

Twice-a-Week Record-Press

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPT. 3 1909

NUMBER 18

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE ADJOURNED FRIDAY

Well Attended, Well Enjoyed
and a Success in Every Feature.

MORE THAN HALF THE SECRETARY'S REPORT GIVEN IN THIS ISSUE

[Continued from last issue]

Mrs. Perry told the Institute her plan for the study of long poems. She would not assign all of the poems one lesson but would have them read the whole to themselves. Her plan would be to first study the poem then to be sure that all words were well understood, to study all sentences made to persons or things, tell the story, then to read and fully have some memory work. She said that in all this would occupy some of many different recitations, as Margaret Moore emphasized the use of good literature, the urgent need of teaching more of it and of giving pupils the very best. She stressed letting most of the very short works alone.

Prof. King asked the teachers to cultivate the dictionary habit among their pupils. The instructor and Superintendent asked the teachers to tell what they had been reading during their vacation. The last fifteen minutes before noon were set apart for this purpose and all of the teachers described their character of summer reading done.

Adjourned until Afternoon.

The work was opened by the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers" where the roll of teachers was called. In the first part of the afternoon the subject of spelling was discussed. Misses Pearl James and Maude Richards said that the aim should be for oral work alone but primarily for written work of his own and that the basis of spelling should be the study of the child, to him words of his own use, with which he is familiar.

Mr. Stone being absent the assignment of the spelling lesson was discussed by Mr. Pogue, who said that from the first grade to the fourth the words of spelling lessons should be words of practical use. He suggested that a good review lesson would be words which are often missed by pupils.

Miss Elsie Riley said that a teacher should be familiar with sounds and marks and teach them in order enable a child to pronounce new words. She said that no child should be confined to either oral or written spelling, both should be used.

Mr. Wicker advised the use of much drill work and practice of review words both oral and written. That there is too much mechanical memory work and not enough thought work in spelling, was the idea of the instructor. He said that spelling could be made as profitable as far as thought work is concerned as any other study. He thought that plenty of time was spent in this study but not profitably so.

Mrs. Perry asked the Institute how the copying in spelling lessons by pupils could be prevented. The remedies suggested were: to keep pupils of the same class apart, to create rivalry between pupils so that no one will be willing to help another, to teach lessons of honesty, to show that a bad spelling grade is not a crime but that cheating is a sin. Mr. King said teachers should make it a question of the honor of the school before they let pupils report cheating of others, he said a spirit could be created in school which would make cheating a disgrace, and that often teachers caused cheating by placing too great a value on examination grades.

The instructor said that a good

plan in spelling would be to let pupils hand in lists of words that they know how to spell and to use these lists as future spelling lists. He said that some spelling could be taught incidentally but that spelling books should be used and that too many words for one lesson was a mistake.

After recess Mr. H. Babb, of the State University, spoke for a few minutes on the value of educational papers after which the work of the Institute continued. Miss Golightly said that the aim in geography was to give the child a definite idea of the world and their surroundings, Miss Roberts being absent Miss Nunn discussed the basis of geography work. She said it is best to start with the child's experience and the things around him to be careful about sticking too close to the text books.

Miss Rankin said that a teacher should have her work fully planned much ahead of her class and that in assigning a lesson a teacher should explain the main points so that the child will know what to look for.

Miss Bertha Moore described her idea of a good recitation in geography. She would have outline before pupils and call on one of them to discuss a subordinate part then let the class discuss it. She would have maps before the class and use them.

The instructor said that most country schools were ideally located for the study of primary geography, for a child must have his imagery well developed for further geography work.

Map drawing is abused by most teachers Miss Willie Clement thinks. She says that either too much or not enough is an abuse.

Some relief and industrial maps made by pupils were shown by Miss Florence Harris. She said their value was as great as object lessons in the primary grades, that the making of the map helps the child's memory and that the act of making has an industrial value.

Prof. King suggested that the making of soils, erosion, etc., are going on all around the schools and that this fact could be used as valuable illustrations. He also said that much of the introductory parts of the "Natural Complete Geography" would be best left alone if the teacher does not or cannot use illustrations while teaching. He thinks that the study of geography and the making of maps should be commenced in the third grade. The first map made should be the map of the school room drawn to scale with objects in the room correctly located. The next map made could be the school-yard drawn to another scale or the home of the child to another scale. The map of the district could be made, streams, roads and hills located. He also called the attention of the teachers to the fact that these maps would bring in arithmetic work. He said that if the teacher neglected the illustrations of practical nature, springs, streams, etc., around him the work in geography would lose much of its value, that everything should be made concrete and full of life.

Adjournment until nine p. m., Wednesday.

After a song and the roll call the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. M. E. Miller who spoke afterward of the responsibility of a teachers' position. He said that all teachers should be Christians and that they should constantly keep in mind that a child's spiritual welfare may depend on them and that they should often ask themselves "What am I doing for humanity?"

