DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902.

BRITISH PRAISE FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

Prominent Educator Lauds American System-Prof. H E. Armstrong Tells Convention of Advanced Science

At Belfast That England Would Do Well to Copy It.

an www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.

due to the way in which republican doctrines are applied in bringing up their children."

20

ical

the

de

m

me

ree

ipit

6 1

Sa

and

st 1

aft

19, 1

ON

linc

ver er he

mir

aski

ier lo,

M

See

IPE

m

Is.

r (

ES

and

mı

-

B

are . N

gre

riv

Joe

son

ouns

ctiv

ie 1

4on

ion

of

nter

9th

e I atc the

the

Ain

hap

00.

gar

ver s t his

im

om

inr lah

rn. tt, th

na ng . N

ac fa fo. out

nes dr

Yo

This opinion was expressed by Prof. H. E. Armstrong, an eminent educator of England, at a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now in convention assembled at Belfast. It was in ought to leave school at seventeen and then go to college, Continuing, he said: support of his contention that boys

"We should set our children free and age. We need a discussion of the larg-er issues of national defense through education. The ship of state is of vastly greater consequence than the mere Yet, those who direct attention navy. to the insufficiency of its armament are scarcely listened to, and there is not the slightest effort to secure scientifically adjusted and organically complete machinery to drill the crew, that is woefully incomplete, owing to the terrible absence of organization and discipline."

VALUE OF A " SCRAP-HEAP."

Prof. Armstrong contended that what British education today needed was to appreciate the value of a scrap heap. He asked: "Why cannot we follow follow the example of the industrious American and agree to 'scrap' our scholastic and academic ideals, if not our schools and school masters as well, and refit along new lines?"

and refit along new lites?" The keynote of this country's suc-cess along educational lines is struck in Prof. Armstrong's compliment to those who have guided its course. Recthose who have guided its could be obtained to be obtained an application of the prin-cipie that it is better to have a few well chosen subjects, thoroughly mas-tered, than to have only a slight knowledge of many, is now the rule rather than the exception in our schools, and

it has wonderfully increased the measure of their success. Because American educators have not hesitated to make many trips to

the "scrap-heap" to cast away old ideas and ideals, the schools have kept pace with the country's advancement along other lines.

NEED PERSONAL ATTENTION.

All educators agree that the school, in which each pupil comes directly un-der the eye of his or her teacher and can be given personal attention is the one which is turning out those who are destined to become the country's great men. Such a relationship, it is cal-culated, stumulates interest and annihilates the idea so detrimental to success, that school is a "prison house." It is in such schools that the pupil is ever reminded that he is preparing himself for the higher education of the

college. His studies are those which will best fit him for the line of work he wishes to pursue in higher educational circles. He is made to feel that he has some-thing to work for.

The results of this concentration of effort in preparatory schools have im-pressed university and college author-ities with the fact that in this later day applicants for admission to higher

"Much of the success of Americans is | tion to the danger of over-pressure from school work, and have served to emphasize a fact well known in medicine, that when mental application on the part of the pupil is carled beyond a certain limit, not only is more lost under such conditions than is gained in developing the mental powers but also the nervous mechanism receives

impairment. "Are these fils to be laid to the school or to the conditions outside?" asks the person who does not believe that many of the physical ailments suffered by children should be laid at the school

It is contended that parents ought constantly to bear in mind the great truth that the child's life is a unit. One cannot break it up into bits, and hand over one part to the school and one to the home, bidding each keep within its own province. It is the same child which goes to school or play-ground, and then comes home again A lack or disturbance anywhere affects

the whole life. Now this life depends for its health ful development on elements may be classed under two heads. There are, first, certain material conditions, part of which come more directly under the school and part under the home: secondly, there is needed a ra-tional division of time, which must be a matter of adjustment between home

The school should provide proper space, ventilation, heating, lighting, sanitary precautions, and proper seatiug arrangements. These subjects have thoroughly investigated, and there is today a fair agreement of opin-

ion as to what "proper" involves. After the conditions at home and school have been settled, the question arises: How much time ought children to give to study? That time which is left when other things have been attended to

SLEEP IMPORTANT.

Sleep is the most important thing for which time must be set. The time re-quired by different ages cannot be deft. nitely fixed. It will differ with the tem-perament, climate and season of the year. There is, however, a fair consen-sus of opinion that ten hours is not too much for children under fourteen, and that over that age nine hours is a good average.

The time given to meals is of next importance to plenty of sleep. Free time both before and after meals is im-portant. Breakfast should be taken at least an hour before school, and the midday intermission should never be less than one hour. A period of free exercise is another

A period of free exercise is another important factor in the child's develop-ment. Change of occupation is not in itself sufficient rest for a child, what-ever it may be for an adult. These divisions of time have been briefly summarized as follows:

Age 6 to 10-Amount of sleep, 11 to 10

hours; dressing, meals, rest, etc, 4 hours; play and free exercise, 6 to 4 hours; all work and formal gymnas-tics, 3 to 5 hours. Age 10 to 14-Amount of sleep, 10

hours: all work and formal gymnastics, 6 to 7 hours.

tics, 6 to 7 hours. Age 14 to 18-Amount of sleep, 9 to 8½ hours: dressing, meals, rest, etc., 4 hours: play and free exercise, 3 to 2½ hours: all work and formal gymnas-



HOW THEY PICTURE HOOPER YOUNG.

