# ARE EXAMINATIONS GROWING HARDER?

**Comparison of Papers of Ten, Five and Even One Year Ago With Those Of Last Quinquennial Box—Some Knotty Queries and Screamingly Funny Answers by Utah Aspirants.**

[illegible] teachers' examinations growing harder? It is the question of a young girl who failed to pass the last examination held by the Utah board of education. Her sister had passed a similar examination four or five years ago and she thought their learning was on a par, being about equal. The answer is found in a comparison of the examination papers of 10 five and even one year ago with those of the last examination. Teachers' examinations are growing harder and they are growing harder. There are subjects in which they are as to the teachers' abilities as they were but in the [illegible] years. Pedagogy, school law, [illegible] and geology are in point. New topics are recognized essentials in every teacher's equipment. A few years ago they were not thought of. Text book examinations strive to be more practical and their character is to test the teacher's capacity of imparting the knowledge to others. It is not enough now to have years of attendance and multiply by demands that a teacher be well read in the sciences, the letters and the arts. He must know how to teach others to know.

RULE WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

The rule ever obtains that progress in any one line demands corresponding progress in every other. This is one rule to which nobody has yet found the exception—though the proof is easy to find. A new invention requires added learning for those who are to put it to use. If it affects any considerable number of people, it is quite likely that new laws must be framed to regulate its use. Lawyers must learn of the new statutes. The student must learn of its principles and the general knowledge of the new bit of machinery, the new chemical compound or whatever the article in point may be. The effect is felt by all classes of people, good and bad. It is illustrated by the case of a burglar who heard of a new and unfailing burglar alarm. He learned that the "protection" would have to learn something about the "new fangled notion," else they might get caught. The application of the principle in the case of teachers in the schools of the country is found in this: This is an age when every man is confronted with varied and exacting demands. The man to be worthy of the world's best things in these times must be one whose knowledge extends into many fields—and with all this he must have far more than a "smattering" of the knowledge of many things. He must have a good foundation in a great many branches. Above all he must be practical. He must be a man who does things.

The above statements will be accepted generally as facts. Then this will be seen: In order to fit the student of today to take up the burden of his father when his period of activity shall have passed, it will be necessary for him to have an instructor who is capable of presenting to his view, while in the school room, a broad and practical exposition of the principles behind each of the many branches taught in the grammar grades of the public schools.

UTAH'S DEMAND.

In this state there is a demand for teachers that is not supplied. To fill all the positions of the county schools throughout the state it requires 1,800 teachers. The greater number of these, perhaps, should be women. Women marry soon after they become teachers, the records in the state superintendent's office show. For this reason it becomes necessary each year to find new teachers to take the places left vacant by those who have passed into the marital state. Men find that in other walks of life they receive better compensation. They leave their positions to seek others. In this is a splendid argument in favor of an advance in the salaries paid to teachers. It is pointed out by those who are confronted each year with the task of finding teachers to take places made vacant by resignations. The state normal school graduates about 100 students annually. The members of the board which prepared the questions for the last examination were: W. J. McCoy, Miss Grace Frost, Milton Bennion, Mamie Moffat and J. Leo Fairbanks, all of this city, and Enoch Jorgensen, Provo; Frank Seegmiller, Richfield; P. D. Jensen, Richfield; J. L. McCarrey, Logan; W. M. Boyden, Coalville, and J. Y. Jensen, Ephraim. They were appointed by the state board of education, which consists of State Supt. A. C. Nelson, ex-officio chairman, Prest. J. T. Kingsbury of the University of Utah, Prest. John A. Widtsoe of the Agricultural college, Supt. D. H. Christensen of the city schools, and Supt. William Allison of the Ogden schools.

SANPET'S QUESTIONS.

To shed an insight into the nature of the examinations which must be taken by the applicants for state certificates valid for five years from the date granted, the following sample questions are given.

The questions for the last examination in pedagogy are given below. Applicants were permitted to select any eight questions, a perfect answer to each question being worth 10 points, so that the 10 questions allowed a perfect score of 80 points. Applicants for a certificate to teach primary grades were required to answer the questions marked.

1. Give the principles of a wrong and the corresponding results in a wrong system of education and the principles of narrow and partial ends pursued in narrow and partial ways. (Marked.) E. White.

Briefly and illustrate the meaning of this statement.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY D FIRST INFANTRY, N. G. U.

The officers who appear above are the captain and two lieutenants connected with D company of the First infantry, U. N. G., at Mt. Pleasant. The captain is L. P. Nelson, a native of Denmark, who emigrated with his parents at the age of four, to Utah, in 1874, locating at Mt. Pleasant. He early identified himself with the national guard, enlisting in C company, First infantry, before Utah became a state. C company being the third organized at that time. At the organization of the present D company, at Mt. Pleasant, Nelson was chosen captain. It is claimed now that this command is the strongest of the militia organizations of the state. During his captaincy, the company has attended two encampments, at Fort Russell and American Fork, carrying off the baseball and other athletic honors at the latter encampment. He is the central figure in the cut.

