

MAIN HALL AND LADIES' DORMITORY.

CATALOGUE
OF
DANA COLLEGE
AND
TRINITY SEMINARY

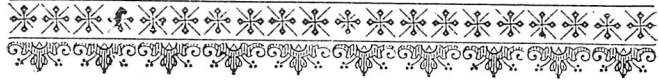
BLAIR, NEBR.

1906—1907

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DANISH LUTH. PUBL. HOUSE
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Greeting

We take pleasure in extendig to the public our best wishes and invite a careful perusal of the following pages.

We wish to thank our friends and patrons for their encouragement and support and we are particularly grateful for the uniform words of kindness and appreciation spoken of us by the great body of pupils that have passed out from our classes to their various vocations.

Yours sincerely,

DANA COLLEGE AND TRINITY SEMINARY.



U. S. A. Made by

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1906-07

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N. T. LUND, B. A.,
Prof. History and Literature.

CAROLINA JOHNSON, B. A.,
Latin, German, English, and Pedagogy.

H. L. JOHNS,
Principal Commercial Department.

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Piano and Organ.

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CALENDAR.

FALL TERM (9 Weeks).

1906.—October 2. - Registration of Students, 8 A. M.
October 2. - - - Opening Address 2 P. M.
October 31. - - - Reformation Day
November 29. - - - Thanksgiving Day
November 30. - - Winter Term Examinations

WINTER TERMS (16 Weeks).

December 3. - - - Winter Term Begins
December 25. - - - Christmas Day
1907.—January 1. - - - New Years Day
January 17. - - - First Semester Ends
February 22. - - Washington's Birth Day
March 2. - - - Debating Contest
March 22. - - Winter Term Examinations

SPRING TERM (10 Weeks).

March 25. - - - Spring Term Begins
March 31. - - - Easter Day
May 28.—30. - - - Final Examinations
May 30. - - - Academic Exhibition
May 31. - - Commencement Exercises

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

ORIGIN AND AIM.

Dana College and Trinity Seminary was founded by the third annual convention of The United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, resolving at Hutchinson, Minn., June 1899, to unite its official schools—the College founded in 1878 at Elk Horn, Iowa, and Trinity Seminary founded in 1886 at Blair, Nebr.—In uniting the two schools, hitherto separate, the aim was to make each of them more efficient, reach a larger number of students and offer them a broader education. The school being owned and superintended by a Lutheran church body guarantees good Christian influence as well as efficient instruction to young men and women.

LOCATION.

The school is located at Blair, Nebr., a thrifty little city of 3—4000 inhabitants, on the main lines of The C. & N. W. and C., St. P., M. & O. R. R., which intersect the city, thus affording excellent facility for travel in any direction. Blair lies only 25 miles north of Omaha, and has direct connections with Sioux City, Minneapolis, Chicago and other large cities of the East, West and Northwest.

The school is beautifully situated on the picturesque heights to the northwest of the city. It commands a splendid view of the city below, and the broad valley of the Missouri and the rugged bluffs of Iowa in the far background. The school campus comprises 3 acres of land planted in ornamental and shade trees.

BUILDINGS.

The College Hall or main building is a fine brick structure built in the form of a rectangular triangle with a front elevation of 112 feet and 75 feet high, containing four stories. The first story contains the dining hall and recitation rooms, the second story, the chapel, president's office, commercial, recitation, music and re-

ception rooms; in the third and fourth stories are dormitories, lavatories, and the school laboratory.

The Ladies' Hall is a three story brick building completed during the summer of 1899. The first floor is occupied by the president and his family. The second and third stories contain rooms for the students.

The rooms are all bright and cozy, and heated by steam.



A SECTION OF THE CAMPUS.

The gymnasium was erected in 1902. It has been equipped with all the necessary apparatus. In connection with the gymnasium are well appointed bath rooms.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

Dana College and Trinity Seminary comprise the following departments of study:

- I. The Academic School - - Three Year Course
- II. The College - - - Four Year Course
- III. The Normal Department - Three to Four Years
- IV. Commercial Department - Six to Nine Months
- V. The Music Department - - - - -
- VI. „Højskolen“ - - - - -
- VII. The Seminary Prep'y School - Four Year Course
- VIII. Trinity Seminary - - - Three Year Course

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The aim of the Academic Department is two-fold: primarily to prepare students for the collegiate department; and to give others the advantage of a good English education.

