S. I. D. Q.

Scribimus indocti doctique.

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THE SKY TO THE SEA.

Who does not love the ocean,
So noble, grand, and free?
Only the summer sky am I,
How much thou art to me!
Pensive was I last evening,
Sad memories o'er me swept,
Memories I fain would keep asleep,
They mastered me, I wept.

Restless and vague were longings
That filled my troubled breast;
Sad and perplexed, I thought of naught
But self and my unrest.
Slowly I felt thy presence,
Thy face with pity shone.
Mutely I gazed, O sea, on thee;
I felt, I'm not alone.

Lovingly didst thou gather
My overflowing grief.
So had my sorrow grown thine own
And soon I found relief.
Then did I know thy friendship.
Thy bosom heaved and swelled,
Such was thy sympathy for me,
When thou my grief beheld.

Gleams of thy inmost soul shone
In spotless purity.
Deeply my heart was moved. I proved
Thy strong sincerity.
Wonderful calm stole o'er me—
And peace crept in my soul,
Away, my burden of care and despair,
In one grand cloud did roll.

Who does not love the ocean,
So noble, grand, and free?
Only the summer sky am I,
How much thou art to me.

—*Edythe Puffer, Special.*

JAMES C. GREENOUGH.

Mr. Greenough was born in Wendell, Massachusetts. His father, a son of Rev. William Greenough of Newton, had been attracted from the eastern part of the State to the western, as young men engaged in farming are to-day attracted to the virgin fields of the West. The father of Rev. William was Thomas Greenough of Boston, one of the trusted thirty constituting the committee of safety upon whom the duty was imposed of providing for the defense of Boston at the outbreak of the Revolution.

When the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age, he removed with the family to Deerfield. His summers were now spent in farming, his winters in attending Deerfield Academy or in teaching. In accordance with the timely advice of Barnas Sears, Secretary of the Board of Education, he entered the Westfield Normal School in the spring of 1854. In the autumn of that year he taught a select school in Heath, in the winter the Beacon Street Grammar School in Gloucester, and in the following spring became principal of the Grammar and High School of Rockport. Early in 1856 he was elected principal of the Hacker School in the city of Salem. Upon the election of John W. Dickinson as principal of the Westfield School in September, 1856, Mr. Greenough was appointed first assistant. This position he held for fifteen years, obtaining leave of absence for one year only to complete the course of study at Williams College, from which he graduated with honor in the class of 1860. After resuming his duties at Westfield he married Jeanie A. the daughter of Hon. Wm. G. Bates, one of the leading lawyers of the State. The scholarship, the culture and the large common sense of his partner, Mr. Greenough has ever reckoned as inseparable from so much of success as he may have subsequently achieved. At the suggestion of Mr. Bates, Mr. Greenough gave his vacations and leisure hours for some years to the study of law, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar at Springfield. Opportunity for his advancement as a lawyer was not wanting. Mr. Bates offered him a place in his office and a share in the business; but his settled conviction of the usefulness of teaching and his aptitude for it held him to his work as a teacher.

The overtures of the Board of Education of Connecticut to secure Mr. Greenough as principal of the normal school of that State in 1869, were declined. In 1871 he was elected principal of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, but declined. He became principal of the Rhode Island Normal School, which was opened in Providence Sept. 6, 1875. While the difficulties of the establishment of the school were many, the success of the school, due as he claims largely to his associate teachers, was exceptional. The principal had evidence of the high appreciation of the school, in the degree conferred by Brown University, in being made one of its examining board, in being called to the presidency of Illinois College, and in being unanimously elected supervisor of the schools of Boston. In the winter of '71 and '72 Mr. Greenough was the teacher of mineralogy in the Teachers' School of Natural Science, whose sessions were held in the rooms of the Natural History building in Boston on Saturdays.

