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# College Catalog, 1892

**Buffalo State College** 

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CIRCULAR

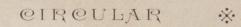
OF THE

STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL



BUFFALO, N. Y.







OF THE

# STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL

BUFFALO, N.Y.



BUFFALO: BAKER, JONES & Co., PRINTERS AND BINDERS Hon. JAMES F. CROOKER, Albany, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Deputy Superintendent.

# STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Hon. ANDREW S. DRAPER, Albany, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, Albany,

Depur Superintendent.

#### LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGERS.

4	STEPHEN M. CLEMENT, President,		-		-	- 1	Buffalo.
	DAVID F. DAY, Vice-President, -	-		-	-	-	"
	CHARLES A. SWEET, Secretary, -		-		-	-	"
	PASCAL P. PRATT, Treasurer, -	-		-	-	-	"
	CHARLES W. GOODYEAR,		-		- 1	-	"
	GEORGE C. GREENE,	-		- 4	-	-	"
	WILLIAM HENGERER,		-		-	-	"
	HENRY LAPP,	-		Cla	renc	ce,	Erie Co.
	Hon. D. H. McMILLAN,						
	THOMAS LOTHROP,	-			-	-	"

## COMMITTEES.

On the Condition and Management of the School—Messrs. PRATT, CLEMENT and GREENE.

On Building-Messrs. CLEMENT, SWEET and GOODYEAR.

On Grounds-Messrs. Greene, Day and Hengerer.

\* Deceased + Resigned

#### FACULTY.

JAMES M. CASSETY, A. M., PH. D., Principal; Didactics.

MARK M. MAYCOCK, M. P., Librarian; Drawing and Physical Geography.

MARCUS A. G. MEADS, B. S., Mathematics.

WM. L. SPRAGUE, A. M.,
Ancient Languages.

IRVING P. BISHOP,

Physical Science.

JOSEPH MISCHKA, Vocal Music and German.

ANNA K. EGGLESTON,

Methods and Head Critic.

MARY WRIGHT, Arithmetic and Algebra.

ISABELLA GIBSON, French and General Assistant.

HELEN L. DUNSTON, English Language.

MAY LOUISE PERRY, Reading, Elocution and Gymnastics.

LUCY A. HIGGINS, Rhetoric and English Literature.

EDWIN A. GOWEN, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

# TEACHERS AND CRITICS IN SCHOOL OF PRACTICE.

ANNA K. EGGLESTON, Head Critic.
GERTRUDE M. BACON, Department Principal.

CARRIE BENSON.
BIRDIE P. ALBERGER.
SARAH M. HEATH.

EDITH L. HUSON.

MARY BALLARD.

HATTIE C. MANSON.

#### CIRCULAR

OF THE

# STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL

AT BUFFALO.

The fact that a State Normal and Training School has its location in the City of Buffalo is one which alone gives to the institution many advantages deserving of attention. The city itself ranks in population the third in the State—New York and Brooklyn alone exceeding it. It is the home of more than a quarter of a million of people. The census of 1880, as well as that of 1870, pointed out the fact that it was the healthiest city in the entire country. But little of malarious or zymotic disease has ever troubled it; and although in the spring and summer months the changes of temperature are frequent, a little prudence in the avoidance of apparel of too light a character is usually sufficient to prevent unpleasant consequences.

The site of the school is upon a natural eminence nearly seventy feet above the level of the lake, in a quarter of the city which, for the purpose of residence, is justly deemed one of the most attractive. In front of the building is one of the tracks of the street railroads of the city, over which the cars pass every five minutes of the day, rendering access to any other portion of the city speedy and convenient.

Buffalo is a city of abundant institutions for intellectual and moral culture. All the leading religious denominations of the land have their houses of worship within its limits. The pulpit of Buffalo is renowned for the many illustrations which it gives and has always given, as well of learning and eloquence as of exalted character and earnest devotion. No one needs to hesi-

tate in recommending the Normal School of Buffalo to his friends, or those in whose welfare he feels any interest, because of fear that the city is wanting in moral or religious feeling.

