready, I hope, to record, as a fact wrought with important bearings on such crude biological distinctions, that there are movements going on continually among all sorts of microscopic particles with which neither animals nor plants, as such, have anything to do. Having fairly mastered the full significance of that fact let us have recourse once more to pond life. Either in the ponds themselves or in the bottles and tanks that contain our last week’s collections, there will be found very delicate, pale, bluish-green filaments, generally finer than the threads of our first alga and yet resembling them in some respects. The chlorophyll is not so brilliant nor is it disposed in the same way, but each filament consists of a linear series of cells. This particular alga is known as Oscillatoria, and under the microscope each looped and tangled thread is found to be going through the most agonizing contortions, slowly straightening and bending and twisting and shifting itself, and seemingly failing with all its writhings to find a position of ease or comfort. If the cluster of Oscillatoria be growing rapidly there will be specimens of every length from little club-like pieces of only a few cells to long wavy filaments that expose only a portion of their length while winding back and forth across the microscopic field. And the shorter pieces rotate themselves about any part as an axis, or glide back and forth in the direction of their length with apparent deliberation and the utmost indifference as to which end goes foremost.

While fixing these observations in the mind, please remember that Oscillatoria is a plant; and now lay it aside while you examine some diatoms that must, ere this, have excited curiosity by presenting themselves in the field of your instrument. Diatoms are beautiful little plants, simpler, if anything, than an Oscillatoria, for they consist essentially of a single cell. They abound in all ponds clinging to Alge and other submerged objects, or scattered freely over the bottom. Collections of all kinds of material taken at random from all kinds of ponds are sure to contain more or less of them. They have always been regarded with much interest, by the microscopist, on account of the graceful outlines of the crystal case which constitutes the cell wall, as well as for the extreme delicacy of the lines engraved upon its surface. The demand for instruments that would resolve diatom markings has had no small effect in stimulating the production of more and more perfect lenses for the microscope, and when the account of our indebtedness for the precision of that instrument is finally made up, we will have to award a large share of credit to the indescribably minute and perfect and beautiful shells of glass that specks of living protoplasm are continually elaborating for their own defense, in the recesses of every creek and pond. Some of our fresh-water diatoms are marked by striae so delicate and close that a hundred thousand of them might be ruled in the space of an inch, and it tests the powers of many higher priced microscopes, even when aided by the most skilfully man aged light, to show the individual lines. It will be no disappointment, then, if our little microscope shows only the form of the diatom without the markings, but we will find just as much profit in observing some other things that it will show. Diatoms, be it known, are none of your lazy, sedentary plants, but restless, roving fellows bent on seeing the world for themselves, and their interesting, gliding movements are fairly within the powers of our twelve-dollar instrument. One of the most common of diatoms has the shape of a very symmetrical little boat pointed at each end, and it is in recognition of this resemblance that it has been called Navicula. We may get scores of Navicula on the slide at once, and the gliding movements of these fairy boats, each directed by the caprice of its fairy boatman, the speck of living, structureless protoplasm within, present a scene compared with which the maneuvering of no royal fleet could be more impressive.

In some of the bottles of pond-water we are sure to find curious little spheres that go rolling about with a motion that is the very perfection of gracefulness. The color is pale yellowish-green, and by holding the bottle up to the light they can be easily detected and fished out with a dipping tube. Transfer, with a drop of water, to a slide having a cell or small cavity for holding liquids, leave uncovered and examine with microscope erect. If the cell is deep enough, use a thin cover and incline the instrument if more convenient. You have before you the Volvox, and it is not necessary to add that it is a microscopic object of unusual interest and beauty. The sphere is perfectly transparent except that dots of greenish protoplasm stud the surface at more or less regular intervals. Watch its easy, graceful motion as it rolls over and over, moving back and forth, and changing the axis of revolution and the direction of motion to suit any whim or respond to any impulse. Observe what happens when it encounters some obstacle; how, wiser than some hot-headed creatures that boast a higher organization, it gracefully bows to the impossible and tries some other road. If two or more are in the cell together you will see them taking pains to avoid each other when there is a possibility of a collision. When fairly stranded or progress stopped in any way, you can see the water near the surface of the sphere strongly agitated and might infer the nature of the organs by which Volvox is propelled, though our little instrument will hardly show them. When killed and stained with some staining fluid, and examined with a power of three or four hundred, the propelling organs become visible. Each little spot upon the surface is resolved into a pear-shaped mass of protoplasm embedded in the transparent substance of the sphere and furnished with a pair of hair-like lashes protruding beyond the surface. These lashes are called cilia and are the organs of locomotion, not only in Volvox, but in thousands of the lower forms, both of animals and plants. In no grade of organization, indeed, do we rise beyond some dependence on ciliary action, for even in the highest mammals, ciliated cells perform essential service in all the respiratory passages.

Each little speck that dots the surface may be regarded as an individual, and the sphere a colony or commonwealth of individuals united by a common bond. The bond, however, is not a mere idea; it is a material thing. Little cords of protoplasm reach out from each point to all adjacent ones and form a perfect maze of triangles over the whole surface. The cords have some resemblance, but nothing more, to nervous commissures, though they may perform a function somewhat analogous by securing unity of action among the separate individuals. Within
the larger sphere, may usually be seen a number of others like the parent in everything but size, while within these again are still others—the beginning of the third generation.

Such is Volvox, and yet, with all its freedom and grace of motion, and other interesting characteristics, it must take its place with Spirogyra, Oscillatoria, and Navicula away down among the Algae. It is only a plant; but the more we study plants, the more we find the foundations for the old time distinctions between plants and animals crumbling away. Naturalists, at present, cannot point out any real ground of difference on which to found definitions of two organic kingdoms. One kingdom, with active, living protoplasm as its basis, may be recognized and that is about all. Among the higher orders, it will always be necessary and convenient to recognize plants as distinct from animals, and some of the grounds of distinction may be pointed out hereafter. Meanwhile let us try to appreciate the full importance of the biological facts taught by Oscillatoria, Navicula, and Volvox.

THE RECESS.

A little girl in our Sunday-school, who had been pulling her doll to pieces, during the week, was asked by the teacher: "What was Adam made of?" Answer—"Sawdust."

A little girl at school read thus: "The widow lived on a limbacy left her by a relative." "What did you call that word?" asked the teacher; "the word is legacy, not limbacy." "But," said the little girl, "my sister says I must say limb, not leg."

A lecturer was explaining to a little girl how a lobster cast his shell when he had outgrown it. Said he, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them aside do you not?" "Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks."

"Maria," observed Mr. Holcomb, as he was putting on his clothes, "there ain't no patch on them breeches yet." "I can't fix it now, no way, I'm too busy." "Well, give me the patch, then, and I'll carry it around with me. I don't want people to think I can't afford the cloth."

"A Peter." Maud: "Mamma, where do people go to when they die?" Mamma: "Oh, you must not ask such questions, dear; you will understand all about it when you are older." Maud, [after thinking it over for some minutes]: "Mamma, do you know all about it?"—Harvard Lampoon.

"Peter, what are you doing to that boy?" asked a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen how many will remain; I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants to know how many are left."

"Ethan Allen, whose misfortune it was to have a tenant for a wife, had, and deserved, a reputation for courage of the Leonine kind. Some wags thought he frightened him once; but they mistook his man. One of them, arrayed in a sheet, stepped in front of him in the road late one dark night when he was on his way homeward. Ethan stopped, looked at the spectre, and without a moment's hesitation, exclaimed: "Oh, you come from Heaven, I don't fear you. If you are the devil, come home and spend the night with me"—I married your sister." His neighbors never sought to test his courage after that. All of which comes from Vermont direct.

In the grammar department of one of our public schools, a few days since, the teacher, after talking with her class on the subject of mythology, read to them as follows: "Vulcan, smith, architect, and chariot-builder for the gods on Mount Olympus, built their houses, constructed their furniture," etc. The following day the subject of the preceding day was given as a language lesson, and as no mention was made of Vulcan, the teacher asked the class who built the houses for the gods on Mount Olympus? For a while the children seemed lost in profound thought, when suddenly a gleam of intelligence illuminated the face of one little girl, and she replied "I can't think of his first name, but his last name is Smith!"—Boston Transcript.