In 1883 Mr. Greenough resigned his position in Rhode Island to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. During the three years he was at the head of the college very important changes were made in the course of study, in the appliances of instruction, and in the financial condition of the college. The confidence of the people of the State in its administration was shown by the generous appropriations of the Legislature, and in the number and character of the students in attendance. In this brief period the two finest buildings of the college were built, and all the others were greatly improved. After leaving Amherst, Mr. Greenough enjoyed a few months of rest. February fourth, 1887 he began his duties as principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts. During Principal Greenough's administration at Westfield the commodious boarding hall has been much improved, important changes have been made in the course of study, the standard of scholarship has been raised, a kindergarten and a Training School of several grades has been added, and a new building costing, including the site, $150,000, has been erected.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

This is the age of invention, a time when man is struggling to make the seeming impossibilities, pleasant realities. And so great has been his success, that he is prone to believe man is fast becoming master of this universe. He thinks the steps of nature very slow and uninteresting when compared with his rapid strides, and he is inclined to feel that he holds in his hand all the keys to nature's secret chambers; but once in a while he stumbles upon a door which no key on the large ring called "Human Knowledge" will unlock.

As a rule the "dear old nurse" lets her favorite charge wander along at his own sweet will, but when she finds that he is in danger of falling over the precipice, she gently places before him a bar—a protector, just to remind him that she is yet his guardian, and that he must needs keep very close to her if he would be most happy, safe and wise.

Among many other wonders, man thought he had discovered just how nature did one thing which was very interesting to him; namely, just how she placed the chocolate, yellow, red, and many colored layers when forming the earth

for his dwelling-place. And so he hastened to immortalize his discovery by formulating it into words and by publishing it in a book. The statement read: "All strata laid by the agency of water are horizontal." Nature laughed when she heard it, but nobody disputed its truthfulness, and for years man has delighted himself with his happy discovery.

Now Nature, not that she doesn't wish man to be happy, but just to show him how very easy it is for one to be in error, gently moulded several strata, and laid them in lines which, to say the least, were far from horizontal. And all this, man discovered one day when he was seeking to make himself more glorious by erecting a fine monument to his skill,—a State House.

He was delving preparatory to laying the foundation when the awful discovery was made. There they were—several rows of them laid, some in oblique, some in curved, and some in broken lines. At first he could hardly believe what he saw. He measured the angles and curves finding that at least calculation some of them measured more than forty degrees. Forty degrees from the horizontal! Then he photographed the wonder, and finally he had to acknowledge that here, at least, was an exception to his rule. There might be others for all he knew.

Next to winning a victory is to find out why you are defeated, so man set himself to work and brought all the knowledge he possessed to bear on the subject. "Water will not flow up hill, and much less carry anything upwards," he argued, "and it could never deposit anything when flowing downward in such acute angles and sudden curves." And so it remains a mystery—a nice little problem for man to solve.

The accompanying illustrations give some idea of the peculiar geological formation already referred to which was revealed by the excavations for the foundation of the State House. The remarkable fact being that man cannot, with

present knowledge, conceive how strata of *loose* sand could have been deposited in angles, some of which measure forty degrees from the horizontal. Such formations are common in solid rock; and, indeed, strata have been found at *right angles* to one another in rock, showing that an upheaval probably was the cause of their present position. Such a change, however, is apparently impossible in layers of loose sand. What is the cause of their present appearance? The problem is an interesting and valuable one for geologists to solve. Who will be the first to do so?

—Josephine T. Field, '96.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Fanny Kiley, '95, is acting as substitute in one of the East Providence schools.

Clarie L. Freethey, '95, visited the school a few weeks ago with a number of her pupils.

Among the recent visitors at the school are Caroline W. Slade, '94, Eva Bennett, '95, May Grant, '95, Mabel Shepard, '95, Maude E. Capron, '91, and Edwin A. Noyes, '78.

Mr. Frederick H. Saunders, '83, has recently become principal of the Pascoag Grammar School.

The marriage of Mary E. Hayward, '87, to Charles A. Gilbert took place at Roger Williams Free Baptist Church, Wednesday, April eighth. On the same day Grace L. Hiscox, '94, was married to Amos E. Barrett, at her home in Central Falls.

Dorothea Anne, daughter of Dr. Thomas F. and Dora (Hurley) Black, born Sunday, February 23, 1896.

The many friends of Anna Tisdale were very much shocked to hear of her recent death. She was a member of the class of '94, and an active member of the S. I. D. Q. Society. Her gentle and retiring disposition won the love and respect not only of her teachers and classmates but of all others with whom she came in contact.

Among the new books added to the school library, during the past quarter of the term, are: "My Arctic Journal," by Mrs. Peary, and the last volume of "Beacon Lights of History," by Dr. John Lord.