THE FIRST YEAR.

	I	II
English Grammar and Composition.....	4	4
Reading and Declamation.....	2	2
U. S. History	4	4
Political Geography.....	4	4
Arithmetic	4	4
Christianity	2	2
Penmanship	4	4
Orthography	2	2
*Danish Reading and Composition	4	4

SECOND YEAR.

	I	II
English Reading and Composition	4	4
*Danish Grammar and Composition.....	4	
Latin, Beginning	4	4
Orthography	4	
Physiology	4	
Physical Geography.....		4
Civil Government		3
Algebra	4	4
Catechetics		2
Bible History.....		2
Declamation	1	1

THIRD YEAR.

	I	II
Church History	2	
*Danish Grammar and Composition.....	2	
English	4	4
Latin, Cæsar and Cicero	3	3
General History.....	4	4
Greek or German	4	4
Algebra	4	4
Physics	3	3
Elocution		2

* Elective.

THE COLLEGE.

Two regular courses, the Classical and the Latin Scientific, are offered, leading respectively to the degrees of B. A. and B. S. Courses not leading to any degree may also be taken. The courses are flexible after the Sophomore year. A certain number of studies are required for the purpose of maintaining the principles of education — a well balanced development, yet at the same time giving the student an opportunity to follow his own inclination, and choose in accordance with his mental taste and with special reference to the professional studies or other pursuits that he may wish to pursue after graduation.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

All candidates for the Freshman Class must give evidence of good moral character. They must take examination in the following subjects:

English.—Grammar, drill in parsing, analysis of sentences, in correction of false syntax, etymology, and elements of English Literature.

Latin.—Cæsar's Gallic Wars or Cicero's Orations.

Greek.—White's First Greek Book or equivalent.

German.—Eysenbach's Shorter Course.

History.—General History and Elementary United States History, Political Geography, and Physical Geography.

Mathematics.—Algebra, Elements of Physics, and Arithmetic complete.

Students taking German will not be required to take Greek.

Candidates presenting evidences of graduation from academies of equal rank with Dana College Academy will be admitted without examination.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The figure following the subject indicates the number of recitations per week. No student in the College shall have less than 20 or more than 26 recitations per week.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

CLASSICAL COURSE		I	II	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.		I	II
English Literature	...	3	3	English Literature	....	3	3
Latin.—Virgil's Æneid		4	4	Latin.—Virgil's Æneid		4	4
Greek—Anabasis	.....	3	3	German.—Composition,			
Algebra advanced	....	4		Märchen und Erzäh-			
Plane Geometry	.....		3	lungen.....		3	6
Zoology	.....	3		Algebra completed	....	4	
Church History	.....		3	Plane Geometry	.....		3
Inorganic Chemistry		4		Zoology	.....	3	
Biology	.....	2		Church History	.....		3
Danish Literature and				Inorganic Chemistry	..	4	
Composition	.....	3	3	Biology	.....		2
				Danish Literature and			
				Composition	.....	3	3

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

CLASSICAL COURSE.		I	II	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.		I	II
English Literature.—				English Literature.—			
Shakespeare	.....	4		Shakespeare	.....	4	
Rhetoric	.....		4	Rhetoric	.....		4
Greek.—Homer's Iliad		4		German.—Grammar &			
Xenophon's Hellenica		4		Composition	.....	4	4
Solid Geometry	.....	4		Solid Geometry	.....	4	
Trigonometry and Sur-				Trigonometry and Sur-			
veying	.....	4		veying	.....	4	
Analytic Geometry	....	4		Analytic Geometry	...	4	
Greek History	.....	3		Greek History	.....	3	
Roman History	.....		3	Roman History	.....		3
Latin.—De Senectute	. 4			Latin.—De Senectute	. 4		
Horace—Odes&Epodes		4		Horace—Odes&Epodes		4	
History of Latin Litera-				History of Latin Lite-			
ture	.....	3		ature	.....	3	
Scripture History	....	2	2	Scripture History	....	2	2

JUNIOR YEAR.