A dispatch from Fairplay reports the discovery of uranium in the Sacramento mining district, a mineral found in Bohemia, but never before in this country, as far as known. The present discovery was made by H. L. Rice. The ore runs 60 per cent. Uranium is worth $1,000 a ton.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ILLINOIS—MEETINGS AND RECORDS OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

MEETINGS.

Section 42 of the school law provides that boards of school directors shall hold regular meetings at such times as they shall designate: that they may hold special meetings, as occasion may require, at the call of the president or any two members of the board; and that "no official business shall be transacted by the board except at a regular or special meeting."

This last clause is an important and much-needed amendment, since it makes it illegal for the directors, acting separately, to enter into any contract, purchase any article, or take any order in payment therefor, unless previously authorized by the board to do so.

It practically puts a stop to the pernicious practice, so persistently and successfully followed by those who have for sale inferior articles for the use of schools, and whose only hope of success in disposing of them at prices lies in their ability to gain the assent and signature of directors, taken singly, and on the spur of the moment, before they can meet and consult.

The occupation of this class of agents is now gone—it is to be hoped forever.

Contracts thus made and orders thus obtained are no longer legal. Directors who have not already done so should at once designate when and how frequently they will hold regular meetings.

As teachers are entitled to their pay monthly, it would seem to be proper for directors to have a regular meeting each month.

But should it be inconvenient for the board to meet so often, it is held that the board may legally authorize two of their number (naming them) to examine and certify the schedule each month, and issue an order for the teachers' pay, a record being made of the action of the board.

The board may instruct one of their number to act for them, and his action in accordance with the instructions—say in the purchase of a certain amount of wood or coal at a certain price—would bind the board, since, in the transactions he is the legal representative of the board.

Two directors constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Hence, if two directors are present at a meeting they may transact any business within the sphere of their duties.

All members are entitled, by every principle of fairness and honesty, to a notice of the meeting if it is practicable to give all a notice; but as a matter of law, if the third director is not present at the meeting nor even notified of it, this will not make void the action of the majority who are present.

RECORDS.

Another clause of this section authorizes directors to use any funds belonging to the district, and not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a suitable book for their records, and requires that "the said records shall be kept in a punctual, orderly, and reliable manner," and that the same "shall be signed by the president and clerk."

The duty of procuring such a book, and of using it as the law directs, is imperative, and it is of the utmost importance that a faithful record be kept of all official school business.

Nearly ten years ago Dr. Bateson said: "Lack of such official records has caused more law suits and losses, more confusion and trouble, in the financial and general business administration of the school system, than any other one thing."

This was true then; and, although there has been a great improvement in these matters since, it is true to-day.

And because there are so many districts in the state in which the requirements of the law regarding the keeping of records are still utterly disregarded, the attention of directors is hereby called to the provisions of the law bearing upon this subject. It will not answer the purpose of the law to have records kept upon loose sheets or scraps of paper. Well bound books that are suitable, and so arranged that the records can be kept in a "punctual, orderly, and reliable manner," must be procured.

The language of the law is explicit and mandatory—"the directors shall appoint one of their number clerk, who shall keep a record of all the official acts of the board in a well bound book, provided for the purpose."

Since no official business can now be transacted by the directors except at a regular or special meeting, it seems to be even more important now than ever before that an accurate record shall be made and kept of all the official business of the board.

A compliance with these provisions of the law will aid and protect directors in the proper discharge of their official duties, and sincerely hope that this subject of the directors will be kept at the law directs a record of all their official acts.

JAMES P. SLADE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
THE STATES.

ILLINOIS.—Supt. A. R. Sabin, of Lake county, has opened an educational column in the Lake County Times. He is pointed and practical in what he says.

With all our talk about permanency of teachers we have many changes every year in the school principals of our state. Here are the names of some that we know who are doing their first year’s superintendence in their respective places: Annawal, Nat Edgar Hawes; Avon, H. L. F. Robeson; Bement, T. C. Glendeen; Blue Mound, A new Wilson; Butler, J. W.; Gowdehy C. C. Clendenen; Delavan, H. C. Forbes; Farmington, Frank Matthews; Hillsboro, J. N. Dewell; LaMolle, 8. F. Stocks; Lena, G. M. Herrick; Lewistown, Le Roy Bates; Lexington, L. S. Rowell; Litchfield, T. J. Charles; Macomb, Geo. Bloom; Mattoon, E. F. Rose; Minonk, L. C. Dougherty; Monticello, G. A. Burgess; Mt. Morris, Miss E. Brown; Otis, J. Hobbs; Polo, M. Moore; Ridge Farm, C. V. Guy; spherical, Chas. L. Howard; Sullivan, J. W. Cokenower; South Wyoming, A. B. Sill; Tuscola, S. M. Ware; Wadsworth, F. F. Hughes; Tons, F. S. Rosseter; Woodhall, W. W. Warner; Oneida, J. H. Graham; Alton’s, A. Edwards; St. Augustine, T. L. McGiir; North Abingdon, G. Oldfather; South Abingdon, W. D. Buckley; Hipolitis, W. S. Ramey; Moline, H. C. Paddock.

Mr. J. W. Coulatz, formerly superintendent of schools at Warsaw, has invented an instrument called the lampscope, which is designed to aid in telescopic observation. It is pronounced by a number of astronomers and opticians to be of invaluable value in cleaning, brightening, and giving sharp definition to telescopic objects. Mr. Coulatz is at present in Chicago, and may be found at the office of the WEEKLY.

Moline and Peoria are both conducting successful public night schools.

Prof. Wattell, of Gibson City; conducts an educational department in the Courier of that place.

F. L. Cooper of Gibson takes charge of the educational department in the Post Record.

Sullivans public schools gave a Thanksgiving supper that netted them $517.30.

The Monticello high school is preparing to give an entertainment on the evening of Dec. 22, for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to start a reference library. A wide-awake principal like Mr. Burgess will not wait for the necessary help because the board will not procure them.

Institutes.—The teachers of Plainfield, Will Co., have a Friday evening institute. Their last was Dec. 19. The jollet teachers, at their meeting on Saturday, Dec. 6, brought in several pupils to draw maps and then used the time of the session, inspecting the work and discussing methods. The Mr. Henry Co. Teachers’ Association recently had an interesting meeting at Woodstock. We are glad to notice that many of these teachers’ societies are accumulating a small fund. This will hold them together and will give them more power. McHenry teachers meet again Jan. 19, at the same place. The regular monthly institute of Peoria teachers occurred Dec. 13, at the high school building. Supt. Dougherty in the chair. After interesting exercises in the Grammar, Intermediate, and Primary sections they all again met in the general institute and heard a very excellent paper from Mr. Kneppey on Language Lessons. These meetings occur every month, second Saturday.

MINNESOTA.—G. T. Olds, of St. Charles, walks three and one-half miles to his school in the morning, teaches all day, and walks back in the evening. He must read his educational journals while on the road.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Normal Regents held Dec. 9, Prin. Shepard reported an enrollment in the Normal Department of 135; in the Model School 135; total, 268. This attendance is stated to be larger than ever before in the history of the school. Prin. John reported an enrollment in the Normal Department of 122; in the Model School 55. Prin. Kiehle’s report shows an enrollment in the Normal Department of 125; in the Model School 70. Sept. Bent offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the principal, or a teacher in each Normal School at Winona and Mankato, shall be freed from work in those schools for State Institutes not less than four weeks, in the aggregate, to the principal or teacher so freed, hereinafter in the school, the first of May in each year.

Resolved, That the same regulation apply to the Normal School at St. Cloud between the middle of September and the 1st of November of each year.

The total number of graduates from the three schools has reached the number of 700. The number of graduates from the several schools for the past year were as follows: Winona, 42; Mankato, 19; St. Cloud, 28; total, 70. The receipts of the schools are derived from annual appropriations of $12,000 to the Winona school, and $9,000 to each of the others, the balance being the receipts for tuition. The following generous gifts were received to visit the schools: Winona school—O. V. Toulsey and S. C. Gale, Minneapolis. St. Cloud school—Prof. B. F. Wright, St. Paul, and Dr. G. W. T. Wright. Mankato school—Prof. B. M. Reynolds Northfield, and W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud.