First Lieutenant William Hansen was born at Mt. Pleasant in 1881; he was formerly a student at the L. D. S. university, Salt Lake, and afterwards engaged in the mercantile business, being at present head salesman and part owner in the Wasatch Mercantile company, and is an enthusiastic member of the local fire department. Lieut. Hansen was elected first lieutenant at the organization of D company. He stands at the left of the picture.

Second Lieutenant A. W. Proctor was born in South Cottonwood, 1884, but removed with his parents some years ago to Mt. Pleasant, where he graduated at the Wasatch academy, and subsequently spent two years at the state Agricultural college, where he received a good military training under Captain R. D. Styer of the Thirteenth infantry, now major in the Twenty-ninth, and was made first sergeant. Lieut. Proctor is now in successful charge of a large farm left by his father. At D company's organization, he was chosen second lieutenant.

2. "Each object and each situation, every act of man and every refusal to act cause a reaction in the soul educative in its effects."—W. T. Harris.

Elaborate this thought.

4. Why are concepts the goal of instruction?

3. Explain the value of types in teaching geography.

5. Explain and illustrate the Socratic method of teaching.

6. State and illustrate the law of apperception as applied in pedagogy.

7. Write a classified list of all the subjects taught in the elementary school, and explain the educative value of each group.

8. Name the various divisions of the Utah public school system, and explain the relation of each division to other parts of the system.

9. What is the purpose of school discipline?

10. Describe ideal school room conditions in respect to (a) light, (b) furniture, (c) heat, and (d) ventilation.

SOME WEIRD ANSWERS.

In their answers many curious results are to be found. A girl of 18 years who was striving to pass the examination volunteered as her answer to the fourth question given above, "Because it is perfectly natural that they should be." Another applicant, this time a youth of perhaps 23 years, answers question five as given above by saying, "It means to have your scholars set around you and ask questions until they know what you want them to know." The corrected examination papers show large quantities of red ink larking in the neighborhood of "scholars" and "set" and close inspection shows that the other papers in this applicant's set are also liberally decorated with red ink, where the examiners corrected faulty points. A terse, but not specific answer to question 10 was given by a graduate of the High school, who declared that "a school room should have plenty of light, heat, furniture and ventilation."

The fact that country schools were considered places where an "easy" job awaited the man who would go there to take it led many to take the examination. Perhaps the greater number of applicants seeking the "easy job" are still seeking it—for the two seldom come together. To teach school, the applicant must be qualified and the examinations will show that.

WEAK ON NATURE STUDY.

In all examinations in what may be termed the common branches, the "Three R's" of our grandfathers' days, the results are uniformly good. There are some papers which receive a higher rating than others, but all applicants, as a rule, pass well in those subjects. In nature study and in physiology, however, there are some very queer answers received by the examiners when the time comes for them to correct their papers.

For this last subject the questions in a recent examination were:

1. Name the principal uses of the bones.

2. How is the heat of the body produced? How distributed? How regulated?

3. When the blood is exposed to the air what happens? What is the purpose of this provision?

4. What is the objection to tasking body or mind immediately after eating? What objection to a hearty meal when one is very tired?

5. What are the effects of impure air upon the system? What is the teacher's practical duty in regard to it?

6. Explain just how the blood is purified in the process of breathing. How is the air drawn into and forced from the lungs?

7. Give three reasons for including physical exercise as part of the daily program.

8. Define cuticle, epidermis, peritoneum, pericardium, aorta, femur, retina, vertebra, saliva, cartilage, spleen.

9. Name five rules of health which you would teach the children.

10. Name five rules that should be observed by a teacher for the sake of her own health.

FUNNY DEFINITIONS.

An applicant at their examination who perhaps had delved not deeply into his subject and who was at a loss as to his answer for the last part of question 4, declared, "It never did agree to a hearty meal." [illegible] Genghis that ever [illegible] the attention of the examiners [illegible] of a young girl who had [illegible] the exercises and who defined [illegible] as "A crooked bone at the [illegible]." You all can see [illegible] Reed was on the [illegible] was defined by her friend [illegible] learned of New [illegible] such examples as the [illegible] present editor of the [illegible] Police Gazette. This [illegible] teacher's [illegible].

In the examinations in spelling as conducted by the [illegible] revelations are made. [illegible] applicants have [illegible] the spelling is which [illegible] by them [illegible] the same words as [illegible] spelled and [illegible]. As [illegible] partial sentences [illegible] their own [illegible] it is remarkable [illegible] the quantity of red ink which [illegible] this battle cry [illegible] the spelling department.

SOME HOWLERS.

Sometimes an applicant knows so little about the subject matter of the examinations that one wonders how in the world he found out that there was going to be an examination. Below is given the paper of one of this sort. The questions given are those found in the last examination in nature study and the answers are those of the applicant:

1. What animals would you select for study in the first grades?

Ans.—I think cats and dogs and hens, because they are put together so nicely and the children would not be afraid of them. Care should be taken not to have any two of the three classes mentioned in the room at the same time.

2. How would you introduce the study of birds?

Ans.—I don't just recall it at this time, but I am sure if I got a position I would remember it when the time comes.

3. What is the value of the school garden?

Ans.—It depends upon its size and the condition of the markets.