The above halftone of Hooper Young is going the rounds of the eastern press, being furnished by the illustration bureaus of New York. It is, of course, his "latest and best," but his friends fail to see it that way. The photograph is, it is claimed, taken by permission of the police, from the 'Rogues Gallery."

·····

thorities of the modern schools are not | proper all-round development of the contented to simply give the child the knowledge of one or two languages, a little mathematics and art, but they held thetnselves responsible for the is too late.

MODERN METHOD IN LANGUAGES Dr. Leopold Bahlsen's System of Teaching-Employs Phonetic System, Little Grammar and No Set Rules,

Among teachers in schools of all the teacher, and before their corresgrades there is much interest manifested in the new method of teaching modern languages, which will be advanced by Dr. Leopold Bahlsen, of the University of Griefswald, in two courses of lecutres under the auspices of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. No definite date has yet been fixed for their delivery.

The courses, however, will be two in number, one on the "Methods of Teaching Elementary French" and the other on the "Methods of Teaching hours: dressing, meals, rest, etc., 4 German." The lectures will be delivered hours; play and free exercise, 6 to 4 in English, and opportunity given to teachers throughout this city and from surrounding towns to be in attendance.

ponding symbols are given. When the symbols are given, they are expressed in phonetic characters, and are never presented one word at a time, but in complete sentences. Object lessons are the order from the beginning, it being the purpose of the teacher to train the pupil to speak simple things about the objects which normally surround him. The foreign language is used alone it. this early training. Reading and writing are begun as

soon as possible, and the teachers of the system insist upon a reduction to the smallest possible amount of trans-lation from the native to the foreign hanguage, and vice versa. Grammar is by no means neglected, but knowledge of it is made to respond to practical demands

NO SET RULES GIVEN.

No rule is ever given until the student's endeavors in the use of the for.

of it.

tions





institutons of learning are capable of Bn ishing their courses in less than four years. The three-year course is now suggested, and at an early date will

be established in several institutions. "These ideas of modern education may be all very good," says one, "but is it not possible that the modern school is demanding too much of children, and is bringing up a generation mentally overstimulated and physical-ly undeveloped?"

FAILS TO TRAIN THE WILL.

Opinions on the subject are widely at variance, for there are those who maintain that much of modern educa who tion is so easy and "soft" that it fails to call out and train the will. Both to call out and train the will. Both questions, however, give rise to the im-portant problem of regulating school work to individual capacity. It also raises a third question: "How are we to know when children are over-worked?"

A prominent professor of the west

A positive answer is not easily made to any educational question, and this matter of the normal amount of work to be required from school children cannot be fixed by measurement, as floor and air space in a school room are measured. Yet certain principles can be pointed out that may serve as regulative ones-principles based on re-cent investigations into such subjects as fatigue and the laws of growth and

Over-pressure and fatigue have engaged much of the attention of science and medicine during the past half cen-tury. A little over 20 years aga a Euro pean scientist published the results of a series of experiments to determine the effect of mental work throughout the five hours of the school day upon the child's mental power.

THE PROBLEM OF FATIGUE.

Since that time more than a dozen investigators in Europe and America have been working upon the problem of fatigue in school children. Of these investigations, a conservative writer observes that they have drawn atten- into closer personal contact. The au- paring to receive the throngs which



SCHOOL DAY SHOULD BE BRIEF.

Applying the standards to existing conditions is something to be done by individuals. In a general way it may be said that the average school day is be said that the average school day is five hours. In private schools it is often shorter for young children, and when the full time is employed games and free exercises are introduced. It is in the time out of school that the difficulty seems to lie. It seems true that much time spent in study is wast-ed, partly from misdirection and part-

ed, partly from misdirection and part ly because children are mentally so fatigued that they are incapable of at tention and concentration. Perhaps this is the reason children are taking 12 years to do what the authorities say should be done in 10 or 11. Shortening the hours of school work

might result in shortening the years in school. The divisions of time suggested above have been tried in some modern boarding schools, especially in those for boys, They will be intro-duced in many of the schools which open in this city during the present month

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

In these days, when homes are flood ed with books of every description and children are eager to read before their preparatory education is half completd, teachers have the overimaginative child to deal with, and it is a serious proposition

One teacher says: "People are proud of a child who learns to read easily and likes reading. They forget that if the child gets ideas much faster than he can test them by practical action or experience it gives him only an imaginary world which draws off his attention from real life. Such a child should not be denied all reading. Such a child only needs wholesome and well chosen literature.

chosen literature. It is for such a child as the one described above that the modern schools are trying to bring pupil and teacher

CANDY CATHARTIC

teaching inaugurated in Germany 20 years ago. SYSTEM NECESSARY ABROAD.

