forms, including the way in which these organisms live, their relationship to one another, their dependence upon the physical world, and man’s power to control them. The practical and economic aspects are stressed throughout.

The book is replete with illustrations which are an organic part in the presentation of the subject matter. Thirteen portraits of prominent biologists are shown, including a brief description of the life and work of each. Other interesting features are the projects, field and laboratory work suggested, outlines, summaries, and references given at the end of each chapter and the glossary at the end of the book. It is an attractive book, made to endure pupil use. New Biology may be used in the ninth and tenth grades of junior and senior high school and in the first and second year of the four-year high school.

BERtha Wittlinger.

NEWS OF THE COLLEGE AND ITS ALUMNAE

NEWS OF THE CAMPUS

Athletics have been in a state of vociferous activity during the past month, owing chiefly to the keen rivalry which has developed between the various classes. Particularly have the class basketball games been accompanied by abundant excitement.

When the Freshmen beat the Juniors the week before Thanksgiving by a score of 39 to 33, spectators saw one of the best played games of the season. A week later the Sophomores beat the Juniors still more decisively by a score of 50 to 35. The final game on November 29 was the Sophomore-Freshman contest, which was the peppiest of them all. The gym was in gala attire and the rooters were “pepped to the limit.” The Freshman team made the first score and kept ahead for more minutes than the Sophomores liked. At the end of the half, the Sophomores were ahead 10-14. The Sophomores tightened up in the second half, but were not able to prevent the Freshmen scoring. The final score was 21-13.

Following the class games Mrs. Johnston made up the Varsity squad and arranged for the training tables. The Varsity schedule has not yet been completed, but arrangements have been closed for one game which bids fair to arouse special interest—a game with the girls’ team of the George Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville, Tennessee, on February 19. Those on the squad are: Centers—Blanch Clore, Frances White, Doris Kelly, Virginia Harvey, Ruth Nickell, and Helen Bargamin; Guards—Mary Miller, Sadie Harrison, Lorraine Gentsis, Virginia Jackson, Carolyn Weems, and Phyllis Jones; Forwards—Jessie Rosen, Wilmot Doan, Elise Taylor, Mary Phillips, Thelma Hager, and Virginia Turpin.

On the hockey field teams were not organized by each class. Only the one class game was played, and that was between the Sophomores and Freshmen on Saturday, November 22, when the Sophomores won by a score of 9-0. This game had been preceded one week by Harrisonburg’s first intercollegiate hockey game, played with the girls of Westhampton College. Here, on a slippery field and between cold showers, Harrisonburg was defeated by a score of 4-1.

Harrisonburg’s captain was Ruth Ferguson, a native of Bristol, England; coming from a land where hockey is a favorite sport, Miss Ferguson made interesting “news” for the city papers, and her picture appeared in Richmond, Roanoke, Norfolk, and Baltimore newspapers, as well as others.

The presence here of thirty-five foreign students of Teachers College, Columbia University, made of Armistice Day—November 11—a red-letter occasion, for representatives of five nations spoke at our assembly exercises and their physical presence brought out strikingly the thought of a day when, through education, sweet reasonableness may prevail and swords may be beaten into plowshares.

The visitors, many of them distinguished educators in their own countries, were given their first taste of this country through the bounty of the International Institute of Teachers College. Countries represented in the party were India, Russia, Australia, Arabia, China, Korea, Japan, Poland, Bulgaria, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Porto Rico, Mexico, England, and France.

The visitors were in Harrisonburg as members of a party conducted by Professor Thomas Alexander, of Columbia University, and visited also the College of William and Mary, the University of Richmond, and the University of Virginia. After spending the morning in the local training school, the students were entertained at luncheon by the Harrisonburg Rotary Club and later visited the Shenandoah Caverns. Returning to Harrisonburg in time for dinner, they joined the student-body in the dining room, and afterwards went to the reception room of Alumnae Hall, where they met representative students and members of
the faculty who had formerly attended Teachers College, New York.

A few days earlier the District G Conference of the State Teachers Association had been held in Harrisonburg. Heretofore, this meeting has taken place in the spring, usually at the end of the second quarter, when accommodations have been easily available for visitors because of the number of students who were visiting their homes. With the change of date to the fall, it was impossible for the college to provide for visitors; but this did not prevent a large attendance. In fact, the conference was the largest and most successful ever held here, according to general agreement. Dean W. J. Gifford, as vice-president of the District G teachers, was in charge, and had arranged an excellent program. Next year's meeting was scheduled to be held at the same time, going to the Handley Schools at Winchester.

