

tion to continue in the same lines next semester. Classes in geometry "B" and algebra "C" have been doing excellent work. The class in trigonometry finished plain trigonometry during the first half of the semester, and took up descriptive geometry. The class in analytical geometry, after finishing the most important parts of plain analytical geometry, took a short course in solid analytics. The class in calculus completed Byerly's Differential Calculus, and will go on with integral calculus next semester.

The widespread idea that has gained a foothold in some educational institutions that mathematics are a very small and much over estimated part of an education, finds no favor in the Brigham Young Academy. Its necessity and practical value in many walks of life are too obvious to need pointing out. Besides that it is the study of the exact sciences that prevents the imagination and emotion from running riot, and it is the basis upon which all philosophy is built.

The pedagogium is the normal society of the Academy. The object of this association is to afford the normal students an opportunity to lecture, and present suitable subjects in logical form before an audience. One of the most commendable features is the sifting of news, and selecting and classifying the current items, rejecting in their summaries all except that which might be considered "history making." Articles on these living subjects are written and submitted for criticism. These criticisms are given the same evening that the essay is read, that all may be benefitted thereby; but the prime motive is that the mind of the student shall be trained to grasp the salient points, reason on and compare them, and agree or disagree with the main points at once, and be able to tell the reasons why.

Recreation is also an object, and as the organization is strictly a pupils society and under the direction of a member, at present Charles Broadbent, this object is fully attained. Excellent lectures on pedagogical subjects are given by the professional teachers, and Professor L. E. Egertsen has general supervision.

Class organization is renewed yearly as to the election of officers, who are elected from the members of the class. It has been founded to foster a feeling of unity and mutual assistance among its members, patriotism to the institution and pride as a class and as to individual record. This organization is conducted strictly by parliamentary law and is governed by a constitution and by laws.

This society is almost at present a lecture bureau. Every Friday evening this organization has the right and preference. All balls given by the students of the Academy proper are under its auspices. These balls occur about four times during the year. The great feature however, is the weekly lecture. The brightest minds of the State and many other states and territories have lectured to these students on subjects having a range as wide as science, art, literature and national questions will cover. A charge of one dollar is made for a season ticket, which partly defrays the expense incurred.

To the Brigham Young Academy belongs the honor of establishing the kindergarten south of Salt Lake City, and it was first to institute a normal

training school for kindergarten teachers, awarding certificates and diplomas. While a great deal has been done for the little ones placed under the care of Mrs. Craig, still that lady says the co operation of the mothers in the home will be necessary to unqualified success. Unless the instructions in neatness, kindness, cleanliness, accuracy, courtesy, promptness, and responsibility, be emphasized in the home life, much of its efficacy is lost. These schools will become in time, ward, and even block necessities.

There is a large class in physical culture, whose members find great benefit and relief, in the scientific exercises, from the fatigues of mental exertion. Those who take this exercise, feel the beneficent effects in the degree of intensity which they are able to bring to bear on their studies, and the increased vigor of body and mind. Miss Mamie Gates conducts this department.

Carpenter work, cabinet work, sloyd, and pocket knife work all come under this head. The inside work of the academy, and much of its handsome furniture have been made in the shop and by the boys taking this course. The founders and promoters designed that the academy should, at some future time, when means would permit, become a perfect industrial school, and such is still the intention.

For the benefit of the young men and women who have not had the advantage of an education, and are, therefore, advanced in years but backward in learning, the Brigham Young Academy takes pleasure in announcing the establishment of a winter's course of study to be known as the "Preparatory Course," beginning January 4th, 1897, and continuing ten weeks. This course will be under the direction of Elder H. S. Tanner, late president of the California mission, assisted by other teachers of the Academy. Instruction will be given in Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Composition, Penmanship, History and such other studies as may be required. The object of the preparatory course is to afford young people an opportunity under the most favorable circumstances of advancing as rapidly as possible with a view of preparing themselves to pursue regular courses.

There is a well-established course in sewing, dressmaking and art-needlework established in the Brigham Young Academy. Mrs. Christina D. Young is the able instructor of this department. The first semester is spent by the novice in plain sewing. A large assortment of buttonholes, seams, gussets, bands, gathering, fine darning and patching, etc., is where a visitor can see it. After this class of work is completed the pupil is taught to draft patterns for plain underclothing in miniature. From measure these garments are cut and made, and machine work is allowed. One year is usually spent in the dressmaking establishment, and as much time afterward in art-needlework as the pupil feels willing to spend, for there is always something new in this line. The class numbers forty-five, and is divided into classes "A," "B" and "C."

When a young lady has finished this two years' course of one hour per day, five days in the week, she will be able to cut and make every garment she or a family might need to wear, though not considered a professional dressmaker.

There is a very large class of normal

students taking drawing from the standpoint of teaching it. Form, outline, perspective, shading, etc., are being taught by Mrs. C. D. Young.

Writing is an essential feature of a good education. In fact it is so obviously essential to every walk of life that the study is not confined to any grade, age or profession.

The highly artificial style of teaching with its arbitrary angles, and positions regardless of the physiological differences of pupils (I had almost said victims), has given place to the practical, useful and beautiful, based on psychological laws. Some teacher who had grown tired of the difficult task of teaching the slanting, spidery characters, delivered by cramped and weary fingers, took the trouble to look at the writing of those whose professional work required plain, legible penmanship, and a great deal of it. This almost invariably was found to be a smooth, round hand, nearly perpendicular, and the muscles of the arm were brought to reinforce the weary fingers. The writer sits square to the desk, and almost every old theory was discarded in the practical work. Nature again instructed art to the great advantage of the latter.

Prof. Pratt thoroughly understands how to teach this essential branch, and how to instruct the young teachers to teach it. He says that without a thorough knowledge of psychology, and physiology, it is not possible to write correctly. All may with care acquire good and legible hands, but some who have special aptitude in size and shape, under Prof. Pratt's instruction, write like copper plate.

The accumulation of books, looking to the establishment of a library for the Brigham Young Academy, began only about three years ago. This library has no endowment except a yearly fee of one dollar, paid by all the students above the grades.

There are already some four thousand bound volumes on the shelves of the commodious room fitted up for this purpose.

Last month's report shows that thirty newspapers, of which five are dailies, are received continuously. Twenty-seven monthly journals and magazines, educational and literary, come periodically. Thirty-one bound volumes have been purchased or presented.

That the students appreciate and use the library is shown in the report, for two thousand one hundred and ninety-five books were drawn out during the month just past.

The library opens at 7:45 a. m., and closes at 6 p. m., on school days; and opens at 9 o'clock and closes at 4 p. m., on Saturdays.

There has been a most thorough system adopted and the best of care is taken of volumes already in possession of students.

When some benevolently inclined person, with plenty of money, desires to build a lasting monument of good, he will endow this institution with the where-with to make this library equal to the demands made upon it. To have a good library in reach and know how to use it, is a liberal education.

ELLEN JAKEMAN.

George Woodcock, a veteran of the Civil War, died a few days ago at his home in Bulte, Montana, of paralysis,