

Teacher's Problem. In summing up the suggested these as valuable educational laws.

First—Mental energy: (a) When any stimulus as a lesson is presented to the mind a little time must elapse before the mind is fully energized; (b) his state of fullest energy does not last long; (c) the mental current falls off to a minimum but less rapidly than it swells to a maximum; (d) any interruption of the mental current, as new facts, retards or prevents the attainment of fullest energy.

Second—Mental weariness. There are two kinds, specific, which calls for mental rest from certain kinds of mental work, and generic, which demands rest from all kinds of work.

Third—Repetition: (a) The mind is strongly and permanently impressed by repetition; (b) mental habits are created by frequent repetition.

Fourth—Limitation: (a) Limitation of subjects; (b) limitation of facts presented with each subject.

Fifth—Teachers' relations to text books: (a) Do not have two text books in primary grades; (b) do not have children study text book and teacher teach differently; (c) the teacher should keep in line of ideas as presented by the book; (d) the teacher should follow the methods of the book; (e) the teacher should not present the subject in more than one way, provided he is successful in that way; (f) the end of teaching is the matter taught and the discipline attained.

Dr. J. E. Talmage continued his lecture on natural science, conducting a series of experiments illustrating the principle and uses of the barometer, and of combustion and the fact that fire does not destroy but changes and gathers elements.

On Thursday afternoon Dr. Baldwin continued his instructive lecture on psychology. The special branch selected was the determination of will. He pointed out how to cultivate this feature, and noted its necessity and success in life. It was the corner stone of character. Those who have the determination to carry out plans can direct the energies of others. This quality should be especially developed in those whose calling it is to train children.

Joseph T. Kingsbury, president of the University of Utah, was introduced to the assembled teachers, and addressed them for a few moments on the subject of education.

Professor Giles played a march, and a long class of little girls filed in and were exercised in a music lesson.

Dr. Talmage lectured on the Great Salt Lake. The gentleman gave a very entertaining presentation of the subject, and presented much valuable historical and scientific information.

On Thursday evening, at the Teachers' Institute at Provo, Dr. Baldwin lectured on "Success, or How to Make Great Men." His address bristled with information of great value to his hearers.

On Friday morning there was a full attendance, and a spirit of great vigor and cheerfulness was manifest, despite the arduous labors of the week. Dr. Baldwin continued his lecture on "Psychology." The first part was largely a summing up of the results of the previous lectures. The subject of the day was "Conscience," which received able treatment.

Principal B. Cluff Jr. followed on Pedagogy. From this lecture the young teachers who need so much in the way of help in choice and presentation of studies, were perhaps benefited as much probably as from any one department of the school.

Dr. J. E. Talmage's subject was "Science, Living and Dead." In answer to questions he said science in general is knowledge arranged. The savage has knowledge but it cannot be science. He is not considered a scientist because his facts are detached. Natural science deals with matters in the condition in which nature places it. Its three great branches are botany, zoology, and mineralogy. Physical science relates to chemical composition and natural forces, and its two great branches are physics and chemistry. Children can be profitably taught natural science at an earlier age than physical science. Take your pupils in the way their desires for knowledge lead them. If you find them intently watching a butterfly, don't chide them, but use their attention to impress upon their minds some grand truth which they did not before know. Physiology is human, vegetable and animal; therefore it is no pleonism to say human physiology. Biology includes physiology. Physiology is the most boastful word in the English language; for we have never been able to study life itself, only the bodies, human, animal and vegetable, that contain life, or have contained life. We have a host of terms which are grossly inappropriate.

A great number of questions were answered showing that the teachers were applying the instructions to the work to be done by them as individuals in their own school rooms. So much time was thus profitably occupied that the morning session closed.

On Friday afternoon Dr. Baldwin gave his last address on psychology, the special division treated of being Education of Conscience.

Dr. Karl G. Maeser followed in a touching address to the teachers, exhorting them to conscientious, faithful, intelligent and soulful work in training the young people who were given into their care in the school room.

This lecture closed the Teachers' Official Institute school, and the chairman without formally placed all further business in the hands of the managers of the Summer Normal school.

Principal Benjamin Cluff, in the name of the managers of the Summer school, thanked the superintendents and teachers for their presence and support; and the faculty and professors who had lent their assistance.

The meeting was thrown open to the teachers and many expressed their sentiments in choice terms.

The following resolution, offered by L. D. Jones, was read and adopted:

Be it resolved, That we, the teachers assembled at the B. Y. Academy Summer school and Teachers' Institute, render our sincere thanks to the DESERET NEWS and the Salt Lake Herald for the interest taken in the cause of education by publishing the proceedings of this body and furnishing free copies daily of their valuable journals to us.

Prof. Brimhall read the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt the motto,

Utah teachers for Utah schools; and we assert no claim to this except on the ground of professional superiority, which we are determined to acquire and maintain.

Dr. Baldwin expressed his appreciation of the earnest work done, the courtesies received, the sentiments of kindness tendered him, and with a fervent "God bless you," took farewell of his pupils.

Principal Cluff, in conclusion said: "It is the policy of the educators to bring to Utah the best educators of the East and place them side by side with the best of our home talent; not only of America but of Europe, that you may get the best. We desire to make next year better than this as I believe this year has been better than last."

THE B. Y. ACADEMY FACULTY.

Besides the regular work that has been published in the NEWS from day to day, there has been going on in the many classrooms of the B. Y. academy courses of instruction in different branches, given by the faculty of the academy as a free will gift to such teachers as felt the need of a little definite and judicious assistance in one or another of the essential branches of school work. It has been the endeavor that these lessons should in no way interfere with the regular work of the lecture room. To this end the lessons have been held early and late, and at the noon hours. The students have responded gratefully to this noble effort made in their behalf.

A MORNING cotemporary points with pride to the placards which it says adorn saloon windows all over town: "We will uphold the dignity of our city's obligations—City warrants taken at par." That way of upholding a city's dignity and bestowing honor upon its obligations will scarcely meet with the favor that dignity and honor under other circumstances have the right to demand.

THE FRIENDS of silver will do well to keep their eyes on Judge Culherson of Texas. He is one of the leaders in the House in the fight for the white metal, and ranks among the ablest men in Congress. Best of all, he carries on his shoulders a cooler head than Mr. Bland and most of the silver men, and hence can be reasoned with more easily, and can accomplish much more. He has been a member of nine successive Congresses, and is generally elected unanimously by his admiring constituents.

ALL THE talk about the raising, or even the recovery of the contents of the lost battleship Victoria is so much nonsense unless means shall be discovered or invented of which the world now knows nothing. The reports agree that the vessel lies in seventy fathoms of water; while the greatest depth yet reached by divers is said to have been twenty-five fathoms, and to go down to that point cost the diver his life; it was done to reach a vessel lost in the Canaries, and which carried \$500,000 in specie, \$400,000 of which was saved. Long before the seventy fathom depth had been reached the enormous pressure would crush in any diving armor in existence.