After Rev. Miller's address the regular work of the Institute was continued. The first subject on the program the basis of arithmetic work was discussed by J. R. Wells. He said that the basis was the child and that teachers should use the child's

experience in making plans for arithmetic work, and give him a concrete idea of things represented. Prof. Rascoe said that much non-essential work was done in arithmetic that all problems given should be made as concrete as possible by illustrations, pictures, make believe money, measures, and objects and that in the intellectual work a child should analyze as they go and made to understand that it is not answers but the process of analysis that is wanted. He advised teachers not to confine themselves to problems given in text but let him do practical work. Adjournment for a twenty minutes recess.

After recess the instructor addressed the teachers on the subject of the morning's program, Arithmetic. He said that a teacher should have three definite aims: to give the child ability to think in numbers; to give him skill, rapidity and accuracy in the use of numbers; and to develop his power to apply the principles learned to his own experience. He said that arithmetic should be made a usable tool for the child, that problems should deal with things with which he comes in contact. Do not use the text too much, make problems which bring in his actual experience, market prices, measurement of actual things. We, the teachers, to have their pupils collect data and make problems.

Rev. Miller said that much of the lack of interest on part of patrons of rural schools could be stopped by problems of a practical kind given at school and in many instances actual conditions on the farm could be improved in this way.

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Hollis Franklin said that all children could be interested in arithmetic if problems in which they were interested or which concerned their actual life were given.

Mr. Matthews asked if a teacher should ever tell a pupil to work as far as he could in any arithmetic lesson. Mrs. Perry thought it allowable in some instances.

In speaking of the preparation, Clarence Thompson said that all pupils should understand that it is better to understand one problem than to get a dozen answers.

The instructor said he thought it best to pass over any part of text book that could not be made concrete. Miss Marian Richards in speaking of the recitation, said the interest of no pupil should be allowed to drop. She thinks interest can be done by preparation on part of teachers and by well considered problems.

(will be continued next week.)

Mr. and Mrs. Strother Russell and son William, of Dixon, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Stone a few days last week. Mr. Russell is the valued foreman of the Dixon Journal and a first-class printer, which can readily be seen by the neat appearance of the Journal.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Common School Graduates Will be
Admitted to Marion High School
Without Paying Tuition.

ONE YEARS WORK IN AGRICULTURE WILL FORM PART OF THE COURSE.

Arrangements have at last been made whereby all common school graduates of school age residing in Crittenden County will be admitted to the Marion High School without paying tuition. This contract between the County Board and the Marion School Trustees is in accordance with the provisions of the law passed by the last Legislature, which seeks to furnish the pupils from the rural districts, in every county of the state, educational opportunities equal to those furnished the boys and girls of the cities.

In order that the Marion High School may meet the requirements of the law it is necessary to increase our course of study to four years and to employ an assistant. A course of study has been arranged which makes the work offered here second to that of no high school of the same size in the State. An assistant will be selected immediately. It is now up to the people of the county outside Marion Graded School district to show whether they wish to take advantage of the liberal provisions offered by the County Board.

You can afford to sacrifice much to give your boys and girls the fullest possible training for life. One year's work in Agriculture will probably form a part of the course; if not this year, certainly next year.

Board can be obtained as cheaply in Marion as anywhere. Rooms may be rented and pupils board themselves thus reducing their expenses to the minimum.

Those wishing to be teachers in the near future will do well to take a high school training, as the time is coming, and that soon, when it will be necessary to have a high school education before they will be licensed to teach in the district schools. This is now the requirement in many states and Kentucky will not long remain behind her sisters.

The contract between the two school boards calls for the payment of a fixed sum regardless of the number of pupils who avail themselves of the opportunity. So, it rests with you who pay the County School tax as to whether you get much or little for your money. If you wish to get value received, send your boys and girls to the County High School.

JNO. B. PARIS, County Supt.
JNO. P. KING, Supt. M.G.S.

A EUROPEAN TRIP BEING OR- GANIZED FOR NEXT YEAR

Nine Have Already Signed and at
Least Twenty More Have Ex-
pressed Determination to Go

COST OF TRIP FROM NEW YORK AND BACK TO NEW YORK \$300.00

A party is being organized from Turgis and surrounding towns, to tour Europe next year, in which line persons are already enrolled, and it is purposed to make the number at least twenty.

Among other things this party will take in the Exposition at Brussels.