Buffalo is emphatically a city of books. Its Grosvenor Library, free to all, is a library for consultation and reference. It has upon its shelves more than 30,000 volumes of the highest consequence and value to the student and investigator. The Buffalo Library is for circulation. At the small cost of three dollars a year it offers to the residents of the city and vicinity, including students attending its institutions of learning, more than 55,000, including in the list many books of great value and rarity. The Law Library of the Eighth Judical District of the State is located in the City and County, Hall, and embraces not only the law reports of the United States and England, but also all the approved text-books of the legal profession. It is free of access to all who desire to consult it. The Library of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science, which any one may consult, is of the most important character to the student of natural history. It comprehends not only the issues of the day, by which any one may ascertain the present status of science upon almost any topic, but it also includes many works of ancient date, but of standard value, not often found elsewhere on this side of the Atlantic. The gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts presents to the lover of the beautiful many valuable works, both in sculpture and painting, to minister to the æsthetic taste.

In a single word it may be said, with perfect truth, that no institution in the State, of the same character, presents to the student more means of advancement, either within itself or its surroundings, than the State Normal and Training School of Buffalo.

#### Building and Location.

The importance of a proper building to any school, intended to maintain a high rank, cannot be exaggerated. That occupied by the Normal School of Buffalo has already proved itself not only convenient for the uses of a large school, but one which has answered most completely all requirements. It is a brick structure, three stories in height. It presents a front on Jersey street of 164 feet, and on Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets each a front of 85 feet. The basement story is 10 feet high in the clear, with longitudinal and transverse corridors 10 feet wide. The rooms which it contains are occupied by the janitor or used for wardrobes, closets, heating apparatus, etc. The first story has a height of 13 feet; its rooms correspond in size and location with those of the basement. Three stairways lead from it to the third story. It contains a reception room, an office and the classrooms for the School of Practice.

The second story is 16 feet in height. It contains an assembly-room 77 feet in length by 63 feet in width, five rooms for recitation, and a room for the graduating class.

The third story is 18½ feet high. It contains the chapel, 77 feet in length by 63 feet in width, rooms for library and society purposes, and five rooms for recitation.

The building is in the Italian style, of brick, with hollow walls, resting upon a basement of cut-stone. It has been intended that its apparatus for warming and ventilation should be the best known.

Its location is scarcely excelled by that of any other educational institution in the land. The City of Buffalo has long enjoyed an unrivalled reputation for healthiness of climate and beauty of situation; and no part of the city is healthier or more beautiful than that in which the Normal School is situated. It stands upon an open campus of five acres, at the height of nearly 70 feet above Lake Erie, a beautiful grove of large trees embellishing its southeastern aspect. Whilst by means of three lines of street-cars, which pass the building every five minutes, it is easy of access to the business portions of the city, the school is so far removed therefrom as to escape all the inconveniences and discomforts of noise, dust or smoke.

#### Gymnasium and Science Building.

Four years ago the state erected, at a cost of twenty-six thousand dollars, a new building specially constructed for teaching

science. It is of brick, three stories in height above a stone basement, and is connected with the main building by an iron corridor.

The first story, 46 feet by 41 feet, is used entirely for a gymnasium. The second story contains the physical laboratories and a lecture room in the amphitheater form that will accommodate eighty pupils. The third story is used entirely for chemistry. It contains apparatus rooms and a large work-room fitted up with sixty-four desks, which are supplied with water and gas and complete sets of apparatus for individual chemical experimentation.

The building is one of the finest in the country for the purpose of giving practical scientific knowledge. A large supply of the most modern chemical and physical apparatus has been purchased and is now in use for purposes of instruction.