OHIO.—The report of the Columbus public schools for the month Nov. 21, shows a total registration of 7,072—3,515 girls and 3,457 boys. Average enrollment, 6,986.7; average daily attendance, 6,188.8; average daily absence, 397.0; percentage of attendance, 94. The high school has 757 pupils; the grammar schools, 2,096; and the primary departments, 3,965. Teachers employed, 145. The election of a new principal of the high school will occur at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The candidates at present in the field are the Acting Principal, Prof. A. G. Farr, and Prof. Alton Ellis, formerly superintendent at Hamilton, in this state, but more lately representing the school-book interests of Harper & Brothers. The recent book-fight in Columbus has resulted in an offer by a local firm to furnish all text-books at about twenty per cent discount, thus effecting, they say, a saving of $2,000 to $3,000 per year for the buyers of such books in the city.

The middle in the Cleveland Board of Education, which has prevailed several months, was settled at the last meeting by rescinding a former resolution appointing Prof. N. C. Stewart teacher of music at $1,800 a year, and restoring his salary to $2,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The thirty-third annual session of the Centre County Teachers’ Institute will be held at Bellefonte commencing Tuesday, Dec. 23, at o’clock A. M., and closing Friday evening, Dec. 26. The day sessions will be conducted by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Prof. W. A. Kiste, Miss Della F. Smith, Miss J. Eottie Crane, and J. Mason Duncan. Brief lectures will also be given by Rev. D. M. Wolf, H. H. Hershberger, C. C. Siegel, C. S. Dambey, Prof. A. B. Crane, and Rev. D. K. Nebish. An admission fee of 75 cents will be charged for two of the above lectures. The institute will be under the general management of County Supt. Henry Meyer.

IOWA.—S. F. Cooper, the United States Consul, at Glascow, Colhs, has sent Iowa College a very fine painting, a large and elegant view of "Ben Dhahick." It is the work of Charles Leslie, and came to Grinnell, handsomely framed and expenses paid by the generous giver. Such gifts are appreciated by this popular college.

The State Center Enterprise pays Miss Lucy Curits a very high compliment in an article referring to her plan of adhering to the Topical method of instruction. This lady is known all over the state as an earnest, enthusiastic teacher and the Enterprise regards her as the ablest instructor in Iowa. The Tipton schools, of which Mr. O. C. Scott is principal, have an average attendance of 332; and a total enrollment of 373; and a total enrollment of 373.

The educational editor of the Tipton Advertiser puts it in this way: "Liberty for all during the holidays—Independence for some. How many?"

The Central School Journal was two years old last month. It is a vigorous, healthy looking two-year old.

Iowa College has lost her talented assistant lady principal, Miss Helen S. Whitney, who was married recently to Dr. Henry M. Hubert, of Chicago.

The Jackson County Teachers’ Association will meet at Andrew next Saturday. An interesting program has been prepared.

Mr. S. E. Beebe, western agent of the prosperous firm of Robb. S. Davis & Co., is our thanks for a set of Greenleaf’s arithmetics. We are glad to know that this well-tried and justly popular series is used in many of the best schools of the state.

Mr. W. J. Sharp, editor of the Normal Monthly, is president of the State Teachers’ Association. Mr. W. J. Motes, one of the editors of the Central School Journal, is a vice-president of the Association. Mr. John W. Rowley, another editor of the Central, is president of one wing of the State Association.

C. H. Clemmer, a prominent educator, and until the first of next January superintendent of the Scott county schools, is president of a debating club.

Mr. W. F. L. Sanders, New Albany, Ind., has our thanks for a copy of
The Educational Weekly.

MISSOURI.—The Kansas City Mail of Nov. 21 contains Sup't. J. M. Green-wood's term report for term ending Nov. 14. Total enrollment, 5,162; average number belonging, 4,212; average attendance, 3,509. Last year the enrollment for the corresponding term was 4,984, or 1,188 less than this year. This shows an increase of 27 per cent. The following is an outline of the work as presented in seven school rooms corresponding to the seven grades in the ward schools, and though the work in each room may vary somewhat from this, nevertheless it is a tolerably fair representation of the work in each of the other schools. In general, the pupils in each room are divided into two classes or sections, and the totals show not only the time of recitation, but also that of preparation of study. Room No. 1. First Grade—To reading and spelling, 150 minutes; writing and drawing, 45 minutes; numbers, 45 minutes. Room No. 2. Second Grade—Reading, 135 minutes; writing and drawing, 35 minutes; numbers, 40 minutes, singing, 10 minutes. Room No. 3. Third Grade—Reading and spelling, 135 minutes; writing and drawing, 35 minutes; numbers, 40 minutes; singing, 15 minutes. Room No. 4. Fourth Grade—Reading and Spelling, 95 minutes; arithmetic, 95 minutes; writing, 40 minutes; drawing, 15 minutes; singing, 15 minutes. Room No. 5. Fifth Grade—Reading and spelling, 90 minutes; arithmetic, 90 minutes; language, 20 minutes; geography, 35 minutes; singing, 15 minutes. Room No. 6. Sixth Grade—Reading and spelling, 80 minutes; arithmetic, 90 minutes; grammar, 50 minutes; geography, 50 minutes; writing and drawing, 30 minutes; alternating; singing, 15 minutes. Room No. 7. Seventh Grade—Reading and spelling, 45 minutes; arithmetic, 90 minutes; grammar, 45 minutes; geography, 50 minutes; United States History, 60 minutes; writing and drawing, 60 minutes; alternating. There is also much practice work in writing not represented because some of the lessons are prepared on slates or paper, and in this way the pupil puts into practice writing and composition, using such skill as he had previously acquired.

MICHIGAN.—The schools at Grand Haven are moving on to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is Sup't. Phillips' third year.

Prof. Frank Mills, of Dryden, sends the WEEKLY the following items: Principals—Lapier, D. O.; Owen, Alphonso; George Grant; Islay City, Chas. H. Mapes; Lapeer, P. M. Parker; Attica, C. Q. Tappan. The schools of the county in general were never more prosperous or ably managed, the principals having all received normal instruction. Nearly all the graded schools make a practice of publishing a monthly statement of the condition of the school in the county papers. In Dryden there are 350 inhabitants, and 132 pupils enrolled. Three teachers are employed. Last month the per cent of attendance was 92. The teachers and pupils are now decorating their schoolrooms with pictures, mottoes, and plants. A regular monthly report is made to the superintendents informing them of the advancement of his children. The practice is productive of much good.

Negroes have 1,233 children between 5 and 20 years of age, of whom 807 were in school during the past year. V. B. Cochran, the superintendent, is paid $1,450, and is deservedly popular with both patrons and pupils. He is one of the pioneer teachers of the Lake Superior region.

Tecumseh reports $445 received for tuition fees during the past year. Sup't. Spencer is evidently appreciated about home as well as abroad. Many school boards in the state would be pleased to learn how they can reduce the cost of incidentals to 53 cents per capita. This is the cost at Tecumseh.

Olivet College reports a faculty of 12 instructors; 128 graduates since it was chartered in 1859; 7,000 volumes in library; additions to library during the past year $220; average cost of tuition $15 to $21; average cost of board $3 per week; total expenses for the year, $15,192.34, of which $1,500 was for permanent improvements.

Kalamaoo College was chartered in 1855, since which time it has graduated 84 students. Last year it had 116 students, and had an income of $4,210.60 from productive funds. The annual cost of tuition per student is $18, and average cost of board $25. It has buildings and grounds valued at $100,000, and a library of $3,128 volumes.

Miss J. A. King of Charlotte and Miss Belle Widner of Wyandotte are among the most enterprising and intelligent of our city superintendents. Their reports to the department of public instruction are always made with promptness and business-like fidelity. Charlotte has a school census of 790, and paid last year $6,148.25 for superintendence and instruction. Miss King received $1,000 as superintendent. Wyandotte has 4,000 inhabitants, and 1,200 school children. The average cost of educating the 679 pupils in school last year was $8.20.

Prof. B. R. Goss, superintendent of the Niles schools, has been in a failing state of health for some time.

The supreme court has declared that the school tax of Alpena is void. About $15,000 was involved.

East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 10.—J. C. Jones, superintendent of the public schools of this city, has been convicted of assault and battery upon a 13-year-old child of Henry Gamble, and Justice Martin to-day fined him $25 and costs of prosecution, or 60 days in the county jail. Mr. Jones has appealed the case to the circuit court. The matter creates great interest, and a pressure will be brought to bear to compel the removal of the superintendent.—Detroit Evening News.