CLASSICAL COURSE.		I	II	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.		I	II
Anglo-Saxon	.....	3		Anglo-Saxon	.....	3	
Latin.—Cicero de Ora-				German.—Goethe's Mei-			
tores	.....			ster	.....	4	
Plautus and Tacitus	..	3		Jungfrau v. Orleans	...		4

CLASSICAL COURSE.		I	II	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.		I	II
Greek. — Orations of Lysias	3			Qualitative Chemistry		3	
Tragedy	3			Quantitative Chemist'y		3	
Botany	3			Botany		3	
Psychology	4			Psychology	4		
Logic	4			Logic	4		
Life of Christ	2	2		Life of Christ	2	2	
History of Civilization & Mediæval History	3	3		History of Civilization & Mediæval History ..	3	3	
Orations.....				Mechanical Drawing..	2		
				Calculus	3		
				Orations			

ELECTIVES.		ELECTIVES.	
Anglo Saxon Poetry ..	3	Anglo-Saxon Poetry ..	3
English Philology	2	English Philology	2

SENIOR YEAR.

CLASSICAL COURSE.		I	II	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.		I	II
English Poetry	4			English Poetry	4		
Greek.—Plato's Apology and Crito	3			Theory of Magnetism and Electricity	3		
Demosthenes.—Olynthiac and Phillippic Orations	4			Meteorology	3		
Latin. — Juvenal and Martial	4			Ethics	3		
Ethics	3			Economics	3		
Economics	3			Social Science	3		
Social Science	3			Astronomy	4		
Astronomy	4			Geology & Mineralogy	4		
Geology & Mineralogy	4			Christian Evidences ..	1	1	
Christian Evidences ..	1	1		Critiques			
Critiques							

ELECTIVES.		ELECTIVES.	
Dramatic Criticism ...	2	Advanced Work in Chemistry	3
English Fiction	2	Taxidermy	3
American Poetry	3	Advanced Physics	3
Literary Criticism ...	3	Toxicology	3

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

In conformity with the design of this department, the courses of study have been planned with special reference to practicability and thoroughness. Three courses are offered:

A Four Year Course which prepares young men and women for all grades of public school work.

A Three Year Course which embraces all branches required in Nebraska and most other States in the Union for first grade certificates. The first two years of this course include all the branches required in this State for second grade certificates.

A Two Year Danish Teachers Course which aims to fit those who want to devote themselves to a very much needed work in the parochial schools of the Danish Ev. Luth. Church.

COURSES OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FOUR YEAR COURSE.		I	II	THREE YEAR COURSE.		I	II
English Grammar and Composition	4	4		English Grammar and Gomposition	4	4	
Orthography	4	4		Orthography	4	4	
Reading and Declamation	4	4		Reading and Declamation	4	4	
Political Geography ..	4			Political Geography ..	4		
Physical Gecgraphy ..	4			Physical Geography ..	4		
U. S. History	4	4		U. S. History	4	4	
Arithmetic	4	4		Arithmetic	4	4	
Penmanship	4	4		Penmanship	4	4	

SECOND YEAR.

FOUR YEAR COURSE.		I	II	THREE YEAR COURSE.		I	II
Literature	3	3		Literature	3	3	
Algebra	4	4		Algebra	4	4	
Physiology	4			Physiology	4		
Civics	3			Civics	3		
Book-keeping	4			Book-keeping	4		
Elements of Agriculture	4			Elements of Agriculture	4		

FOUR YEARS COURSE		I	II	THREE YEARS COURSE.		I	II
Methods	.....	3	3	Methods	.....	3	3
Drawing	.....	2	2	Drawing	.....	2	2
Elocution	.....	2		Elocution	.....	2	

THIRD YEAR.

FOUR-YEAR COURSE.		I	II	THREE-YEAR COURSE.		I	II
Rhetoric	.....	4		Rhetoric	.....	4	
Latin	.....	4	4	Zoology	.....	3	
Physics	.....	3	3	Physics	.....	3	3
Algebra and Geometry	.....	3	3	Algebra and Geometry	.....	3	3
General History	.....	4	4	Botany	.....	4	
Botany	.....	4		Political Economy	.....	3	
Psychology	.....	4		Psychology	.....	4	
Theory of Education	.....	4		Theory of Education	.....	4	
				General History	.....	4	4

FOURTH YEAR.