November assembly programs have been unusually interesting. In a straw vote on November 3—with less accuracy than the Literary Digest could claim—the students voted, 381 for Davis, 91 for Coolidge, and 5 for LaFollette. Supt. G. L. H. Johnson, of Staunton, talked November 7 on the importance of Virginians' knowing their state, not only its past glories, but its present needs. During Children's Book Week, an interesting program was prepared by Miss Mamie Omohundro, in which five of her pupils reported on their favorite books. American Education Week was observed with talks by John C. Myers, Superintendent of Schools of Rockingham County; Miss Sarah Furlow, of the music department, and Guy E. Weeks, Harrisonburg's director of athletics. The Rev. Walter Williams, rector of the Harrisonburg Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Gruver, pastor of the United Brethren Church, both recounted impressions gained during recent trips abroad, speaking on November 24 and 26, respectively. The Williams Colored Singers gave an enjoyable entertainment on Friday after Turkey Day.

THE RICHMOND BANQUET

To Harrisonburg folk Thanksgiving week would not be complete or entirely happy without the annual banquet which the Richmond chapter of alumnae have arranged for a number of years past. Many of our "old girls" as well as representatives of our faculty always attend the Thanksgiving conferences at the capital city, and the climax of reunion is reached when they all meet together for a meal, which is always seasoned more with sentiment than with salt. This year the feast was held in the Blue Room of the Hotel Richmond. About one hundred were present, and everybody voted the occasion a great success. Margaret Herd, president of the Richmond chapter, after Mr. Duke had said grace, requested Mr. Johnston to act as toastmaster. The latter called on the different alumnae present to rise, one after the other, and state in a sentence who they were, when they left Harrisonburg, and where they are now located.

President Duke, when speaking to the company, told especially of the valuable services rendered to the college by alumnae on certain important occasions in recent months, of the enlarging faculty at Blue-Stone Hill, the expanding courses of study, new buildings, and new plans.

Miss Gunther of Teachers College, New York City, when introduced, responded in a most happy spirit, emphasizing the values that are realized by school people in the exchange of acquaintances and ideas.

Dr. Thomas Alexander, also a guest from Columbia University, referred to his recent visit to Harrisonburg, with an advanced class representing nearly twenty different nationalities, and the outstanding impressions received on that occasion. He asserted that the two things that his class seemed to notice most at our school was the religious spirit and the fine results of education for women.

Gertrude Bowler, rising superior to all disasters (hot coffee, icebergs, and "such"), declared that one of the finest things she associates with Harrisonburg is the good comradeship between teachers and students.

A telegram of good will and good wishes from the North Carolina chapter, signed by Carraleigh Jones, was read and roundly applauded.

The meeting was brought to a lingering close by the singing of "Blue-Stone Hill" and "Auld Lang Syne." Everybody went away with the hope of being present again at next year's meeting.

The following alumnae and guests were present at the banquet:
SUMMER CAMP IMPORTANT STEP IN EDUCATION

Learning the joy of climbing hills, exploring forests, swimming in lakes and streams, viewing clear, colored sunsets, and feeling the joy of stretching the mind as well as the body are experiences of children at summer camps described by Marie M. Ready in the October number of School Life, a publication of the Interior Department, Bureau of Education.

Indorsing the Massachusetts plan for placing in summer camps all underweight children within ten years, Miss Ready advocates the Camps as of great value in the development of mind and body, and quotes Doctor Eliot of Harvard as saying that the organized summer camp is the most important step in education that America has given to the world.

Eight years ago Bible study for credit was authorized in Virginia high schools by the State Board of Education. The enrollment in the course has increased in that time from 27 in the first year to 933 during the past year.

A PRAYER

BY BENJAMIN DE CASSERES

ALL rational pleasure is prayer; all sincere work and effort are prayers; all exaltation in the presence of beauty is prayer; all aspiration is prayer.

Prayer is an uplifting, a rising of the soul toward the object of its desire, an elevation of instinct.

All sincere thought is prayer. The doubts of skeptics are prayers, though they themselves would repudiate the term.

All strength that tends to elevate and glorify man is a prayer.

There are other modes of praying than with the lips. Galileo prayed with a telescope. Columbus prayed with a ship. Franklin prayed with a lightning-rod.

Knee-praying seems a puny thing when once we feel that the forests are the eternal fanes of nature; or when we stand on a mountain top, that everlasting natural altar; or when we bathe in sunlight, that incalculably aged censor.

Amid these natural objects awe, admiration, a sense of infinite force, of infinite life, of a duration that is eternal, sweep through us in waves, leaving us humiliated with the sense of our own nothingness at the same time that it brings something of intellectual pride that we are part of that Hidden God.