The abolition of the Oracle, the junior hop, the senior reception, and class day at the University will place the college year 1879-80 in college annals as the destroyer of old and honored customs.

Paul H. Hanna, University class of '78, a member of the faculty of the Denver high school, has accepted the chair of mathematics in the State University of Colorado.

The industrial school at Grand Rapids is attended by 35 girls, who are said to be making good progress both in books, needle-work, and household duties.

The art department of the Somerville school at Port Huron opened Dec. 2, under the supervision of Miss Mary A Thompson, a graduate of the New York Academy of Design.

Mr. Clemens, with a population of 3,400, has a school census of 928. West Ley Sears is principal of the schools, at a salary of $1,200. The average age of its high school graduates is 18 years.

Pontiac has 75 non-resident pupils last year, who contributed $935.77 tuition money to the school fund of the district. Fifty-five of these were in the high school, which numbered 130.

The schools of Kalamazoo enrolled 1,940 pupils last year, and had an average attendance of 1,354. The average per capita cost of education, based on the average number belonging, was $14.84.

During the first three months of the present school year 1,492 pupils were enrolled in the Saginaw city schools. The average daily attendance was 1,251. The corresponding figures for last year were 1,401 and 1,155.

Miss Hattie Maxon is employed for a fifth term in the North Leslie school. When our country districts generally employ their teachers by the year rather than by the term, as now, one great step will have been taken toward better schools.

Albion College has graduated 105 student since it was chartered in 1861. The college library now numbers 2,000 volumes, of which 400 were added during the past year. Its productive funds amount to $165,000, which yield an annual income of $15,937.73.

The Lansing Republican continues to furnish this column many of its freshest items.
THE HOME.

For THE EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY.
HANDED DOWN--APRIL.

By TARPLEY STARR.

Celestial day! sometimes I think
That "God's day" might be thus,
Only, can this day ever fade?
So much of Heaven seems here inlaid,
As if by Angels ready-made,
And handed down to us.

Great dome of peace! as here I gaze
Far up thy blue unbound,
Sunbeams seem ladder-dropped below,
Down which the angels come and go,
To fresco earth in Heaven's own hue,
And hang her pictures round.

Creation's dawn is not more fair
As Eve's young eyes enclose;
No fresher fragrance filled the air,
No blooming trees more lovelier there,
No sweeter songs out everywhere,
Than this new morning knows.

What heart dare be bowed down with care,
Beneath a sky like Tuam--
Where the dear God's calm face looks through?
Earth's noisy tides abashed sink low,
Hushed to a tender, even flow,
Into one sea of peace.

O, moiling, toiling world, be still,
Enchanted ground is near;
This unlocked world of blue and green!
Unbar the gates so fast between--
These cold, dead gates that shut us in! --
And view thy Eden here.

HOLIDAYS.
The holiest of all holidays are those--
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart--
The secret anniversaries of the heart,
When the full river of feeling overflow--
The happy days unclouded to their close,
The sudden joys that out of darkness start
As flames from ashes; swift desires, that dart
Like swallows singing down each wind that blows!
White as the gleam of a receding sail,
Whiter as a cloud that floats and fades in air,
White as the whitest lily on a stream,
Those tender memories are, a fairy tale
Of some enchanted land we know not where,
But lovely as a landscape in a dream.

H. W. Longfellow.
"O," cried Ella, "no think! Only to thing!"
"Oh," joined in Jennie, "only to think!"

"What does it matter?" I asked. Do stop crying long enough to tell me.

After a fresh application of the handkerchief, Mrs. Grayson sobbed out:

"My boy, my John—has—gone—and then came another flood of tears.

"Girls," I cried, "out with it! Has John run away? If so, he'll be back to supper!"

"What does it matter?" I asked. Do stop crying long enough to tell me.

At this insinuation of her boy's voracity, Mrs. Grayson wiped her eyes and began to enlighten me.

"O, Thankful, John has—gone—and caught it—that awful disease the boys at school are all having—O, dear, dear!"

"O, no," sobbed Jennie, "isn't that?"

"But what is the matter?" I asked. Do stop crying long enough to tell me.

"Boys at school are all having!" echoed the girls.

"Is it scarlet fever? I thought he'd had that," said I.

"O, no," sobbed Jennia, "isn't that?"

"Is it mumps—measles—typhoid?"

"No, worse than all those," was the textual response from all sides. "He's caught the Academy Vocabulary!"

"I cry," wailed Mrs. Grayson.

"I blame it," said, I, glad of something definite at last.

"Well," said Ella, "it breaks out first on the lips and tongue; and whoever has it can't speak without a saucy accent, and coarse, rowdy words; and now to think John has got it!"

"Yes, and to think that John has got it?" echoed Mrs. Grayson. "It almost breaks my heart!"

"Dear aunt, is there no care for it?" I inquired.

With an effort to calm herself, Mrs. Grayson replied, "The physicians say that one with a strong will, who determines to keep his face and mouth perfectly clean, avoids evening air, and shuns all further contagion by keeping away from those similarly troubled, may recover. But—but John is too sick—"

"I'll speak to him," I cried. "He is coming, now!" and I went out upon the door-step.

John was entering the gate with his hands in his pockets, and I thought he had a sickly expression on his face.

"Cousin John," I said, "I want to talk to you a minute."

"Bully! Pitch in!"

"Have you caught the 'Academy Vocabulary'?" laying my hand on his arm.

"You bet!"

"O John," I cried, "there's no hope for you unless—"

"Tell that to your grannie!" interrupted John.

"O," said I, "you are in a bad case, certainly! Your mother and your sisters are in there weeping, and praying that to your grannie!" interrupted John.

"You're the pride of the family, and it will be an awful thing for you to bring such a plague home!"

All at once a peculiar sensation passed over me. I became strangely dizzy, and began to sing:

"Drunk the night before; drunk the night before;
Drink to night, boys,
Never get drunk any more!"

Then leaning against the gate-post, I said:

"I've caught it myself, John! Caught it talking with you!" And as the horrors of my situation came over me, I heard John say:

"Poor thing! I'll have to get her in, and shag her in her little bed!"

"You bet!"

"O John," I cried, "there's no hope for you unless—"

"Tell that to your grannie!"

"O," said I, "you are in a bad case, certainly! Your mother and your sisters are in there weeping, and praying that to your grannie!"

"You're the pride of the family, and it will be an awful thing for you to bring such a plague home!"

All at once a peculiar sensation passed over me. I became strangely dizzy, and began to sing:

"Drunk the night before; drunk the night before;
Drink to night, boys,
Never get drunk any more!"

Then leaning against the gate-post, I said:

"I've caught it myself, John! Caught it talking with you!" And as the horrors of my situation came over me, I heard John say:

"Poor thing! I'll have to get her in, and shag her in her little bed!"

and at that point I swoke.

I was afraid at first to move, lest I should find that I had had a real experience instead of a dream. But I was soon reassured by the sound of the breakfast bell, and John's voice, inquiring if I were going to stay in bed all day.

I dressed at once, and after breakfast told the assembled family my singular dream. There wasn't much said about it then. But two weeks later, Cousin John packed his trunk, bade farewell to his academy friends in B—, and went with his father to W—, to finish his academic studies there. In a few months he came home on a vacation visit, and a more genial, affable young gentleman I have seldom seen.

On the whole I am rather glad I dreamed that dream.—Youth's Companion.

HOLIDAYS OF THE HEART.

This happy phrase, which Longfellow, best-beloved of poets, invented as a title to one of his sweetest songs, ought to have a personal meaning to everyone. We are not wholly of the present. For the averages of the past are not so rich as in what the forerunner of the old Fartans called "crowing mericles," that we can afford to make all days that are past alike common, and think no more of them than of the sunshine or showers, the leaves or the fruit of a dead year. There are, or ought to be, some "days of days," that shed sunlight upon our path, give germination to our nobler purposes, or bring fruition to our hopes, which should stand to us as the saints' days do to the church, or the holiday festivals to the world. In this way the just complaint that as people we do not have enough holidays could be adequately met. The mere stopping of all the ordinary avocations of the people, and wandering aimlessly free, without any underlying or animating sentiment, may or may not conduce to the general happiness. Much of the vacuity andlessness observable upon such occasions, and which have been said to make an American holiday a most melancholy occasion, are doubtless due to this lack of personal interest. It is hard to crowd happiness upon people in the mass. They must carry the happy heart into their festivities, or they cannot hope to find it there. But the holiday of the heart for the heart and the home, observed by a day's pleasure, a holiday a most melancholy occasion, are doubtless due to this lack of personal interest. It is hard to crowd happiness upon people in the mass. They must carry the happy heart into their festivities, or they cannot hope to find it there.