Literature	.....	4	
Chemistry	.....	4	
Latin.—Cæsar & Cicero	.....	4	4
Zoology	.....	3	3
Economics	.....	3	
Ethics	.....	4	
History of Education	.....	4	
Pedagogy	.....	2	2
Elective	.....	3	

TWO-YEAR DANISH TEACHERS COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.		I	II	SECOND YEAR.		I	II
Danish Grammar	.....	4	4	Danish Grammar and	.....	4	4
Reading and Spelling	.....	4	4	Composition	.....	2	2
Catechetics	.....	2		Danish Literature	.....	3	3
Bible History	.....	2		General History	.....	4	4
Danish History	.....	3		Church History	.....	2	2
Geography of Scan	.....	1		Elective	.....	4	4
Elective	.....	4	4	Bible Study	.....	3	3
Drawing	.....	2	2	Pedagogy	.....	2	2
Music	.....	2	2	Music	.....	2	2
Physical Culture	.....	2	2	Physical Culture	.....	2	2

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Students may enter this department at any time, but the best result will be obtained by entering at the beginning of the school year or at the opening of a term. Individual instruction is given to all students as they may require.

Upon the satisfactory completion of this course of study the student is granted a diploma.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACTUAL BUSINESS.

Book-keeping	Civics
Actual Business	Spelling
Commercial Law	English Grammar
Penmanship	Commercial Geography
Letter-Writing	Debating
Commercial Arithmetic	

Business is begun with a cash capital of \$5000 (College Currency). The student progresses step by step from simple transactions to complicated ones, and is taught business forms and customs, such as commercial paper, invoice, billing, lading, vouchers, discounts, securities, collections, filing devices, etc. A thorough knowledge is gained in both single and double entry book-keeping. The student learns to do by doing.

Commercial Law. Every up-to-date business man needs a knowledge of commercial law. Special study of the subject is made under the following heads: Contracts, negotiable paper, principal and agent, common carriers, bailment, partnership, corporations, wills and testaments, guaranty and warranty.

Penmanship. A legible, rapid, and elegant handwriting is very desirable to any one starting out on a business

career. This end is attained by persistent daily practice under competent instructors.

Letter-writing. The student is taught business letters and forms. He is given exercises in correcting arrangements and style, and in writing letters relating to special subjects.

Commercial Arithmetic. The purpose of this subject is to train the student in the arithmetical principles and processes underlying ordinary business transactions.

Rapid Calculation. There are a thousand and one by-ways and shortcuts in arithmetic of inestimable value to all. We have daily drills in shortcut processes—in rapid column addition, short methods in multiplication, division, fractions, percentage, etc.

Civics. A knowledge of this subject is invaluable to every American citizen. The Constitution of the United States, principles of government etc. are taught.

Spelling. Every business man should know how to spell correctly. We have daily drills in spelling, word study, pronunciation, and diacritical markings.

Grammar. Thorough work is given in composition, grammatical and rhetorical principles, punctuation, structure of paragraph, etc.

Commercial Geography is taught for the purpose of acquainting the student with the places of production and consumption of the different articles of commerce.

Debating. Regular class work is given in debating, and the literary societies furnish excellent opportunities for developing the power to think and to speak on the living questions of the day.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING COURSE.

Shorthand.

Spelling.

Pronunciation.

Mimmeographing.

Typewriting.

Grammar and Composition.

Penmanship.

The student may take either the Amanuensis or the Reporting Course. The Amanuensis Course may be completed in from five to six months. The pupil must then be able to write business letters from dictation, and also to make a neat and correct transcription of his notes upon a typewriter.

The Reporting Course requires twelve months for its completion. The pupil will then have acquired sufficient speed to enable him to report verbatim ordinary discourse. He will have practice in writing all kinds of difficult matter, and becomes a rapid manipulator of the typewriter.

The Gregg System of Shorthand is taught. This system is the easiest to learn, easiest to write, and unquestionably the most logical and legible.

In the teaching of typewriting a speciality is made of the Touch System. Practice is given in writing wills, indentures, judgments, leases, contracts, correspondence in manufacturing, insurance, wholesale and retail; also instruction in carbon manifolding, tabulating, oiling and cleaning the machine, etc.