#### Reading Room and Reference Library.

During the last year a commodious reading room has been fitted up, which is furnished with all the leading magazines, periodicals and educational papers published in this country, as well as several periodicals published abroad. In connection with this reading room is a reference library containing several hundred volumes, carefully selected with regard to the needs of students who are preparing to be teachers. All students in the Normal School have free access to the reading room and reference library each day during the entire school session.

#### Organization.

The school consists of two departments—a Normal or Training School and School of Practice. The purpose of the Normal or Training School is the preparation of students for the profession of teaching. The School of Practice is divided into ten grades, in which the senior class of the Normal or Training School is given practical instruction in the art of teaching. Recognizing the demand of the public for teachers of a higher standard of qualification and more complete equipment, the

Board of Managers has determined to exercise to the utmost the means and authority placed in its hands to make the school fully answer the requirements of the day.

#### Daily Sessions.

There will be one daily session (beginning at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock A. M.) of five hours and a quarter, including a recess of half an hour, part of which will be given to the practice of calisthenics as a regular exercise, with appropriate apparatus under the direction of a competent instructor.

#### Pledge.

On entering the Normal School students are required to sign the following pledge:

We, the undersigned, having received appointments to the STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL at Buffalo, hereby declare that our purpose in entering the school is to prepare ourselves for teaching, and that it is our intention, as we acknowledge it to be our duty, to teach in the public schools of the State for a reasonable length of time.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued the following circular, relating to Admission to Normal Schools:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
ALBANY, November 1st, 1890.

To School Commissioners and Superintendents:

Students will, as heretofore, be appointed to the Normal schools by the Superintendent, upon the recommendation of Superintendents and School Commissioners. These officers will be relied upon to properly represent to possible
candidates the needs of the public schools for well-qualified teachers, and the
necessity of professional and technical training on the part of all who intend to
teach. No better service can be rendered to the educational interests of the
State by supervisory officers than to lead desirable students to seek the advantages
of the professional training schools. The Normal schools of New York are unexcelled in the country. Their equipment and facilities are being continually
improved, and their energies are being more and more exclusively devoted to the

professional preparation of teachers. Superintendents and Commissioners will therefore discriminate in making recommendations. No students can be admitted who have not already acquired a substantial elementary education. This can be gained in all of the ordinary schools, and the professional training schools cannot be properly taxed with work which the common schools can perform as well. Through the quality of the work performed, through the attainments and the professional spirit and purpose of graduates, rather than through mere multiplicity of numbers, can the Normal schools best promote the educational interests of the State. There is room and welcome in the Normal schools for the graduates of the elementary and secondary schools, and even for those who have made substantial advancement in the elementary course without technical graduation, provided they give promise of becoming successful teachers, and possess the desire to become such; but there is no room for students who have laid no real foundation for professional training, and who have no well-determined purpose about the matter, and no fair conception of the responsibilities and obligations of a teacher's occupation.

Appointments will ordinarily follow recommendations, but students will be admitted or retained in the Normal schools only when they show scholarship and other qualities in justification of the appointment.

#### Form of Recommendation.

The following form of recommendation will be used, and will be supplied from the Department or from any of the schools upon application. When filled out it should be mailed to the Superintendent, and when approved it will be by him sent direct to the school. No student can be appointed who is not fully 16 years of age:

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

I hereby recommend of
in the County of aged years, as possessing the
health, scholarship, mental ability and moral character requisite for an appoint-
ment to the State Normal and Training School at
School Commissioner,
District of the County of
Or, Superintendent City of
Dated

#### Certificates of Proficiency.

Students duly appointed, and presenting the diplomas of Colleges, Universities, High Schools, Academies or Academic Departments of Union Schools, Regent's diplomas, State Certificates, or Commissioners' Certificates, granted under the Uniform Examination system and STILL IN FORCE, showing a standing of seventy-five per cent. in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, may be admitted at any time, and without examination.