We wish to say a word respecting the Cheap Copying Tablet advertised in another column. The representations made should attract the attention of school directors and superintendents.

We wish to say a word respecting the Cheap Copying Tablet advertised in another column. The representations made should attract the attention of school directors and superintendents.
THE WORLD.

—The British iron trade continues to improve.
—Australia expects to export 375,000 tons of wheat this season.
—The New York Tribune has begun the issue of a Sunday edition.
—Gortchakoff announces his purpose to adhere to a pacific policy.
—The Irish agitators, Davitt, Killen, and Daly, have been indicted for sedition.
—Further destructive floods in Hungary have carried away much property and several lives. The town of Bradford, Pa., was totally destroyed Dec. 12 by a fire caused by an explosion of coal-oil. The loss of oil was enormous, one of the tanks consumed containing 25,000 barrels.
—The lower house of the Prussian Landtag has, by a large majority, adopted a bill for the government purchase of railways.
—Advices received by the State Department show that the commerce of Japan with the United States exceeds that with all other countries.
—The war in Afghanistan is progressing on a larger scale than previously. It is anticipated that the hand of Russia will soon appear in the leaders of the opposing forces.
—Bismarck is said to concede the fact that the financial distress throughout Europe is due to the enormous over-armament of the great powers, the maintenance of which exhausts the resources of the people.
—Dr. Eben Toufée, of Boston, whose European Excursions have been so successfully carried out for two summers, is arranging a still more attractive and comprehensive program for next season, which will be duly announced.
—Randall Gibson, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill in the U. S. House of Representatives to create a commission to determine the best plan and routes for communication of trade and commerce across the Isthmus of Darien.
—A Berlin dispatch says the Catholic clergy refuse the government's concessions allowing them to supervise religious instruction in schools. They claim that they themselves should actually give instruction, as before the enactment of the Falk laws.
—The Utes have demanded that the twelve Indians who are accused of being engaged in the White River Agency Massacre be tried in Washington, and Secretary Schurz has replied that the trial cannot be held in Washington, though it may be outside of Colorado and New Mexico. The Indians will probably be delivered up.
—Senator Bailey has introduced a bill "to aid the education of the colored race" reciting in the preamble that $50,000 have recently been covered back into the United States Treasury from appropriations for the pay and bounties of colored soldiers, which remained unclaimed after seven years, owing to the impossibility of discovering the claimants; and asserting that under the circumstances the colored people should have the benefit of said money for their educational improvement and elevation. The bill, therefore, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to invest $50,000 in United States registered 4 per cent bonds to be apportioned in equal parts to the following institutions for the education of the colored people, viz.: The Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute; the Fisk University, of Nashville, Tenn.; the Atlanta (Ga.) University, and the Straight University, of New Orleans. The trustees of these institutions are to be entitled to use the interest on the bonds in such a manner as in their judgment will best promote the ends for which they are chartered, but the principal of the bonds is to be inalienable.

—The American Book Exchange has cited havoc and let slip the dogs of war on other publishers by reducing to an almost absurd price some of the best classics in the language. One of their recent publication will suffice as an illustration: Chamber's Encyclopædia, which, in the hands of the original publishers, was sold at $60, and more recently under the pressure of competition, for $25, is now offered by the Exchange for $10. Dr. Cunningham Gelkis's "Life of Christ," one of the best works of the kind, has been reduced in price from $5.00 to 50 cents, while the five volumes of Macaulay's History of England may be had for $2.50.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

To the Editors of the Weekly:

Do we as teachers sufficiently consider the social rank and home influences of our pupils? A school ought to be managed so as to secure equal rights to all. Is it just, therefore, that all classes and conditions should be made amenable to the same rules and regulations, and the same standard of results required of all indiscriminately? My teachers have not all reached that degree of excellence which enables them to dispose with the aid, and I believe that invariably the rod is inflicted upon pupils whose advantages for home training and discipline are very poor. Praise and commendation are given to the fortunate, reproof and punishment to the unfortunate. It seems to me that here is an opportunity to use wise discrimination to so adjust the standard of conduct and lessons that the principle shall prevail, "To whom much is given, of him much shall be required." E. Crossy.


The above suggestion is a very important one, worthy the consideration of all teachers. A more extended discussion of the subject is invited by—The Editors.

SCRAPS—WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

Last year the WEKELY had something to say about scraps of letters, and what to do to make them useful. Possibly some of my fellow teachers may like to learn what use to make of scraps. I have one of the copying pads variously styled hextograph, heliograph, auto-litho-printer, etc. I use this to print examination questions, (to save putting them on the blackboards), outlines for class use, songs I wish to teach the school and, in fact, anything I wish to distribute amongst the pupils. I print these on my scraps of paper. For this purpose, I save letters which have only been written upon one side, old envelopes, examination papers, etc. Thus I use up all the scraps of paper, save myself much blackboard work, and please the children by being able to give them new songs.

I use the auto-printer, and scraps of paper, outside of school. Few who attend our church have hymn books. I printed the hymns on slips of paper, and passed to the congregation. I have printed songs for our temperance meetings, notices of such meetings, business cards, and letters heads. I thus find the auto-printer very useful, and make use of every scrap of paper which has any blank space.

S. C. B.

THAT QUEER PROBLEM.

To the Editors of the Weekly:

In a recent issue of the WEEKLY we notice an article by Prof. David Kirk in which he takes exceptions to a problem published some time since. We are not surprised that the mathematician who has never extended his researches beyond "Greenleaf and other old authors" should take exceptions to anything outside of their line of instruction and characterize it as "queer and absurd."

The problem referred to contains many new, unique, and interesting principles which have never been developed in any mathematical work; it is intended for the progressive scholar who is willing to extend his researches beyond the regular routine as laid down by the old authors. A few of the interesting points in the problem may be illustrated by the following similar example:—Three train boys have respectively 10, 30, and 50 oranges, they all sell at the same rates and each receives the same amount of money. At what rates do they sell, and what sum does each receive?

They may sell a certain number of oranges, which we will designate as a divisor, at a specified price, or rate per dozen as long as even dozens hold out, when the remaining oranges may be sold at another rate, the cost being set at a specified sum for each orange. We see nothing peculiar, strange, or absurd, in transactions of this kind; they are of daily occurrence. We give a few interesting points in the problem as follows:

1. It can readily be determined whether any divisor, taken as a rate, will truly fulfill the conditions of the problem:

2. When a true divisor is found, any price may be assumed for quotients, and the corresponding cost for remainders can be found; then, that cost and price may be increased or diminished by any number we please, thus giving an infinite number of true results.

3. Cost of remainders may be assumed and price of quotients found.

4. Two fixed points can be found, between which an unlimited number of divisors may be taken, thus giving an infinite number of results, all true.
The Missionary Herald for December says that eight hundred dollars has been called for to aid in the establishment of high schools in eight cities and large towns in Eastern Turkey. The teachers will be supplied by graduates from Armenia College or like institutions. In Asia Minor sixteen girls' schools are asked for in as many different places, for next year. Only six are at present sustained. This looks like progress. The outlook is very encouraging not only to missionary effort, but to the friends of education everywhere. Favorable reports are given of other colleges and schools in India and Japan.

Miss Parloa began her third year's work at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, with a talk (Dec. 3), on Food and Health, how to market, etc., and gave the first Object-Lesson Dec. 6. The program was practical enough—"stuffed leg of mutton, boiled rice, mashed potatoes, various preparations of cold potatoes."

CHICAGO NOTES.

At the last meeting of the board Mrs. Laura D. Ayres was elected principal of the new Armour street school. This is an excellent and well-merited choice. In her change of base Mrs. Ayres has the good wishes of a host of friends, and not least among them are the old suzerains.