S. I. D. Q.

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Easter has once more come and gone. The day was welcomed this year with an unusual abundance of flowers and sweet music and we trust by more cheerful hearts than ever before. Glad day! The lessons taught by its beautiful symbolism are plainer and dearer to us now. In the delightful spring time when all nature is taking on new life and beauty, when "every clod feels a stir of might," we too would gladly lay aside the mistakes of the past year and begin anew with fresh hopes and richer desires for the bright year before us.

The Glee Club members are preparing for a concert which they hope to give about the middle of May.

Arrangements are completed for the excursion to Washington which we mentioned in our last editorial column. The party, which at present numbers over two hundred, leaves Providence the tenth of April and all are looking forward to a week of very profitable pleasure. There is much enthusiasm among the members of the Senior class and the opportunity is recognized as a valuable addition to their preparation for teaching.

We were glad to see so many of the former students and other friends of the school on the afternoon of the twenty-eighth. It is safe to say that by all who heard Prof. Green present his "Literary Ramble About Boston" last year, the announcement of a second lecture by him was enthusiastically welcomed, and the hour spent with him in his "Garden of English Literature" was one that will be long remembered.

After a recent visit to her home in the country, a young woman student was asked what spring birds she had heard. After some thought she was obliged to confess that although she was awakened by their singing in the morning, there was not one she could name. Later in the day she saw a robin, she knew him, and there was another that some one had called a blackbird, that was all she could tell. And yet this young woman had spent much of her life in that same country home. So it is with too many of us, we spend all our time in poring over books; we become familiar with the Socratic Method, with the events of the Merovingian Dynasty, but we work wholly unconscious of the "rhymes of the Universe."

The opportunity for such learning has been ours always and yet we reach out in many cases to what is beyond our grasp, ignoring the treasures which nature has in store. The opportunity is still with us; now is the fitting time to grasp it. The summer will prove more satisfactory if we use the spring to learn a few of the charming lessons we have neglected so long.

THE GROWTH OF THE BRAIN.

By Prof. H. H. Donaldson.

In view of the interest taken in this subject by parents, teachers, and physicians, Prof. Donaldson presents his work in hope that it may be but a fore-runner of a more extensive treatise of this phase of the nervous system.

The first part of the work deals almost entirely with anatomy, largely that of the nervous system. The latter part introduces physiological questions.

The general plan of the book as given by the author is to treat first of the entire body, its growth and development from a single cell. Then some attention is given to the skeleton, especially that part which encases the brain and spinal cord. The natural step from this encasement to the material within is made, and the matter is discussed at some length. The brain and spinal cord, constituting the central nervous system are considered as to the average weight and size, and the phase of abnormal growth is also treated. Under this head the subject of giants and dwarfs is interestingly presented. This leads to the treatment of the relations of the brain to the body. The elephant and some species of whale are the only animals which have a greater proportionate brain weight than man.

The chapters relating to the structure of the brain, the nerve elements, and their arrangement are very clear. In considering the elements, the author departs from the general method and puts the elements, nerve cell and nerve fibre, together, for the latter is but an outgrowth of the former, and considers the cell and all its outgrowths a "nerve cell." The cells as wholes are first considered, then the fibres.

A part of a chapter is given to the development of the elements, giving conclusions as to when and how much they grow. As a fitting addition to this are several questions which are interesting and suggestive. They relate to the results of variation in the weight and size of the brain. The much discussed question as to the significance which may be attached to the difference in the brain weight existing between men and women is touched upon. The theory is, that the male brain being heavier than the female is

composed of larger elements and hence has more energy stored away.

After discussing the elements the next step is their arrangement, as Prof. Donaldson terms it, the architectural arrangement of the elements. Here reference is made to the shape of the head and its significance, and also to the custom existing among some races of artificially altering the shape of the skull and the consequent altering or deformation of the brain. This leads to the topics of symmetry and asymmetry.