#### Entrance Examinations.

Students duly appointed, but unable to present either of the above named evidences of proficiency, may be admitted at the opening of each term upon duly passing an entrance examination, to be held at the school. Two different sets of question papers for such examination will be forwarded from this Department to the principals of the Normal schools prior to the opening of the term. The first set will be used for the examination of all candidates upon the first and second days of the term. Students who attain sixty per cent. in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography each, and an average of seventy per cent. in the three branches, may be admitted. Such candidates as fall below an average of seventy per cent., or below sixty per cent. in not more than one study, and such candidates as were not present at the first examination, and satisfy the principal that there was sufficient reason therefor, may, in the discretion of the principal, be permitted to try an examination in the branches in which they have not gained the required standing, one week after the first examination, upon the second set of question papers, and if upon such examination they gain the required standing, they may be admitted. All others will be refused admission.

No other entrance examination will be held, and no candidate will be admitted after the opening of the term who does not present some one of the prescribed evidences of proficiency.

#### Reading, Orthography and Penmanship.

No student is desired at a Normal school who does not read readily and intelligently, spell correctly, and write legibly and neatly. These acquisitions are to be assumed. Regardless of diplomas, certificates and examinations, principals will refuse admittance to all students who do not possess these acquisitions to a highly creditable degree.

#### Non-Residents.

Non-residents of the State are not to be solicited or encouraged to enter our Normal schools, but such persons as specially desire to do so, and who comply with the requirements as to admission, may be admitted upon paying to the treasurer of the local board a tuition fee of twenty dollars per term of twenty weeks, in advance. No mileage fees will be paid to non-residents.

#### Academic Departments.

No student will be received into the academic department connected with any State Normal school who is not a bona fide resident of the territory, whose people have heretofore given Normal school property to the State, and for whose benefit the State has pledged itself to maintain an academic department.

#### Special Privileges of Normal Pupils.

Tuition and the use of all text-books are free. Students will be held responsible, however, for any injury or loss of books. They are advised to bring with them, for reference, any suitable books they may have. The amount of fare necessarily paid on public conveyances in coming to the school will be refunded to those who remain a full term.

#### Terms and Vacations.

A year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. The fall term commences on the first Wednesday in September, and the spring term on the first Wednesday in February. There will be an intermission for two weeks during the holidays.

All pupils should be present promptly at the opening of the term. The examination for admission and classification will commence on Wednesday, and a failure on the part of candidates to be present at that time will subject them and the teachers to much inconvenience. Students who do not present one of the evidences of proficiency required will not be admitted after the second Wednesday of the term. No private entrance examinations will be held.

#### Course of Study.

The elementary English course will be discontinued after the school year 1891-2, and the courses of study required for graduation will be as follows:

#### English Course.

FIRST YEAR-FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic, Physiology and Zoology, Grammar and Composition, Linear Drawing, Vocal Music, Reading, Calisthenics.

Algebra,

SECOND TERM.

Algebra, Botany and Familiar Science, Rhetoric and Composition, Physical Geography and Map Drawing, Reading, Calisthenics and Vocal Music, A Course in Reading in History of United States.

SECOND YEAR-FIRST TERM.

Geometry, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Essays.

SECOND TERM.

English Literature, General History, Perspective Drawing (half term), Geometry and Trigonometry, Physics,

Essays and Select Readings during the year.

THIRD YEAR-FIRST TERM.

School Economy, Civil Government and School Law, Methods of Teaching the Elementary English Branches, Methods of giving Object Lessons, etc.

Essays and Select Reading,

Teaching in School of Practice.

SECOND TERM.

Psychology and Science of Education, Mineralogy and Geology (half term), Astronomy (half term), Methods of Teaching,

Teaching in School of Practice, A Course of Reading connected with professional work.

#### Classical Course.

Students to be admitted to this course must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the first year of the English course.

FIRST YEAR-FIRST TERM.