Acting on the advice of the WEEKLY, the special committee of the board recommended a thorough reconstruction of the office force, the new officers to be as follows: 1. Business Manager; 2. Assistant Business Manager; 3. Book-keeper; 4. Attorney; 5. Clerk. If the board are wise they will in due time elect the following named persons respectively to those positions: 1. C. C. Chase; 2. D. Doty; 3. M. B. Hicks; 4. Col. Rickby; 5. S. Johnston.

Balancing the books for the year, the department of the WEEKLY has accomplished the following ends: 1. The revision of the course of study and the introduction into actual use of the practical and sensible course prepared by the committee of principals; 2. The ridiculing out of existence of the system of records in vogue last year; 3. Preventing the application at the high school examination of the unreasonably high minimum average advocated by the Superintendent; 4. Keeping the Superintendent, naturally an autocrat, within the bounds of moderation in his treatment of teachers. Many think Mr. Doty a mild and persecuted man and denounce his tormentor as merciless and malicious; but without the rod of correction that has been held over his head, how would it be with you all these times? oh, girls?

Acting on the advice of the WEEKLY Miss McAfferty, who was thrown down stairs by pupils of the Hayes school in pursuance of an order of the Superintendent to have children moved down stairs speedily, has taken the first respectful step towards recovering damages, by petitioning the board to make good her loss of wages, etc. Granting her request will be a dangerous precedent, yet the board cannot afford to let the matter get into court, as the resulting exposure of the weakness of the present administration would be humiliating. The fair thing for the salary committee, to whom the matter was referred, to do is to assess the damage equally on Mr. Doty and Mr. Merri man and deduct it from their salaries. This will avoid a bad precedent and prevent Miss McAfferty from suffering pain and hunger on account of the insane folly of her two immediate superiors.

At the last meeting of the board of education the following estimates were presented for the year 1890:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For supervision and business</td>
<td>$15,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special teachers</td>
<td>2,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High schools</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principals of grammar and primary schools</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistants in grammar and primary schools</td>
<td>445,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principals and assistants in new buildings to be opened during the year</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $616,490

The most curious circumstance in the above is that the item "supervision and business" does not read $445,000 and that of "assistants in grammar and primary schools," $15,150. Nothing is said in the schedule of the Superintendent of German or the teachers of that branch; but like brine in a pork barrel, provision for them is probably stowed away in the other items, to be drawn away from them in due process of time.
The Inductive Series of Arithmetics.


This series embraces a practical course in Arithmetic in two books. They are on the inductive plan, and unite oral and written Arithmetic in a practical method of instruction.

Ridpath's Histories of the United States.

Embrace the following points of superiority: Accuracy and Brilliance of the narrative—Clearness and elegance of style—Unity of Narrative—Objective Presentation—Illustrations of special excellence—Superior mechanical execution and low price.

Forbriger's Patent Drawing Tablets.

A complete course in seven books. The Tablet form, presenting a solid surface—their size and compactness—their practical character—their novel construction—careful gradation of exercises—abundance of material, and low price, place them in advance of all other drawing books.

* * * Specimen pages and terms mailed to any address.

JONES BROTHERS & COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO.

THE CHEAP COPYING TABLET.
A New and Wonderful Invention!

We have succeeded after a long series of experiments, in producing a COPYING TABLET which gives us entire satisfaction, and which we are daily using in our business. It is

CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY WORKED.

From 50 to 100 excellent copies can be taken from the first transfer; and by using a second and third transfer, the number of copies can be carried to 150 and 300! This COPYING TABLET is invaluable to School Superintendents, Teachers, Lawyers, Bankers, Architects, Merchants, Music Teachers, and others.

The Apparatus consists only of the COPYING TABLET, a bottle of TRANSFER ink, and a BROWNE.

With it, by simply reading the directions for using, one can easily and quickly print fac-similes of pen-and-ink sketches, Maps, Drawings, Cards, Letters, Bill Heads, Ornaments, Music, Programs, Examination Questions, or other matter written or printed with a pen.

PRICE.

1st Size, for Letter Paper, $3.50
2nd Size, $3.00
Other sizes made to order.

If sent by prepaid express, add 25 cents to above prices. The money must in all cases accompany the order. State the name of your nearest express office, and the name of the express company. Full directions accompany the Tablet.

S. R. WINCHELL & CO.,
Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.
Send for Circulars explaining our New System of Canvassing. Agents have worked well, 100 subscribers to 1,000 inhabitants. Our publication standard.


Gossamer Water Proof Cloaks.

3 On receipt of Three Dollars, we will send by mail to any address in the United States, one of our Gossamer Water Proof Cloaks, charges paid. Every Cloak Warranted. In ordering, give length and best measure.

LAUGHTON & CO., Mfg. 178 Washington St., Chicago.

Don't buy a sewing machine until you have tried the Light-Running.

THE EDUCATIONAL PURCHASING AGENCY.

ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE LINE OF

Books, Stationery, Periodicals (American or Foreign), Maps, Globes, Teachers' Registers, Blackboards, School Furniture or Apparatus, Fans, Ink, Pencils, Cards, Record Books, Crayons, Erasers, Reference Books, School Record Books, School Dist. Records, Reward Cards, Mottoes, Blanks, Slates, Liquid Slating, Charts, Minerals, Cabinets, Dictionaries, Envelopes, BOOK-BINDING, PRINTING, ELECTROTYPING, ETC.,

In short, anything needed by schools, boards of education, teachers, superintendents, parents, or parents, can be obtained promptly and satisfactorily through this agency.

Prices and descriptive circulars furnished on application.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

All inquiries promptly answered when stamp is enclosed with letter of inquiry.

S. R. WINCHELL, Manager. Ashland Block, Chicago.

Gossamer Water Proof Cloaks.
EFFECTS OF CATARRH IN THE SYSTEM.

Catarrh, in ordinary circumstances, whether brought on by either colds or accidental causes, or by any manner of infections in healthy persons, provided proper treatment is commenced before the disease has obtained a firm hold. But in cases where the patient has, either from hereditary predisposition or direct irregularity, a tainted and unhealthy constitution, Catarrh appears in its most insidious phase as the most dangerous character, requiring the most careful and scientific management. It attacks the nose, the throat, the lungs, the stomach, the intestines, and afflicts the innocent in its innocuous to others. The membrane then becomes thickened by continuous inflammation, albuminous deposits become mixed with the discharge, resulting in destruction and abscessation of the Nasal Bony and Bronchial tubes.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This disease so closely connected with Catarrh that it may be truly described as a branch of that disease, only modified and changed by the peculiarity of the place of its origin. When the discharge from the nose and throat brings pathetically home to us, in the ineffective efforts to cough and expectorate the offensive matter. Can anything be more disgusting to the onlooker than this spectacle? Yet none are so frequent. You will find it in every street-car, in every public conveyance. This is only the beginning of the disease; it requires instant scientific treatment. From the delicate organization of the parts affected, there is no time to lose; nothing but the most decided measures will arrest the silent progress of this cruel malady. There must be no neglect.

There are few and unhappy a thousand who by experience know some of the symptoms of this disease, and upon many it has fastened itself with a tenacity we cannot understand, and from which it is impossible to expel it. The "bellowing," and spitting for which Americans are sometimes called, believed by foreigners, are due to the peculiar changeable nature of our climate on account of which colds are contracted, and settle in the head, and pass thence to the throat and lungs.

TO THE READER.

Can you comprehend in its terrible significance that this disease is as fatal to mankind as all the fever, and other ailments we know of? or the millions of people that labor under it? Many often are unconscious of its ravages until the discharge from the nose and throat brings pathetically home to us, in the ineffective efforts to cough and expectorate the offensive matter. Can anything be more disgusting to the onlooker than this spectacle? Yet none are so frequent. You will find it in every street-car, in every public conveyance. This is only the beginning of the disease; it requires instant scientific treatment. From the delicate organization of the parts affected, there is no time to lose; nothing but the most decided measures will arrest the silent progress of this cruel malady. There must be no neglect.