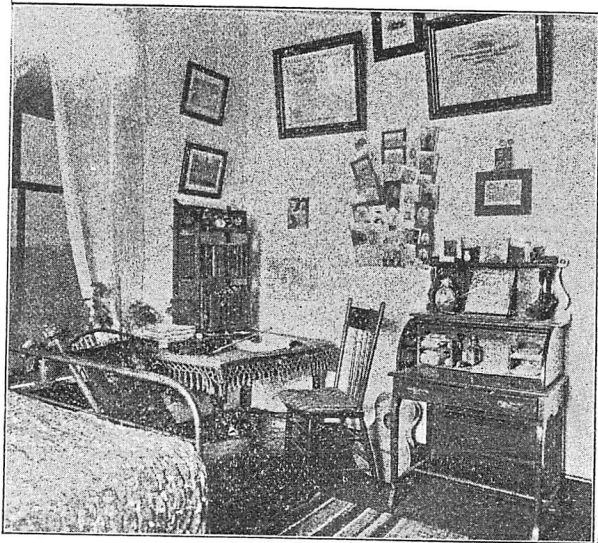
A prominent business educator said recently: "If young men could understand what it means to associate with tactful and resourceful business men, to take their dictation, to write their thoughts, to think as they think, to work, to invent, to plan, to execute, in complete accord with that which is brightest and best in business life, they would not hesitate to prepare for a stenographic position."

A competent stenographer has little difficulty in securing a position. During the last year the Employment Department of the Remington Typewriter Co. filled nearly 16,000 positions in the cities of New York and Chicago alone.

Edward Bok, the editor of the *Ladies Home Journal*, said: "I am free to say that the knowledge of stenography proved a distinct stepping stone to me in my business career."

To young men and women, wishing to prepare themselves for lucrative positions, we extend an invitation to come and take up work with us, feeling assured that they will never have reason to regret such a step.

The school aids the students completing either of the above courses in securing positions.



STUDENT'S ROOM.

OUTLINE OF STUDIES.

THE BIBLE AND CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AND EVIDENCES.

Dana College is truly a child of the church and as such it is designed for and desirous of emphasizing the importance and superiority of a Christian education to a system of merely secular knowledge. This is done not only by the general tone of the College atmosphere and by regular devotional services, but also by offering courses of Bible study and Christian doctrine and Theistic evidences in its curricula. The courses offered are such as tend to develop in the student Christian ideals of life and such as will arouse a desire to realize these.

As basis for the work in these courses Bible History, Luther's Catechism, Fr. Nielsen's Church History, and ethics are studied. There are also classes, in which the Bible, the foundation of all Christianity, is carefully and attentively studied.

PHILOSOPHY.

Psychology forms the introduction to the study of philosophy. The instruction is based, partly upon text books, furnishing material for discussion, and partly upon lectures, furnishing an outline of the field. The aim is to develop the habit and power of psychological analysis, and to give the student general knowledge of the elements and processes of mental life and the laws of its development.

Logic. The purpose of this course is to train the student in correct reasoning, and to familiarize him with modern scientific methods.

Ethics aims to stimulate and direct ethical reflection, to give the student a knowledge of the main historical types of the ethical theory, and to aid him in

reaching an intelligent conviction as to the nature and meaning of moral action.

History of Philosophy. The object is to give, not only a mere historical survey of the different schools of thought, but an insight into the problems involved and the significance of the solutions proposed by the different schools. Emphasis is laid on all that is of vital and permanent bearing in each system.

PEDAGOGICS

To those who seek to prepare themselves for the teaching profession a thorough course in pedagogics is offered comprising a progressive study of the science and art of education.

Methods embrace theory and art of teaching. It furnishes the foundation for a subsequent study of the science of pedagogy, and the student is made familiar with the theory of the teaching art according to the best educational authority. Special attention is given in this work to meet the needs of those who wish to prepare for teachers examination.

Theory of Education comprises a critical study of educational principles, supplemented with lectures and discussions on school management and organization.

Pedagogy. The work in pedagogy extends through the Senior Year of the four year Normal Course and consists of recitations, discussions and lectures on the laws of scientific education. The student is required to work out a thesis on educational philosophy as an evidence both of his grasp of the data of pedagogical science and of his power to think constructively along these lines.