Alegbra, Chemistry. Latin,

Rhetoric.

SECOND TERM.

Latin, English Literature, Geometry,

Physics,

Essays and Select Readings during the year.

#### SECOND YEAR-FIRST TERM.

Latin, Greek or German or French, Geometry and Trigonometry, General History, Methods of Teaching.

SECOND TERM.

Mineralogy and Geology (half term), Latin, Greek or German or French, Perspective Drawing (half term), Astronomy (half term), Methods of Teaching.

THIRD YEAR-FIRST TERM.

Latin, Greek or German or French,

School Economy, Civil Government and School Law, Methods of Teaching,

Teaching in School of Practice.

SECOND TERM.

Latin, Greek or German or French,

Psychology and Science of Education,

Methods of Teaching,

Teaching in School of Practice.

#### Scientific Course.

This course includes all the subjects of the English Course, together with a two years' course in each of two languages, pupils selecting from Latin, French, Greek and German.

#### Advanced Standings.

After admission to the school, either upon one of the prescribed evidences of proficiency or upon examination at the school, students may be given such advanced standing as, in the judgment of the principal, their qualifications warrant. The principal will give such value to the diplomas of other institutions of collegiate or academic grade, to State Certificates issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to Regents' pass-cards and diplomas, as he thinks proper in determining whether the student shall be advanced in standing. He will also reduce the standing of a pupil in his discretion. No student, however, will be graduated upon less than one year's attendance.

#### Diplomas.

Students who satisfactorily complete any one of the above courses will receive corresponding diplomas, which will serve as licenses to teach in the public schools of the State.

#### Conclusion.

Nothing can be of such enduring consequence to the educational interests of New York as a qualified and professional teaching service. A well-qualified body of teachers must possess not only accurate scholarship, but it must be imbued with the spirit and purpose of instruction. Such a trained and devoted body of teachers can result only from a uniform and persistent general policy, looking to that end. Each act, all effort, of the public school authorities must conform to such a policy. The Normal schools must not be held back from doing all that such magnificently equipped institutions may do to produce this result by reason of the presence of students unprepared for professional work, and who are not in sympathy with the spirit which should characterize professional institutions. On the other hand, it is the imperative duty of supervisory officers and teachers to seek out and secure competent and prepared material for

these institutions, that they may continually send into the teaching service a sufficient number of men and women to influence and direct the whole mass. Your earnest and continuous co-operation in this behalf is confidently relied upon.

A. S. DRAPER,
Superintendent.

#### Rhetorical Exercises.

In addition to the above, Rhetorical exercises will be required, and occasional lectures will be given to the school or to classes for that purpose, omitting the recitations of the hour. The lectures will be familiar talks on the questions of the day, the elements of political economy, topics suggested by the various subjects of study, and such other matters as may seem desirable. As a rule, these lectures will be given by the instructors in the various departments of study. A certificate of scholarship will be given to those who make a good record in each of the subjects of the first three years, and such certificates will be required of those who are promoted to the graduating class.

#### Last Year-Theory and Practice of Teaching.

The work of the last year, in each course, will be strictly professional, and include a critical review of the subject matter of the common school branches and the methods of teaching them; a brief history of educators and their principles; a thorough study of the accepted methods of instruction; and actual practice as a teacher in the School of Practice. It will be the purpose of the work of the last year to develop all the teaching powers of the student and put him in the way of doing original and efficient work.

The training department has been recently enlarged, and will thus afford unsurpassed facilities for teaching, under the helpful criticism of the teachers in these schools. The last year's work will embrace methods of instruction in the following subjects:

FIRST TERM IN PERIODS OF FIVE WEEKS EACH.

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
Arithmetic.	Language.	· Grammar.	LU	
Government of U.S.	Form, Weight, etc.	Geography.	History.	
Other subjects of study.  Intellectual Philosophy.		Animals.	Physiology and Hygiene	
		Moral Philosophy.		