4. Briefly outline your plan for the study of insects.

Ans.—I should not have my class study insects, for there is not one of them that does not give me the shivers when I see it. I do hate things that crawl.

5. Tell of the codling moth: where it lives; damage it does.

Ans.—The codling cloth is not very common in this part of the country and in my home town I never remember having seen one. My mother has told me, though, that they pester woolen clothes to death.

6. Outline a lesson on the earth worm for any grade you choose to designate.

Ans.—Answer to the fourth question applies here also.

7. What makes loam black and rich?

Ans.—It seems to be its nature. All the loam I ever saw was that way.

8. How does forestry rank as a national industry, in the number of people employed, amount of capital, and value of products?

Ans.—I imagine it is a great thing, though I have looked into it very little.

9. Give the characteristics of poison ivy.

Ans.—I know this that when it pricks your skin, it makes you look like thunder. It poisons you and you itch like wrath.

10. What is meant by budding?

Ans.—Budding means just coming out. For example: budding roses or budding love.

EXAMS DO GET HARDER.

The schoolmaster of the days of the birch rod had to know of little, but the doing of "sums," the reading lessons in Duffy's favorite books, a smattering of elementary education so that his pupils might "show off" while before company and at the trustees' annual parties in the school house and a capacity to wield the sprig of birch which was the badge of his calling. Today it is different. Teachers must know more and above that they must know how to present their knowledge to the student so that he will learn for himself and above all that, he may learn to learn. As the years pass the teachers' examinations do get harder. They are harder every year, because each year has presented something new which requires them to enrich their storehouse of knowledge that they may set their pupils to battle shoulder to shoulder with the men, many of them older if the game of life, who know how to do things.

In most cases consumption results from a neglected or improperly treated cold. Foley's Honey and Tar cures the most obstinate coughs and prevents serious results. It costs you no more than the unknown preparations and you should insist upon having the genuine in the yellow package. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutors."

ARE YOU SHORT OF COAL?

We are getting a number of cars in every day, and can cheerfully spare some for you, but our Stockholders will be supplied first. Hurry and become one. Consumers' coal Mining company, 262 Commercial club building. Bell 'Phone 1390—Ind. 716.

All wall papers 25 per cent off. W. A. Duvall, 119 West Second South.

ATTENTION!

Beware of rank imitation. Butter-Nut Bread. Look for our blue label on every loaf. It is NOT genuine without it.

SUPERIOR BAKING CO.

## LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.

BASEBALL ON CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING SITE.

This old photograph, now in the possession of Johnson, will recall many vivid memories to old baseball fans. It shows the Eighth ward square grounds where the favorite old teams, the Deseret and Red Stockings, fought many a hard contested battle. Today the grounds are occupied by the palatial City and County building. In the seventies and eighties, thousands of spectators used to assemble there and cheer themselves hoarse over the prowess of their favorites, Al Wheeler, Harry Duke, Punkhauser, Allie Barkers, Joe Barlow, Will George, Will Golding and many others, were the particular idols of the "fans" of those days, while the irrepressible Johnson, who handled the gate receipts, forms a memory as vivid as that of the players themselves.

HIGH-GRADE STYLES at MODERATE PRICES

With absolute confidence in the superiority of Styles, Fit, Finish, Wear and Value, we present to you our $2.85 special for women.

Combining as they do the top notch features of highest grade models with absolute wear insurance.

From factory to foot eliminating all middlemen's profits, enables us to offer you these splendid values.

There are 54 styles in all the wanted leathers, sizes and widths.

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

HIRSCHMAN'S

[THE SHOE PEOPLE]

106 S. Main St.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption

CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS

The Genuine is in the YELLOW PACKAGE

FOR SALE BY F. J. HILL DRUG COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY.

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value.

During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, ulceration or inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising sick women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Saponifier Lye

The Kind Your Grandmother Always Used.

*Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household uses. Has many imitations but no equal. The genuine has Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Phila., stamped on the lid.*

Ask your grocer for it. Take no other.

First Thing

"When I Feel Bad"

writes Mrs. R. H. Cox, of Jasper, Ala., "the first thing I do, is to take a dose of Cardui, and it relieves.

"I have kept Cardui in the house now, for about 12 years, am nearly 50 years old, and have no female trouble, like so many women.

"What a wonderful medicine Cardui is! I wish I could put it into every home in the world. When any woman is at my house, and complains, I just give her a dose of Cardui. I am glad to tell other women what it has done for me. I tell women, right before the doctors, to get themselves a bottle of Cardui, and they won't need any doctors.

MRS. R. H. COX, Jasper, Ala.

"Before I began to take Cardui, I was very sick with female troubles, and the doctors said I could not get well without an operation, so I just stopped fooling with the doctors and began taking Cardui, which cured me, sound and well. I have not had to go to bed a day since I first took Cardui." Sold everywhere. Try it.

FREE BOOK FOR LADIES

Write for Free 64-page Book for Women. If you need Advice, describe symptoms, sixteen-age and we will reply in plain sealed envelope. Address: Ladies Advisory Dept. The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Take CARDUI

G 144