

We also anticipate a musical treat from Mrs. Hillman-Smith, a recent graduate from the Conservatory of Music, and from Prof. W. H. Hervey and Mr. Louis Bruch.

After the programme, diplomas will be presented to the Reading Circle. We are proud of this, our first class to complete a four year's course of reading.

After the literary exercises a social will be held in the parlors, and a good time is hoped for.

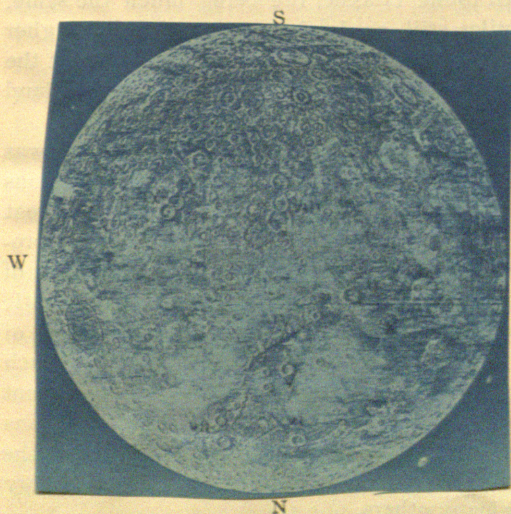
The business meeting will be held in Room K, Friday afternoon at 3 p. m. All graduates of the school are *urged* to attend, as it is only by co-operation and united work that we can give to the Alumni Association the strength it should have.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE MOON.

This article is neither intended to bring forward any new and startling ideas with regard to the moon's history, nor to review the theories which learned men advance; but it is simply to tell what can be seen through the telescopes made by the Normal students, at the small cost of \$1.25. A full description of the making of these instruments was given in the June, '90, number of this paper.

Perhaps it would be well to say here that objects appear inverted in the telescope; so when an object is spoken of as being in the north, it will be seen as if in the south, and *vice versa*. The photo is placed in the same position as the moon appears in the telescope.



The first, second, and third nights that the moon is visible, a few unimportant craters may be seen, but only a general unevenness is noticeable. But by the fourth night, the three craters, (fig. VIII.) Theophilus, Cyrillus, and Catherine, came into view.

On the fifth evening, the over-lapping of these craters will attract your attention. Other things of interest to watch are the shadows cast by these craters. A range of mountains, the first of three, will come into the field on the sixth night. It is the Caucasus, and the other ranges are the Alps and the Apennines. There are peaks in the latter from 10,000 to 20,000 feet in height.

On the seventh, the moon shows one half of her face brightly illuminated, while the other half remains dark, as if she were afraid to show more than one half at a time. The rest of the Apennines can now be seen, also their over-lapping craters in the north. On rare occasions when the atmosphere and other things are favorable, the Valley of the Alps is visible. It lies due north of the Apennines.

The eighth night, Alphonsus, Ptolemy, and Arzachael (IX,) in many respects like the craters already mentioned, are the objects for our consideration. Each of these craters has a diameter exceeding sixty miles. Archimedes (V,) which is plainly seen, has a crater with a small central cone. Two craters, totally different but equally interesting, come into view on the ninth night. Plato (VI) appears to be a plateau and unlike the others, it has no distinct boundary line. Tycho's cone, the diameter of which is fifty-four miles, is clearly seen. It is about as far from the southern boundary as Plato is from the northern.

Copernicus does not appear until the tenth night, but the observer is rewarded for his patient watch by its remaining in view for a long time. No new features attract the attention until the twelfth night, when there is seen, nearly west of Copernicus, a small but remarkable crater. It is Kepler.

Tycho, Copernicus and Kepler are of especial interest on account of the numberless streaks, over 1000 feet long, which radiate from them. For the next two evenings, these are the only craters which can be seen, but they are well worth careful study. The radiating streaks continually grow brighter and more distinct.

This journal covers a period of two weeks only, but the observer may go on week after week and yet always find something new and profitable to study. Truly the telescope is a wonderful instrument.

S. H. C.