Those who support Dr. Bahlsen in his work explain the necessity of his system as follows: "To the physical isolation of Ameri-ca is probably due the fact that a large

majority of the citizens of the United States are strikingly ignorant of foreign languages, when compared with the inhabitants of European countries. There it is not so much an advantage to be familiar with tongues other than one's own as it is a humiliation to be ignorant of the speech of nations that lie just beyond not far distant bor-

The essential characteristics of the reform method are to require only a necessary modicum of grammar, to de-mand constant practice in speaking the foreign language and to insist upor careful pronunciation according to the priciples of scientific phonetics.

BY THE ORAL METHOD.

Oral teaching is employed at the be. ginning, the sounds of the new lan-guage being learned by imitation of text-books.

MAYOR MAKES MARRIAGE EASY

Love, nerve and 29 cents are the only hings necessary for young lovers who desire to experiment with matrimony. If they live in Hammond, Ind., they can dispense with the 20 cents, for Ma-yor A. F. Knotts of that city has done his best to assist Cupid by oeffring to marry free of charge every bachelor who applies to him within the next ?0

Originally the offer applied only in those who lived in his own town, but now he has extended it to include all lachelors. Before the 30 days have acchelors. Before the 30 days have stapsed Mayor Knotts expects that S-Joe's laurels will have been wafted neross the lake. The inhabitants of Hammond are pre-

ties from Chicago to Hammond. It is because of the street car companies that the 20 cents becomes necessary. If the car fare to Hammond was not 10 ants the loving couples would need nothing. Mayor Knotts alleges that selfish mo.

ives prompted him to make the offer which has set his town stair. He deemenable to authority than bachelors and expects to reap his reward in securing an increased number of law-aliding citizens in his town,

in Hammond are in comparatively poor incumstances. They are employed in the publishing houses and the stock wirds, which are the chief industries of the city. These men, the mayor de-Jares, should be married. Their finanial circumstances are such as will not permit them to meet the expenses that are usually necessary to the marriage

The extension of the offer to include the people of Chicago and other neighcoring cities was made at the solicitaon of the business men of Hammond. who desire to follow the example of those of St. Joe and enlarge their prois at the expense of visiting brides and

Mayor Knotts is a thorough believer in the bliss of matrimony. He has been married 17 years and says he only re-grets that he waited until he was 25

years old before taking the step. "I have always been satisfied that every man should get married as soon as he was old enough to take care of a family," he said last night. "I have seen many men who have delayed their seen many men who have delayed their marriage because of financial difficul-tiles, and when a friend of mine sug-gested that the fact that he would have to pay for the performance of the mar-riage rites alone deterred him from ending his bachelor days I decided to make my offer. The more I there is a set ending his bachelor days I decided to make my offer. The more I thnik of it the more convinced I am that it is a good one. When every man in Ham-mond is married I think I will have a cosler time enforcing the laws, and that the police force can go on a vaca-tion."-Chicago Chronicle.

That the phenomena of sleep are due to carbonic acid in the body is the theory of Dr. Raphael Dubois. An excess of carbonic acid is produced dur-ing waking hours by exidation of food. and the anaesthetic effect of the gas serves to regulate waste by bring-ing a rest before we have drawn too much on our reserve resources. Dr Dubois justifies his conclusion by pointing out that an excess of carbonic acid in the air brings sleepiness and fatigue even while reducing oxidation or the body's work.

COMPANY.

2000

MILT LAKE CITY

27-29 W / OV TH TEMPLE

Entire Train Electric Lighted,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Ask for tickets via the Chicago, Mil-waukee & St. Paul Railway. Any further information can be ob-tained from

L. L. DOWNING, Commercial Agent, Salt Lake City.



For sale by Z. C. M. I., Clark E. dredge & Co., Salt Lake Hardware Ca and George A. Lowe, Salt Lake CJ Utah.

Greatest in the World A MILLION AMERICAN BOUNCING BABIES are kept crowing with the delight of living, because their mamas have learned to use CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. You all know how neighborly neighbors tell each other of the really good things they have learned from experience. CASCARETS are one of those good things, and the kind words said for them has created a sale of nearly A MILLION BOXES A MONTH. It is easy to protect infants against children's complaints, because all these perils have their beginning in stomach and bowels, and we have in CASCARETS a perfect medicine that will always keep the delicate machinery in a child's body clean, regular and in working order. Children like the little candy tablet, and are kept safe from all stomach, bowel, blood and skin diseases. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Genuine tablet stamped CCO. Sample and

booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP ANNUAL SALE 0,000,000 BOXES

579

street car companies will reap the prin-cipal harvest in carrying bridal par-

A large number of the men who live

remonies