There are few and unhappy a thousand who by experience know some of the symptoms of this disease, and upon many it has fastened itself with a tenacity we cannot understand, and from which it is impossible to expel it. The "bellowing," and spitting for which Americans are sometimes called, believed by foreigners, are due to the peculiar changeable nature of our climate on account of which colds are contracted, and settle in the head, and pass thence to the throat and lungs.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA CURED.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the following testimonial. Dr. Fairchild is well known all over the United States as a man of high standing, learning, and great eloquence in the pulpit. He is now president of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. Prior to the use of Childs' Catarrh Treatment, he had entirely lost the use of his voice, and was compelled to suspend his daily lectures. The fact that Childs' Catarrh Specifics restored so prominent a man to usefulness and health, should convince the most sceptical that their cases are not hopeless.

A LEADING OHIO JUDGE CURED.—A Thousand Thanks for Childs' Treatment.

Rev. T. P. Childs, Troy, Ohio, writes: "I have restored to you the use of your voice, and also for the treatment of the respiratory organs. My throat is now so well restored that I lecture daily without any difficulty, and find no difficulty whatever in preaching. You are at full liberty to use my name for the benefit of others."


T. P. Childs, Troy, Ohio.

A LADY IN MASSACHUSETTS CURED.

Rev. T. P. Childs, Troy, Ohio, writes: "I have restored a twelve-year patient from a terrible disease, which made the possessed at once disgusting to himself and others. I shall be satisfied, and feel that I have done my little toward removing the ill of mankind."

T. P. Childs, Troy, Ohio.
THE CHICAGO WITNESS

An undenominational Christian Monthly.

Price, $2.00 a year, postpaid.

I contain the cream of religious literature, the sun and substance of Gospel Truth, the brightest gems of Christian experience, interesting moral stories, wholesome counsel for old and young, a Gospel Temperance Department, besides other literary, scientific, and educational matter.

Great Improvements During the Year.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION

IN EVERY NUMBER.

We make the following unparalleled offer in entire good faith:

We are so confident of giving satisfaction and of retaining those who read our paper for a short time, that we will send it to any address on trial six months for ten-five cents.

Address T. J. LAMONT, 54 Metropolitan Block, Ch. cago, Ill.

THE BEST

HOLIDAY GIFT IS A BEAUTIFUL

Argentotype FOR FRAMING.

GIVEN AWAY WITH EACH DOZEN CABINET PHOTOS AT

HESLER & PEABODY'S
96 STATE STREET.

Take Elevator.

Primary Teachers!

THE BOOK YOU NEED.

How to Teach Elementary Arithmetic.

Grube's Method

Of Teaching Arithmetic explained, with a large number of Practical Hints and Illustrations.

By Prof. Louis Soldan, Principal of the Normal School, St. Louis, Mo.

Many teachers know of "Grube's Method" by the hearing of the ear. They will be thankful for the day which first gave them a clear understanding of it. Here it is in full, by one of the most eminent and successful teachers in the country. Price, in paper covers, 20 cents; in flexible cloth, 30 cents, postpaid. No free copies for examination, or rates for introduction.


PLAYS, Tableaux, Dialogues, Recitations, Colored Prints, Wigs, Mounts, etc. Catalogues sent by HAPPY HOUSE CO., No. 5 Beekman St., N. Y.
RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Requirements for Admission to American Colleges.

BY

A. F. NIGHTINGALE, M. A.

This book contains the requirements for admission to forty four of the leading Colleges; the pronunciation preferred; questions for admission, for '78, at four colleges; scheme of Harvard Examinations for Women, etc. It is indispensable for teacher and pupils. Sent postpaid on receipt of one dollar.

Gilmore's Logic. By J. H. Gilmore, A. M., for High Schools and Colleges. 16 mo. cloth Price, 75 cents.

THE CHILD'S BOOK OF LANGUAGE.

Graded Lessons for the Natural Development of Language. By J. H. STICKNEY, Superintendent Boston Training School; late Head Assistant Boston Normal School. Four Numbers. No. 1. STORIES IN PICTURES. No. 2. STUDIES IN ANIMALS. No. 3. STUDIES IN PLANTS. No. 4. STUDIES IN WORDS. To be followed by "LETTERS AND LESSONS IN LANGUAGE," in Two Series of Four Numbers each, for Grammar Schools. Sample copies, 10 cents each.

APPLETONS' SCHOOL READERS.

By WM. T. HARRIS, LL. D., Sup't of Schools, St. Louis, Mo. A. J. RICKOFF, A. M., Sup't or Instruction, Cleveland, Ohio. MARK BAILEY, A. M., Instructor in Elocution, Yale College.


Green's Primary Drawing Cards. For Slate and BLACKBOARD EXERCISES. In Two Parts of 12 Cards and 36 Exercises each. Price, 10 cents each.

The Model Copy-Books. In SIX NUMBERS, WITH SLIDING COPIES, contain so many evident marks of superiority that they are endorsed and adopted everywhere. Sample number, 10 cents.

"Words, and how to put them together." This little book should be in the hands of every boy and girl in our schools. It will not rival any book now in use, but is designed to go before all such, and "make their paths straight." Sent for examination, post-paid, for 25 cents.

Address, D. APPLETON & CO.,

New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco.

C. E. LANE, Gen'l Northwestern Agent,

61 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.
CLASSICAL WRITERS.

MILTON.

EURIPIDES.
By J. P. Mahaffy, A. M., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin. 16mo. Cloth. Price, 60 cents.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.
Being a collection of more than a Thousand Choice Selections of Aphorisms, etc. Compiled by Charles Northend. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, 75 cents.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.
The Old English Period. By Brother Azarias, Professor of English Literature in Rock Hill College, Maryland. 1 vol., 12mo, 214 pages. Cloth. Price, $1.25.

HEALTH PRIMERS.
EDITED BY
J. Langdon Down, M. D., F. R. C. P. | J. Mortimer-Granville, M. D.
Henry Power, M. B., F. R. C. S. | John Tweedy, F. R. C. S.

NOW READY.
I. EXERCISE AND TRAINING.
II. ALCOHOL. Its Use and Abuse.
III. PREMATURE DEATH: Its Promotion or Prevention.
IV. THE HOUSE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.
V. PERSONAL APPEARANCE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.
VI. BATHS AND BATHING.

In square 16mo volumes. Cloth. Price, 40 cents.

A TREATISE ON CHEMISTRY,
By H. E. Roscoe, F. R. S., and C. Schorlemmer, F. R. S.,
Professors of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester.

To be Complete in Three Volumes. Fully Illustrated.


In Preparation. Volume II. Part II. METALS.

A CLASS-BOOK HISTORY OF ENGLAND.


Address, D. APPLETON & CO.,
New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco.
C. E. Lane, Gen'l Northwestern Agent,
61 Washington Street, Chicago.
NASAL AND BRONCHIAL CATARRH.
A STRONG RECORD.

Rev. T. P. Childs, of Troy, Ohio, whose advertisements of his Catarrh Tonic appear in this issue of the Educational Weekly, has addressed our subscribers and readers before. But when we consider the facts, that Mr. Childs was constrained to urge the attention of physicians to the fact that this tonic enabled him to treat successfully this scourge of the human race.

Leading men of education have publicly stated that Child's treatment has cured or their firm line of Catarh or Catarrh of long standing, unknown cure, and whose reputation is national, men widely known for their services as the public or the missionary field. Editors and publishers of our leading periodicals, among them the Congregationalist and Watchman of Boston, the Illustrated Christian Weekly and the Examiner and Chronicle, of New York, the Journal and Messenger and Daily Gazette, of Cincinnati, and many others, have freely inserted the facts, and they are satisfied, that while Mr. Childs is not—as he does not claim to be—a regularly educated physician, but, on the other hand, a highly regarded minister of the gospel, who has spent thirty years as a pastor in the States of Ohio, yet he has made such a study of the disease known as Catarrh, as to have enabled him to treat it with most ex. crucianta success. His own affliction, suffered for years, u. c. he was finally compelled to have the patients, expecting to die, is well known to all his brethren throughout the State, and his present reputation of health and prospect of living is well also known, and can be settled to nothing near the treatment devised by himself, and now so confidently recommended to others. If any record could inspire confidence, surely this of Mr. Childs would make every sufferer feel that he may make a trial of this treatment with every hope of success.

