

overwork, even going so far as to refuse to keep a girl whose parents insisted on allowing her to work over the allotted number of hours. No girl, she thought, should work after 7 o'clock at night or before 9 o'clock in the morning; and she liked them to have Friday evening free, and the whole of Saturday after 12 o'clock. She was, of course, like all such women, most successful in choosing helpers. Mrs. Bryant, her successor, was chosen by her and writes:—

"It is needless to enlarge on her possession of the administrator's gift of relying with generous trust upon her tried helpers. This, too, was in her a matter of the heart quite as much as of the head. She felt about them as one with her in a joint work of which in all its phases she spoke as "ours" not as "mine." It was pleasanter, more natural to her, to be the controlling centre of a plural will than to be a single will governing others with more or less allowance for their freedom. As regards the

question of the relation of the head to her assistants, this might be described as the theory of her practice, elastic as all theories must be in a mind of truly practical genius. She believed thoroughly in the legal autocracy of the head as the best form of school government, but in her view of the autocrat's standard for himself she expected him to exercise rule with due regard for ministers and parliaments."

We have to be grateful to Miss Ridley for the portrait of this strong, capable, successful schoolmistress, and for the little intimate touches which show us the rare but not less pathetic repinings of a lonely woman so useful to so many, but not quite necessary to one.

I would not waste my spring of youth
In idle dalliance: I would plant rich
seeds,
To blossom in my manhood, and bear
fruit,
When I am old.—*Hillhouse.*

LANDMARKS IN HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

A TRAINING TEACHER.

LEAVING the Oriental countries and following the march of educational progress we find ourselves opening the doors of the ancient classical nations, Greece and Rome.

Beginning with Greece, because of her greater antiquity, let us think of the area as about one-half that of the state of Pennsylvania, the natural form as almost insular, and the coast line of greater proportional length than that of any other country in the world.

The position, form, size, and contour, often largely determine the history of a nation's civilization; and of no land is this more true than of

Greece. Wonderful physical advantages, an atmosphere indescribable in its loveliness and most favorable to health and long life, beauty and variety of scenery unequalled, combined to make the marvellous history of the Hellenes.

Whether the first emigrants from Asia found it occupied there is at present no means of deciding. The Greek alphabet is unquestionably of Phœnician origin, and that the Egyptians as well as Phœnicians arrived at a very early period bringing with them arts, culture, and religious rights is undoubted.