SECOND TERM IN PERIODS OF FIVE WEEKS EACH.

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
Reading.	Physics. Botany.			
Penmanship and Drawing.		Other Subjects of study.		
Principles of Education.		School Economy.	School Law. History of Education.	

After the completion of the study of methods in a given subject the class will teach that subject for the rest of the year, as they shall be assigned to that duty. A course of professional reading for this year will be required.

#### Graduation.

Three things are necessary to entitle the student to a diploma, which is a license to teach.

- 1. Scholarship, or knowledge of subjects; to be ascertained by examination and to be recorded. The examination must be made in all the subjects of the course as a condition of graduating.
- 2. Skill in teaching. Provision is made for practice in teaching in the School of Practice. This school is an illustration or example of the graded system of public schools in Buffalo, and is composed of classes of each of the ten grades of that system. Most of the student's time for the last twenty weeks of the course will be spent in observing and teaching in these classes. In many instances it cannot be ascertained whether a student has such skill or can acquire it until very near the end of this term. It is essential that the teaching done in the school should show decided ability to instruct before graduation; and the school will give every possible opportunity for developing and cultivating the ability to teach. A diploma will be given to all who, on this ground, fairly earn it; but a repetition of the work of teaching in the School of Practice, with the exhibition of better results, will sometimes be required, or the student must be content with certificate of standing as a scholar.
- 3. All those varying but almost indefinable qualities, whether of temper, manner, habit, or intellect, which may be grouped under the term character. These can never be a substitute for knowledge or skill; but are the accompaniment of such qualifications if not their basis. The absence of them, without indicating personal demerit or any disqualification for another calling in life, is an absolute bar to good teaching. They cannot be recorded; their lack can only with great difficulty be stated to a student, and often cannot be understood when stated to a third person or a friend; but their presence or absence is a safer augury of success or failure than any marks or records. In all doubtful cases they must be the ground of final decision; in all cases of clear merit or demerit they afford a strong corroboration of other and more technical grounds of judgment. In a work calling for special and peculiar qualifications, like teaching, these qualities must be taken into account; when ex-

hibited in the actual work of teaching, they must always modify, and sometimes even reverse, the record of recitations and examinations. The judgment of the Faculty as to the fitness or unfitness of a student to be a teacher, present acquirements and character being duly considered, must often, if it should not always, depend mainly on their estimates of the student's character.

#### Securing Positions.

Every effort possible will be made to secure positions for graduates, both by the Faculty and by the Educational Bureau connected with the school. This bureau, organized by the Alumni Association in 1885, is directed by Mrs. Dora Briggs North, 5 Park Place, Buffalo, of the class of '76, and graduates desiring positions or knowing of vacancies are requested to correspond with her, or with the principal of the school.

Applications for young men to take charge of schools are frequently made, and young men are cordially invited to enter the school and complete its course of study and training. They may feel assured that the experience and confidence gained here will be invaluable to them as teachers. Thoroughly equipped, they need not long remain unemployed. Thus far the supply has not been equal to the demand.

#### Board.

Good board can be obtained in private families near the school at three or four dollars a week. Convenient rooms for self-boarding can be hired at reasonable rates. Students will be assisted in finding suitable homes on applying at the school, where a list of rooms and boarding places in the vicinity will be kept.

#### Literary Societies.

Three literary societies—the Normal Literary Society, the Emanon Society, and the Gamma Sigma Society—have been organized by the students of the school for the purpose of practice in parliamentary usage and extemporaneous speaking in discussion and debate. These societies meet at stated intervals

in a room specially furnished for them, and are of much help in stimulating literary work.

#### Academic Students.

To meet a frequent demand, the school will receive students of academic grade, either ladies or gentlemen, on the same qualifications as are required of others, but without limitation as to age and without requiring attention to the theory and practice of teaching.

