EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Form and Number in the New Education.—Learning Geography.—The Sugar House Ward School.

Giving further attention to what is termed the new education, as explained by its advocates, the next thing for consideration is Form and Number in the theory of concentration. The ideal application of the principles underlying this theory includes not only training in all the modes of expression under the impulse of the intimate thought arousing by right presentation of the central subjects of central science, geography and history, but states the somewhat startling effect that all necessary knowledge of form and number may also be imparted through the learning of these subjects. That is, each subject furnishes opportunities for directing attention to form and for giving problems in number, so that no appreciable time is required for securing drawing and arithmetic in the primary grades.

It has been shown that the foundation for the future education of the child is laid during his first six years of life, by his spontaneous observations in the natural world, and that he has so unconsciously acquired some skill in all modes of expression under the impulse of desire to express his thought.

It may be that nature, in the awakening of the child through the doors of the senses, at first attracts by color, but at a very early stage the little hands examine whatever they can grasp, and learn to distinguish size by form. The sense of touch is so constantly exercised upon the multitude of objects within his reach, that the child by comparison learns to recognize a great variety of forms. The necessities of his life compel him to learn the language of form, and the vocabulary of a child of four or five years of age contains such words as long, straight, round, square, thin, sharp, smooth, etc. No system of education can be so well adapted to continue the development of a knowledge of form as this theory of concentration which secures the constant presentation of form through the teaching of the natural science to the little child. But the concepts of form in the mind of the uneducated child are vague and inadequate. They must be limited by number. The mind gains no concept of an external object except through form. Form is, therefore, a mode of judgment. But the concept of form is inadequate without measurement, or the application of number. Hence these two, form and number, are the modes of judgment. They are indispensable in the study of any subject of natural science, for without them no accurate knowledge can be gained. The first work of the teacher, then, must be to teach the simplest unit of measurement, as the foot in linear measure, by schoolroom observation. Follow this by constant application to the forms of objects observed, molded or drawn by pupils. Teach other linear measures, then square measure, liquid measure, etc., finding material for problems in the geography, science and history lessons. This may be carried out to the extent of all the form and arithmetic usually taught in the eighth grade of the common school.

The demand for this method of teaching form and number is especially urgent in the study of structural geography, that by constant comparison of heights, lengths, areas, etc., the imagination may adequately comprehend the different parts of the earth and combine them into one complete and well-related picture.

If the ideal involved in this theory has hitherto failed of satisfactory realization, it is because teachers are deficient in the wisdom and skill necessary for its application. Its reasonableness must appeal to the intelligence of any one who will give it careful consideration. The attention of the reader is invited to the following diagram of what is called the theory of concentration:

TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

An interesting device for teaching geography has been observed in the Wednesday school, Utah, in history, biography, science and history, are to be learned. Pupils are assigned a certain time in which memorized work is to be collected from every source. A map is drawn upon the board by the teacher, and with the above features designated. During this time pupils are executing maps according to the model, as follows: The chief productions of a county are written separately, as iron county, iron and wool; Washington county, peaches, cotton, grapes, apricots; Kane county, coal; Beaver, Millard, Juab and Tooele, silver; Utah, cattle, fruit, wheat, corn, apples, potatoes and hogs. The curiosities of the county are represented by a small specimen fastened to the map, all of the various minerals appearing in their several places. In order to fix in mind the information to be gained, imaginary "journeys" are made to the different parts of the Territory, the lines of railroad, farm, and roads, cities, settlements, etc., mentioned. As the season of meeting nears, pupils were interested in writing to prominent persons for information by such means students also their minds with that information which will be of permanent character. The third degree is at present being the work, and expects to take a deep interest in a study which, in the near future, would be distributed in another month. Following is a summary of the terms, spoken referred to. The letter, as will be seen, was addressed to Superintendent Hall, of Weber county, whose reply is also given:

WASHINGTON SCHOOL,
Salt Lake City, Feb. 6, 1894.

Mr. Moses Hall, County Superintendent of Schools:

Dear Sir—Our geography class is preparing their Utah. We want to make a production map of Utah. Will you please write and tell me something about the products and work done in your county?

My teacher has given me two weeks leave of absence, this month. I am in the A class of the third grade, and the highest pupil.

Yours truly,
FLORENCE EVANS.

OGDEN, UTAH, Feb. 8, 1894.