Although the weight of the human brain is greater than that of almost all the other animals, the spinal cord of man is surpassed in weight by nearly all of the larger animals. The author makes a very interesting study of the encephalon in regard to its development from the tube. He considers especially those parts which are developed from the dorsal part, the cerebellum, the dorsal portions of the quadrigemina and thalmic ganglia, as well as the cerebral hemispheres. After discussing somewhat fully the central system, the spinal nerves and general distribution of the gray matter is treated. In view of the latter, the author presents Meynert's theory as to its distribution although he does not wholly agree with it. The gray matter, according to Meynert, is divided into three masses—the cortex of the hemispheres, the basal ganglia, and the central portion of the spinal chord. Fibres connect the cortex with the basal ganglia and form Meynert's projection of the first order. Those which connect the basal ganglia with the central gray matter of the spinal cord form the second, while the third consists of those uniting the central gray matter of the cord with the periphery. Besides these there are commissural fibres connecting symmetrical parts on opposite sides of the commissure, and associational connecting those on the same side.

The views presented on the localization of function will be of interest to those studying Psychology. Interesting schemes and illustrations are given which if fully understood will give a clearer idea of the subject.

"The physiological changes in the central system" includes a discussion of the nerve impulse and experiments which have been made to ascertain the facts concerning the direction of the impulse, its strength, form, rate, and also its diffusion. This subject is fully illustrated by charts giving results obtained.

"Physiological Rhythm" is the title of a chapter devoted to the interdependence of the several systems of the body upon each other. "The rhythms which occur mark periods of greater or less activity." In the former a breaking down of the energy producing substances goes on which results in fatigue. Prof. Donaldson devotes a chapter to this subject of fatigue and also one to old age.

In treating of the "Education of the Nervous System," the author deals with the developing system both anatomically and psychologically.

Prof. Donaldson does not pretend that very much of the work is original with him. He has only brought together results obtained by various scientists and added a little of his own when it seemed desirable.—*Florence Cady, '96.*

SCHOOL NOTICES.

The Civics class, accompanied by Miss Bass, visited the State House recently.

The Second and Third Term Latin classes are wearing class pins of a pretty design.

A meeting of the Senior class was held February twenty-first, and the following officers were chosen:—Josephine T. Field, President; Mary M. McKenna, Vice-President; and Nellie Crumley, Secretary.

Among those who have visited the school recently we would note Dr. Morgan, Rev. Charles J. White of Woonsocket, Mr. George P. Phenix, Principal of the Willimantic Normal School, and many of the graduates of the school.

During this quarter the school has had the pleasure of listening to the following lectures: February fifteenth, "A Trip through the South," by President Andrews of Brown University; February twenty-ninth, "Books, and How to Use Them," March twenty-first, "How to Teach First Lessons in History," both by Dr. William A. Mowry; March twenty eighth, "A Garden of English Literature," by Prof. Francis H. Green of West Chester Normal School, Pennsylvania.

Friday, February twenty-first, exercises were held in celebration of Washington's birthday. Selections from the addresses of Washington and poems about Washington were read by different members of the school. Then the members of the Faculty presented some thought or story appropriate to the occasion. Following this, the members of the different classes gave some quotation from Washington, or some thought about him. These interesting and profitable exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the school.

The Elizabeth Barrett Browning Club presented an interesting program to the school the seventh of March. A synposium on the "Munroe Doctrine" made the program one of particular interest.

Through the kind invitation of Mr. Lawton, General Superintendent, ten members of the Senior Class, accompanied by Prof. and Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. Seaverns, were enabled to spend a most enjoyable and profitable afternoon, March twenty-third, at the establishment of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. The different processes which are carried on in the making of their beautiful silver work and bronze castings were noticed and kindly explained. Mr. Lawton has presented the school with a beautiful engraved book on "Bronzes and Bronze Castings," and also with copies of "What Electricity is Doing for the Arts."

Public Meetings of the S. I. D. Q. Literary Society were held in the Study Hall on the fourteenth and on the twenty-eighth of March. The meeting on the twenty-eighth was made one of importance. The program related to Spain and Cuba and was delightfully planned and carried out. The essays were illustrated by different members of the Society attired in Spanish costumes. A Spanish song was rendered by the Glee Club, selections from George Eliot's "Spanish Gypsy" were read and were charmingly illustrated by two members of the Society, as "Fedalma," and "Don Silva." A particular feature of the program was a song by Mabel Shepard, '95.

Following Prof. Green's lecture, on March twenty-eighth, an informal reception was tendered him by certain young ladies of the school. Refreshments were served, musical selections rendered, and the occasion was one of general enjoyment.