These students will be instructed with the Normal classes, and will be required to comply in all respects with regulations made for Normal students as to hours of attendance, deportment, etc.

Tuition will be charged at the rate of ten dollars a quarter, payable in advance.

Diplomas of English or Classical Grade will be granted to Academic students who complete either of these courses in a manner satisfactory to the faculty, but such diplomas are not licenses to teach.

#### Conclusion.

The Local Board has no hesitation in recommending the school to all who wish to educate themselves as teachers. This is the purpose for which the school is maintained by the State, and they would be glad to see it kept full of such as have this end in view. Pupils from any part of the State are entitled to its privileges. It is very desirable that all who attend should do so for a full year, or at the very least a full term, at one time. It is not, as a rule, wise for any to join such a school for a few weeks in the winter, and then a few weeks again the next winter. It is better for a student, even at much personal sacrifice, to begin with the year, or the term, and remain to the end so as to finish the allotted subjects of study and have a definite standing and a definite place for beginning when he shall return to finish a course. It is expected that students will remain till the end of a term unless they are excused for the purpose of teaching. Coming here should mean, in all cases, the intention to complete the course or some definite part of it. Students cannot do the work of such a school in disconnected fragments. Much, however, can be accomplished by an earnest student in a single term, if he cannot attend for a longer time. To those who desire a good education and a good training for the profession of teaching, the school is confidently recommended.

For further information address,

JAMES M. CASSETY,

Principal.

# APPENDIX.

The following is a list of the graduates of the last five years with their places of residence:

#### CLASS OF 1887.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.

CLASSICAL.

Maud Burnside	Frances E. Allman. Buffale Mary A. Cowig. " Kate C. Dorr " Martha V. Dugan. " Rose Ferner. " Mary J. Haberlack. " Alice L. Hanly " Annie L. Himes. "
Julia I. Lamphier. Buffalo. Cornelia Mueller. "  ACADEMIC. Lena M. Dickson Buffalo. Belle H. Dickie. " May A. Gates. "	Marguerite G. Hogan
CLASS	OF 1888.
CLASSICAL.  Mary F. Grosvenor	Birdie P. Alberger Buffalc Hester A. Carlisle

CLASS OF 1889.			
CLASSICAL.  Mary Ballard	Louise Rosa		
CLASS OF 1890.			
CLASSICAL.  Theodora M. CarrellBuffalo.  Cyrus W. CarrierCorfu.  Julia M. HawesOakfield.	Annie Laurie Brown Angola.  Marcia E. CartwrightEast Aurora, Harriet C Cursons Buffalo. Lucy G. Cursons "		

CLASSICAL.	Anni
Theodora M. CarrellBuffalo.	Marc
Cyrus W. CarrierCorfu.	Harr
Julia M. Hawes Oakfield.	Lucy
Edna O. Mead Buffalo.	Carri
Sara M. Newland "	Julia
Josephine A. RandTonawanda.	Nelli
Harriet E Rice Portville.	Eliza
Jessie I. Staley Buffalo.	Isabe
Eva A. WatsonSt. Louis, Mo.	Libbi
SCIENTIFIC.	M. B
William G. BeachnerRochester.	Anni
Lydia M. BensonBuffalo.	Thon
	Marg
ADVANCED ENGLISH.	Netti
Nicolina A. AllmanBuffalo.	Marg
Edward S. BabcockAlden.	Bessi
E. Grace Brown Rome	Burt

Annie Laurie Brown Angola.
Marcia E. Cartwright East Aurora.
Harriet C CursonsBuffalo.
Lucy G. Cursons
Carrie E. GouldLooneyville.
Julia A. Hill Buffalo.
Nellie Cecilia JacobsTonawanda.
Elizabeth I. Kelderhouse, W. Hamburg.
Isabelle Kittinger Buffalo.
Libbie A. Lapp Clarence.
M. Berdine LappClarence Centre.
Annie L. Leman Buffalo.
Thomas McGreevy Honeoye.
Margarette F. Neff, Suspension Bridge.
Nettie M. ParkerClarence.
Margaret M. Penton East Aurora.
Bessie E. RootBuffalo.
Burt X. Shields Eagle Village.