Florence Evans:

Dear Little Friend—I thank you for your very nicely written letter. Were you to take visitors partly in the Salt Lake Valley and partly in the Weber mountains the scenic variety of productions. In the lower valley every common crop, fruit and vegetable can be raised. In the Ogden and Weber valleys the dairy trade, common grains and vegetables are produced. In the latter valleys agriculture is subordinating the other pursuits. In the former, commerce, agriculture, stock raising, fruit growing, and a very little manufacturing are the principal industries. Lead, copper, zinc, iron, silver, and some coal are here discovered, but mining is in its infancy. La Plata was lately discovered in the mountains. Ogden, one of the most picturesque cities of the west, is noted for its railroads, manufactories, excellent schools and magnificent school houses. Please send me a copy of your map when completed.

Very respectfully,
MOSES HALL,
County Supt.

SUGAR HOUSE WARD SCHOOL.

The time for the NEWS representatives visit to the three departments being limited, only a brief report will be given. Entering a room in which attention to arithmetic was called, attention was drawn by the thoroughness to which the recitation was conducted. Examples in long division and multiplication were written upon the board, and the pupils called upon to reminisce from their oral and written processes, and to give solutions of the same. In language, the pupils showed the satisfactoriness in recitation that they had in the other study, and reflected credit both upon themselves and their teacher.

Believing in the salutary lessons afforded by pleasant surroundings, the teacher and pupils have made the room attractive by engravings and specimens of the handiwork of members of the school.

The citizens of the twenty-ninth district, Salt Lake county, are taking an active part in the advancement of education among the young people of that locality. Up to 1892 the facilities of the district were very limited, there being but one school building included with the school property. This being too small to meet the rapidly increasing population of the district, the trustees rented three buildings to accommodate the residents in the eastern, southern and northern portions of the district. Owing to the still crowded condition of the school it was necessary to hold two sessions each day in a portion of the district, part of the children coming in the morning and the other part in the afternoon. The work was very laborious for the teachers and the progress of the children was greatly hindered.

The trustees and people were not willing that this state of affairs should exist very long. Accordingly on the 1st of September, 1891, at a meeting of the taxpayers, the trustees were empowered to proceed at once and erect a building on the schoolhouse grounds. On the 5th of October of the same year, previous to which time bids had been solicited on plans, the trustees laid off the ground for the new Central building.

The first floor of this large and beautiful building is completed and contains three finely lighted and ventilated rooms, besides cloak rooms and halls. The upper floor, when finished, will contain one large room for general exercises, besides room for offices, study rooms, recitation rooms, library, etc. The basement, when completed, will also be a great acquisition.

It was found necessary to also build a schoolhouse in Forest Dale, so that a little over a year ago in the commencement of the October building there another fine building finished and now furnishes of the most improved style throughout both buildings.

Teachers of experience and ability are employed. The opening exercises were conducted in the Central building in an interesting manner, and were witnessed by the parents, who were very appreciative of the labors of the teachers.

The year 1893 shows an attendance of 327 children, which called for the erection of another building in the northwestern portion of the district, to accommodate the children in that locality. It is the aim to grade from the lesser schools to the Central school and thereby establish a graded school system in some.

There are at present in the graded and three fairly graded, whose work is truly a labor of love by the officers and the cause of education. Thereby the library system in the Central building, one in the higher department and one in the intermediate department. In these another library of all other educational subjects is desired, which will benefit the students and give them that power and self-reliance so much needed in a successful career.

MORE.

While visiting the Hamilton school primary class was observed a well-executed drawing of Washington, who was represented as dressed in a military uniform and standing by his tent. The work was that of Charles Hotchkiss, and was well done. Equally well executed was a monument by Mary Harper and a flag by Albert Smith.

The Washington day observances, in which some of the schools of the city participated, were characterized by appropriate exercises, through preparation and excellent results. At the Hamilton school the feature observing of special mention was the address in personal costume. The memorial to the soldiers by departments was well in the main and excelled by any school in the city.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS BUDGET.

(Prepared from Special Correspondence for the DESERET NEWS.)

NORWAY.

One-tenth of the population of Yend consists of goats-milkers.

A colonel will be built between Skoda and Semsbro in Vestergotlaland.

Prince Carl and Eugen per every day for the needs of the poor school children.

The Sebastian array of Sweden has been incorporated with a capital stock of 200,000 kronen.

A large number of "nonconformists" is still doing business in the towns of Jonkoping and Skenigsad.

Ex-governor Conte Gustaf Lagerbjelke is reported to be dangerously ill, and his death is expected at any moment.

The government has asked the riksdag for an appropriation of 200 kronen for the production of personal pamphlets on temperance.