The record is too valuable a one. It has been before the public for a period of twenty years, during which time there is according to the advertisements for the various branches of the business has been constantly increased, until he has been obliged to erect new and expensive buildings. The results have been the best, and the fact is, that while Mr. Childs is not—as he does not claim to be—a regularly educated physician, but, on the other hand, a highly regarded minister of the gospel, who has spent thirty years as a pastor in the States of Ohio, yet he has made such a study of the disease known as Catarrh, as to have enabled him to treat it with most ex. cruciante success. His own affliction, suffered for years, u. c. he was finally compelled to have the patients, expecting to die, is well known to all his brethren throughout the State, and his present reputation of health and prospect of living is well also known, and can be settled to nothing near the treatment devised by himself, and now so confidently recommended to others. If any record could inspire confidence, surely this of Mr. Childs would make every sufferer feel that he may make a trial of this treatment with every hope of success.

The record is too valuable a one. It has been before the public for a period of twenty years, during which time there is according to the advertisements for the various branches of the business has been constantly increased, until he has been obliged to erect new and expensive buildings. The results have been the best, and the fact is, that while Mr. Childs is not—as he does not claim to be—a regularly educated physician, but, on the other hand, a highly regarded minister of the gospel, who has spent thirty years as a pastor in the States of Ohio, yet he has made such a study of the disease known as Catarrh, as to have enabled him to treat it with most ex. cruciante success. His own affliction, suffered for years, u. c. he was finally compelled to have the patients, expecting to die, is well known to all his brethren throughout the State, and his present reputation of health and prospect of living is well also known, and can be settled to nothing near the treatment devised by himself, and now so confidently recommended to others. If any record could inspire confidence, surely this of Mr. Childs would make every sufferer feel that he may make a trial of this treatment with every hope of success.

In one beautiful volume. Price $5, postpaid.

"It is sound, morally and mentally. It gives no one-sided view of life; it does not pander to the lower nature, but it is high-toned, thoroughly thought out. There is an earnestness and even eloquence in its volume which makes the author appear to speak to us from the living page. It reads as a speech. There is an intellectual fire throughout its pages. It is one of the best and safest works to place as a gift in the hands of a youth who is just entering trade, or who is contemplating, an early adoption of the career of a hunter or mounter."—The Bookman's Magazine, New York.

"We give our eye the rest and the mind becomes quieted, which I find a highly beneficial and grandeur of his illustrations. * * * in the chapter on "OUTDOOR SPORTS," Mr. Childs with his pen weighs light and the illustration is all the better for it. Those who do not wish to be on the falling side also study well this chapter."—American Review.

THE GREAT CONVERSERS.

"One will make the acquaintance of more authors in the course of a single day of his essays than are to be met with in any book that we can give you here.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

SECURE YOUR READING FREE.

Please say you saw this ad. in the Educational Weekly.

A Brain and Nerve Food. Vitalized Phosphates.

This differs from all other tonics because it is composed of the vital or nervous-giving principles of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Physicians have found it so necessary that they alone have prescribed 193,450 packages. It rests the brain in all work or overwork of any kind. It strengthens the digestion; cures neurasthenia and prevents consumption. It restores to the brain and nerves the elements that have been carried off by disease or overwork. For sale by Druggists, or by mail, $1.00.

THE NORMAL QUESTION BOOK.

Carrying over 2,000 questions with answers to the same, arranged in a systematic manner. It is a work prepared especially for the use of teachers in making preparation for examinaitons, and is adapted to the use of Common Schools for daily weekly, and monthly reviews. The work contains an Appendix giving hints as to teaching the different branches of the subject, with outline of subjects, rules and regulations to be observed during examination, lists and suggestions on the preparation of the MS., etc. Does not try to pass examination without first giving this book a careful study, as it is just the book to prepare for examination.

Please read the following opinions of the book:

"Book received.—Like it first-rate.—Just excellent."—Prof. J. H. Kidd, Kiddville, Mo.

"Received the Normal Question Book. I am more than pleased. I did not think I was about to get so much for so little. It is the best thing I have seen, and think it is just the thing. What terms do you give agents? I think it is worth $1.00."—Prof. of Y. M. C. A., Troy, Ohio.

"The Normal Question Book is the best I have seen for examination of all pupils for School certificates and examinations for the highest public honor. It is a valuable work, long wanted and at last furnished."—Prof. of Y. M. C. A., White Lake, N. Y.

"I consider the Normal Question Book a most valuable work, and well worth the price. I know of no one, teacher or not."—J. R. Jones, Iowa City and Recorder, Beall City, Mo.

"I have carefully examined the Normal Question Book and believe it to be an excellent work for teachers preparing for examination. The questions are thorough, and the answers plain and comprehensive. Every teacher should have this book."—H. W. Smith, Princeton, Ill.

"Your Question Book received and carefully examined. Like it. I will add teachers to get out of the rest of contested questions; and be of great help to candidates for certificate; and also for the examiner. The idea of having the book is a step in the right direction, and your answer appended is good one, and the first for a book of this kind. I embrace such leading principles of the different branches as are considered the most difficult."—Prof. T. G. Clendenen, Newbury, Ill.

PRICE $1.50.

S. R. WINCHELLE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
The Educational Weekly.

The readers of the _Weekly_ had already had intimations of the changes to be made in the paper with this issue. The enlargement to twenty pages affords room for introducing some new features, and for devoting more space to articles of a high literary character, though not strictly educational. There are three other weekly educational papers in the United States, containing four, twelve, and sixteen pages respectively, so that whether “the best” or not, the _Weekly_ is certainly the cheapest. It is the purpose of the publishers to place its merits beyond dispute. To this end the best talent employed in the educational work of the Western states will be represented in its columns. Its contributed articles will not be all of a technical or purely educational character, but in addition to these there will be critical, literary, philosophical, and scientific articles, as well as stories, poems, sketches, biographies, etc., outside of the special teachers' department. More attention will be given to general educational and scientific intelligence—both at home and abroad. At the same time new efforts will be made to present the latest and best thought on methods of teaching and the principles of pedagogy. To this department it will be the special duty of experienced teachers to contribute. In order to be successful the discussions must be spontaneous, earnest, and practical. Let the daily experiences of the class-room find expression in the _Weekly_, and its helpfulness cannot be questioned.

As an indication of what may be expected, we append a few names of those engaged to contribute to the _Weekly_ during 1880. In addition to these we are proud to say that there are hundreds of our readers who are not ambitious of fame, who never “pretend to write for the press,” from whom we expect to receive much of what will be of most value to the teacher. The living teacher always has some opinions of his own, and when given for the benefit of his fellow-teachers their value is duly appreciated.

The report of the Committee of the Chicago Board of Education reorganizing the office force is a crowning victory for the _Weekly_. It means this: Next year Mr. Doty will be business manager. In this position he will be as admirable as he was malaprop in that of superintendent of instruction. If he and his friends are wise, they will not try to unite the two offices in his person. The material and the intellectual departments of the schools should be kept entirely distinct. In this position Mr. Doty should receive not less than $3,500 a year, and the superintendent of instruction should receive at least the same salary. Mr. Howland should be elected to that position, with the Northern school re-opened and Mr. Delano made its principal.

Against Mr. Doty the _Weekly_ can not find a grain of ill-will in any nook or cranny of its inner consciousness. In his new and important position, one demanding as much executive ability as is required in the head of a great corporation or manufacturing establishment, the _Weekly_ will support Mr. Doty as energetically as it assailed him in the superintendency. Upon this platform the _Weekly_ will shake hands with Mr. Doty across the bloodless chasm. Otherwise—

### PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

For two or more subscribers at $2.00 each, we will send postpaid any book or books the retail price of which does not exceed one-third of the amount of money sent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Subscribers</th>
<th>Amount Due on Premiums</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the price exceeds the amount due on premiums, send the balance in cash.

Do not make up your whole subscription before sending. Send the first two names, stating that they are to be placed to your credit for a premium, and add more as you get them.

No such account will be opened, however, unless two subscriptions (one of which may be your own) are sent with the first order. After that, single subscriptions may be ordered, always stating that they are to be credited on account of premium.

Premium may also be secured for subscriptions to the Monthly Editions by sending eight names and $4.00 with the first order.

-C. N. Caspar, of Milwaukee, takes a prominent place among the advertisers this number. We trust he will give answers enough to make his investment a profitable one. We would suggest that his advertisement be removed from the paper and preserved, should the _Weekly_ itself be destroyed. His book list is a very full one, and will be found of service for a long time. Mr. Caspar is a man whom we have found honorable and "squares" in business, and there is no risk in sending him money.