It will sail from New York about July 1, embracing the following route: Liverpool, Chester, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick, Kennilworth, Charleote, Windsor, London, Harwich, Book of Holland, The Hague, Schevening, Amsterdam, Moncken-dam, Edam, Isle of Marken, Antwerp, Brussels, Waterloo, Achen, Cologne, Rhine steamer to Mainz, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Strassburg, Basle, Schaufhausen, Rhine Falls, Zurich, Lozern, Brunig Pass, Brienz, Giesbach Falls, Interlaken, Lake Thun, Spiez, Zweisimmen, Montreux, Lake Steamer to Geneva, Ouchy, Vevey Paris via Macon and Dijon, London, Liverpool, New York.

Detailed itinerary will be made out before sailing and improvements may be made on this.

The cost of the trip from New York back to New York is limited to \$300. Further information can be had at the Record-Press office

Following are a few of the many expressions of appreciation to Rev. T. M. Hurst from some of the best people in Europe:

"One of the most intellectual and agreeable parties ever carried on the Arabian.—Chief Steward."

"A very charming party and especially Monsieur and Madame Hurst. Madame Leon Glatz, Paris."

"Yours was a great party. Let me know of your coming next year and you shall have a regular American dinner, roasten ears water melons and all.—Proprietor Hotel Metropole and Manipole Basle."

"Your party was the most friendly and sociable I have ever traveled with and I would be glad to be able to take a longer trip with you next year.—(Rev.) James Hamilton."

What people say who were members of Rev. Hurst's party:

"Miss Friend and I had a delightful trip with you and Mrs. Hurst and we think the tour covers the countries well, that are listed on the itinerary. Our trip through Scotland and the English Lake country was simply delightful.—Amanda G. McFarlan."

"The tour sister and I made with your party was certainly delightful and we both stand ready to further your plans in any way we can.—Blanch A. Long."

"We enjoyed all the places visited and only wished for more time at each. Belle and I are going back to some of these places some day and shall be glad to go with you again.—Kate Fisher."

Extras on Trip to Europe.

The first question asked by the average individual who thinks of going to Europe is, "What about the extra expenses of such a trip?" The general idea with the inexperienced is that the price of the tour is only a starter and that the extras are liable to bankrupt a millionaire. This is a sore crow. The writer has never allowed his extra expenses to run above an average of 35 cents a day for the trip and any one may hold

the account down to an average of 50 cents a day. Here are the things that are actually necessary, that are not included in the price of any tour because they can not be equalized; Steamer chairs, if used \$1.00 each way. Tips to servants on the ocean voyage, ought to be \$2.50 each way. Baths and laundry bills according to taste and necessity. Say \$10.00 all told. Mid day lunches, twelve days, in London and Paris say 50 cents a day, makes the aggregate less than \$25.00 for the trip. This may be made lower by cutting lunches and laundry bills. Lunches in London and Paris may be had from 15 cents up, just as in American cities. Of course if one drinks wine, orders high priced lunches, goes to the theater every night and so on the extras may be piled mountain high, but this is unnecessary. The expense of touring Europe is just like the expense of going to the St. Louis Exposition or Mardi Gras, or anywhere else. There are certain necessary expenses that can be avoided and other unnecessary expenses that may be indulged extravagantly. The sensible individual usually practices economy, but occasionally the tourist loses his head and pays the fiddler.

Sometimes people ask why not include the extra expenses that are necessary in the cost of the trips. Simply because they can not be equalized. On the ocean some folks want all kinds of attention while others take care of themselves and waiters expect compensation in proportion to what they do. Some folks think they must bathe in salt water twice a day while on the ocean, while others are content with fewer baths, and the same principle holds good in laundry and lunch bills. One person incurs light laundry bills while others go to the other extreme and in lunching one will order a sandwich and cup of coffee and be happy while another wants broiled pompano and blue points on the half shell with chocolate and champagne fringes, so that the only equitable thing to do is to leave the individual to regulate this part of the expense. The price of the trip includes every necessary item that can be equalized; and the cost of the necessary things that can not be equalized need not be more than 35 to 50 cent a day for the trip, need not exceed \$20. to \$25. This is purely a matter for the individual and may be made economical or extravagant, just as shopping bills may be almost nothing or run into extravagance. The actual extra necessary expenses of a trip abroad are very light and only the thoughtless tourist makes them burdensome.

For Sale.

A good farm three and one half miles from Marion, on the Marion and Dycusburg road, containing 137 acres; 100 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, and many fine posts on the remainder. This farm is one of the best bargains in Crittenden county and if you want a chance at it you had better see me at once. One third in cash and the balance in one and two years. Apply to J. F. Canady, Marion, Ky. R. 2.

Rev. James Price in a Big Meeting.

Rev. James Price is holding a meeting at Gasper River Church, in Logan county. The crowds are very large and the interest fine for the beginning of the meeting.

CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to extend my heartfelt thanks to my neighbors and friends who were so faithful during the sickness and death of my loving mother, Mrs. BELL TRUITT.

FOR RENT—Desirable place of 4 rooms in East Marion.—Rev. W. T. Oakley.