The newly constructed harbor at Halmstadsborg, which is considered from a practical point of view to be a great success of work, has a water area of 2,000 acres, a depth of water of 23 feet and a length of quays of about 3000 feet.

Lieutenant Lagerstedt, of the Swedish army, will come home in February from his entire country, Lt. Gerald, Nebraska, where he intends to found a prominent geological institute. Lieutenant Lilienstedt was a student in Upsala, and is connected with one of the railroad companies in that city.

The consumption of spirituous liquors of all kinds (not including wine or beer) is gradually increasing, and may be calculated for the year 1892 at 5,114,000 gallons of 50 per cent. The mean consumption per inhabitant was per annum between 1891-1893 3.12 gallons. In 1891 it was only 3.07 gallons, and last year not more than 3.05 and has thus considerably decreased since 1875.

SWEDEN.

The Conservatives are getting all the offices in the riksdag.

An association of prominences has been organized in Christiania.

The number of Methodists in Norway increased considerably during 1893.

Most Norwegian ships were wrecked in 1893 than during any year before.

A famine is threatening many fisherman's families in Vardo and Hammerfest.

Wahl, a stone-cutter, has been elected president of the labor unions of Christiania.

The steamer Ivaro from Christiania was wrecked in the North Sea. The crew was picked up by a sailing smack.

Many American tourists have made arrangements with a tourist bureau in Paris for the purpose of visiting Norway next summer.

Their diamond-wedding was celebrated by L. N. Christensen, a well-known coal of Kingsen and his wife. The old couple is in the best of health.

Several Norwegian letter carriers have emigrated to Cape Town in southern Africa, where they have succeeded in getting employment at the post offices in that city.

DENMARK.

A sugar refinery will be built at Veile.

Ex-postmaster general Conte O. S. Danneskjold-Samoe died at Copenhagen at the age of 90 years.

A farmer near Copenhagen sold a heifer and 1st, three chickens, a spread hand stone pipe hat, three bottles of beer and a boat to a Copenhagen merchant, pressing in return 35 kro pounds of artificial manure, 300 pounds of lubricating oil and 100 pounds of wagon grease.

Emma Hedgini, a circus girl, fell in love with a Christiania policeman, and their engagement was soon announced. But the poor thing who had been leading around all her life knew next to nothing about religion. To remedy this defect she is studying religion at Copenhagen, and will be confirmed and married at the same time.

The public may be hope that the Copenhagen "Gold Cart" would not be able to secure the fate of a patent according to a German of the municipal council, so that the contents would be sold at public auction and thus the secret of the remedy divulged. But the money was returned in the nick of time, and the great secret will have another lease of life.

It is very difficult

to convince children that a medicine is "nice to take"—this trouble is not experienced in administering

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil. It is *almost as palatable as milk.* No preparation so rapidly builds up good flesh, strength and nerve force. Mothers the world over rely upon it as all coming diseases that children are heir to.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

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LEAVE.

From all Salina points ..... 7:00 a.m.
From Provo, Salina, San Pete Junction, Colton Valley and points in Provo and Provo junction, Park City and Heber ..... 10 p.m.
From Provo and intermediate points ..... 7 p.m.
From Salina and intermediate points ..... 7 p.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 10 p.m.

ARRIVE.

For Ogden, Park City and all points north ..... 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 11 a.m.
For Ogden, intermediate points and Weber, Morgan and Cache Valley points ..... 5:40 p.m.
For Ogden, Park City and Pueblo and the Provo, Provo, Spanish Fork and Colton ..... 7:00 p.m.
For Provo, Provo, Spanish Fork and Colton ..... 7:00 a.m.
*Daily except Sunday.
Through trains of 1893 are daily except Sunday.

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STANDARD GAUGE

CURRENT TIME TABLE, In Effect Nov. 19, 1893.

Leave Salt Lake.

No. 5—For Provo, Kanosh, and all points East ..... 7:00 a.m.
No. 6—For Provo, points intermediate and points East ..... 4:30 p.m.
No. 10—For Provo, Provo, Marysvale and points ..... 10 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and points North ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and points North ..... 4:00 p.m.
No. 7—For Ogden and points North ..... 10:00 a.m.
No. 9—For Ogden and points North ..... 6:00 p.m.

Arrive Salt Lake.

No. 5—From Kanosh, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 10:30 a.m.
No. 6—From Provo, Grand Junction and points East ..... 8:00 p.m.
No. 10—From Kanosh, Provo, Marysvale and points ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 1:30 a.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 1:30 p.m.
No. 8—From Ogden and the West ..... 8:00 p.m.

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