All sublime emotion is prayer. A poem, a painting, a great essay, a beautiful face, the wreathing of a vine around a window, all exalt, generating wonder, amazement, and thankfulness.

Meanness, lying, cowardice, double-dealing, these are all blasphemies; they offend the dignity of the soul, and degrade you in your own eyes. The blasphemies of the mouth are laughed away in the winds. They mean nothing. But the blasphemies of vile actions set in motion forces that must be combated through all time.

Man prays when he least knows it. The normal evolution of prayer is from the lip to the deed, from bare utterance to strong action.
UNIVERSITY EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

"Individuals as a rule have not the means nor the equipment to do research in medicine" and "the great continuous advance in medical science in the past 90 years has been made by organized laboratory effort, most of it carried on in the universities of Europe and America" is the opinion of James F. Abel in a recent number of School Life.

In his presentation of profitable research in universities Mr. Abel mentions Pasteur with his long career of brilliant discoveries; Lister, the founder of modern surgery; Behring, the discoverer of tubercule bacillus and the cholera spirillum; Liebig, the founder of organic chemistry and discoverer of chloroform, chloral, and aldehyde; Henderson, Banting, and many others as among the long list of professors who have given freely to the world the best of their thought.

POSSIBILITIES AND VALUES OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

An educational program outlined at a recent meeting of the Advisory Council of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation included the following objectives: To teach the public the full possibilities and values of outdoor recreation; to establish outdoor play, physical education, and nature study in the outdoors and in natural history museums; and to encourage the necessary augmentation of educational facilities for the training of recreation superintendents and supervisors, playground directors, park administrators, foresters, and others, in the technical requirements of organized recreation and forms of land management related thereto.

NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION TEACHERS

The total number of public-school teachers in the United States in 1923 is estimated by the Bureau of Education to have been 729,426. This estimate does not include superintendents, supervisors, and principals. Forty-three per cent of these teachers, or approximately 313,805, are classed as rural teachers. In this classification rural is interpreted to include open country, country villages, and towns not maintaining independent city systems.

BETTER LIBRARIES FOR TENNESSEE RURAL SCHOOLS

Establishment of school libraries is actively promoted by the Tennessee State Department of Education. The director of State library extension is also chairman of the committee on children's reading of the Tennessee Parent-Teachers' Association, and she is making a comprehensive inquiry to determine how many schools have libraries and what kind of books they have. A copy of "The First Twenty-five Books to Buy for a Rural School," prepared jointly by the American Library Association and the National Education Association, has been supplied to every rural school in the State.

LOS ANGELES CHILDREN TAUGHT USE OF BOOKS

Every child in Los Angeles upon entering the third grade is taught how to borrow books from the library and how to take care of books. The children's librarian visits each third-grade room and explains to the pupils the use of the library. Her aim is to arouse an interest in reading and teach the children to care for the books. Following this a letter is written to the parents urging their cooperation in the correct use of the library. In addition a leaflet, entitled "How to Borrow Books," is distributed among the library's patrons.—School Life.

An hour point system has been installed at Pennsylvania State College which practically raises the scholastic graduation requirement standards 10 per cent. Each student during his four years must gain grades exceeding the passing mark to compare favorably with the total number of credits in his course. Low marks must be offset by higher grades in other subjects, and the average student must give more attention to studies in order to win a degree.

That every one-teacher school and every graded school add each year to its library the book that receives the John Newberry medal is a suggestion strongly indorsed by the American Library Association. This medal is given annually to the author of the book regarded as the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children.
WHAT A GOOD CITIZEN SHOULD BE AND DO

A good citizen is one who has a sense of civic responsibility, duty, and privilege. He spends part of his leisure time reading current events and in discussing with others, the administration. He will not unjustly criticize, or praise unworthily, the party in power because he does or does not belong to that party.

A good citizen is one who always votes and votes for what he believes. He assists in fighting corrupt politics. He places principle above party.

The good citizen should have sufficient education to read, write, and understand the topics of the day. He should be sufficiently prosperous not to depend upon the public for charity, but to aid in any philanthropic work.

A good citizen will encourage good schools, public libraries, playgrounds, and parks. Thus, he will help others to develop physically, mentally, and morally. A liberal education is essential to democracy.

Briefly, a good citizen is intelligent, conscientious, energetic, and charitable to all.

Marie Brown.

The committee on recommendations of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, at Kirksville, reports $1,205 as the average salary of the 201 teachers it placed last year. Training in a recognized institution pays. The average salary of those holding “the 30-hour certificate” was $1,020. Those holding the 60-hour, the 90-hour, and the 120-hour (with bachelor’s degree) diplomas received an average salary of $1,126, $1,324 and $1,749, respectively.

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