### CLASS OF 1890—Continued.

Flora B. Smith East Aurora.	I I illia D. Puffum
George K. StaplesBuffalo.	Lillie D. Buffum Buffalo
Edward W. UpdikeWaterburg.	Emma T. Doucette
	Mary E. Gowans
ACADEMIC.	Flora McCorkendaleCaledonia
Aimeé Grace Vose Thurston.	Katharine M. PriceBuffalo
	A A C Buffalo
ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.	Anna A. Sheehan
Chester B. Ashcraft, Yorkshire Centre.	Charlotte O. St. John "
Hester A. BarrettBuffalo.	Hattie A. WalkerLewiston.
Grace E. BlairAlden.	Helen M. Weiner
- Carrie	Helen M. Weisner Buffalo.
CLASS	OF 1891.
CHIOS	01 1001.
CLASSICAL.	Florence A. Perrine Buffalo.
Anna W. Ballard Buffalo.	Hubert K. Perry
Helen BloomingdaleAlabama.	Sarah Pollard
Fannie W. CurtissBuffalo.	Marie Helen QuirkBatavia.
Louise M. Herger	Jennie F Puth Batavia.
Mary E. Hutchinson Batavia.	Jennie E. Ruth Buffalo.
Margaret J. Hutchinson	Alice J. Ryther West Seneca.
Emma Vemple	Lydia M. Siehl
Emma KempkeBuffalo.	Ernina S. Smith
May C. Mahany	Gertrude C. SpinglerWeedsport.
	Alice M. TefftSpringville.
Helen E. Powers Bradford, Pa.	Jennie M. WaiteBuffalo.
Florence I. Sax Ebenezer.	Elizabeth L. White
Belle TaylorBuffalo.	Mary C. Wilson
Angie Van BurenWeedsport.	Maryon M. Wing
Elizabeth M. Witte Buffalo. Frances E. Woodworth	ACADEMIC.
Trances E. Woodworth	
SCIENTIFIC.	George H. StickneyBuffalo.
Reginald F. PentonEast Aurora.	ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.
Reginald F. Fenton East Aurora.	
ADVANCED ENGLISH.	May BoozeBuffalo.
W. Almon AndrewsElba.	Helen E. BrownLancaster.
Bertha E. ArwineHornellsville.	Harriet O. CorellPortland.
Maritta BanksCumberland, Md.	Sarah E. DeWittBuffalo.
Bessie BerryBuffalo.	Margaret Doyle
Emma E. Brown	Christine B. Duchscherer "
Robert D. Bussey, JrBuffalo.	Mary E. FennerNewport.
E. Dora Conshafter Pembroke.	Robert S. GailWales Center
Nellie M. DimondBuffalo.	Helen J. Grant Darien.
Minnie C. GloverLockport.	Emma S HaightElmira.
Iva May GreenBuffalo.	Olive NeedhamSpringville.
Laura D. Hagarty "	Emma S. Penfold Buffalo.
Jennie A. Hinsdale Batavia.	Maria H. Perew
Grace B. IdeBuffalo.	Lavinia PomeroyLockport.
Edmund P. Keefer Dresden.	Mary P. Rivers
Ellen T. KinsellaCorfu.	Katheryne C. Roberts Buffalo.
Grace A. Lockwood West Seneca.	Zellan E. Simpson Fowlerville
Elizabeth A. McDermottBuffalo.	George D. Sprague South Butler.
Tillie MassonHammondsport.	Helen May WoodEden.
Lila C Morgan	ACADEMIC.
Lila C. MorganBuffalo.	
Mary J. Murphy Orch. Park.	John Gabbey Pembroke.