History of Education illustrates how the aim of education determines its means, and explains the evolution of the different systems. Attention is given to the educational reforms of the different periods, particularly in modern times. The history of education furnishes valu-

able knowledge to the student of pedagogy in throwing the light of human experience on the theories of education, and also shows how, out of the often costly experience, has come the better theory.

HISTORY, CIVICS, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The aim of these courses is to prepare students for intelligent citizenship, both by enlarging their knowledge of the life and thought of former times, and by cultivating within them the habit of viewing the present in the light of the past. A true appreciation of the forces at work in history will do much to widen the intellectual horizon and deepen the moral earnestness of those who are to be the moulders of public opinion.

United States History. The course in United States History gives a working knowledge of the planting and growth of the new nation. It covers the work in the general text book, and aims to cultivate the powers to analyze historical material by special training in examination of sources. The method of seeking for causes and effects furnishes a thorough preparation for the civic duties of life.

To get a clearer conception of the settlements, expansion, legislation, etc., the student is required to fill out a series of maps, and, in connection with this, notes and digests are carefully kept.

General History gives the student a knowledge of the courses that have determined and shaped the destinies of nations.

Greek History is a study of Greece as a factor in the development and spreading of civilization.

Roman History aims to bring out the leading phases of the growth of Rome, its social and economic laws, and the causes that led to its decay and fall.

Mediæval History comprises a study of the conditions

of Europe and the agencies that worked toward the nationalization of its peoples.

English History is intended to supplement the course in Mediæval History by giving a more detailed description of the English people.

Institutions of History. This course is designed to furnish a basis for the study of the principles of history, the explanation of the forces which make nations, and the laws governing the development of the state.

Danish History leads the student to a true appreciation of the importance of Denmark as a factor in history.

Political Economy gives the student a thorough knowledge of the principles underlying economic growth.

Sociology. This course comprises a study of social organization, history of the social theory, elements and structure of society, functions and theory of the state, together with the consideration of some of the important social problems of the present. The purpose is to ground the student in the correct theory of social evolution and the principles of social organization.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

English Language and Literature. In English are offered several different courses: 1. A special course in beginning English. 2. Elementary English including reading, declamation, and orthography. 3. A critical study of the science of expression as discussed in English grammar. 4. A constructive study in English composition and rhetoric. 5. An appreciative study of English literature.

The work in the various branches is necessarily different and consequently the immediate results aimed at differ, yet three distinct ends are sought: thorough knowledge, correct use, and full appreciation of the language of this country.

A Special English Course is planned to meet the needs of those who have little or no knowledge of the English language but wish to gain a correct use and a comprehensive understanding of the elements of English.

English includes reading, elementary grammar, pronunciation, spelling, sentence building, dictation, and composition. Much attention is paid to correct pronunciation, difficult sounds, and to written work with a view to the acquisition of a serviceable vocabulary.

Reading and Declamation leads the student to a correct interpretation of the printed page, and to give oral expression to the thoughts thereof in a clear, natural, and pleasing manner. Suitable prose or poetic selections are assigned to the students for declamation. This exercise is but another means of drilling the student in effective vocal utterance of the thoughts, feelings, and convictions of others. By committing to memory the very words he is able to enter into the spirit of the selection much more completely than by the mere oral reading.

Orthography includes spelling, definition, sounding, diacritical marking, accent, and syllabication. It gives the student a thorough knowledge of orthographic principles, and practice in their application.

Grammar and Composition. In the study of English grammar much stress is laid on grammatical construction as the essential thing in the study of the sentence. That the science of the language may go hand in hand with the art of the language, and that the student may gain proficiency in expressing his thoughts in correct written form, much attention is also given to composition.

Subjects are assigned frequently and the essays receive critical inspection. A thorough mastery of the principles of composition is thus attained.

Rhetoric. In this subject the principles of discourse and figures of speech are studied in connection with a practical application of the same in the writing of essays.

By analysis of some of the standard works of English prose the laws of composition are traced, and the selections serve the student both as a model and an inspiration.

Literature. English and American literature are studied with a view to get a general survey of the whole field, but principally for the development and discipline of the student's critical appreciation. At the very outset the student is introduced to real literature, and is thus started in the study of literary interpretation which ought to be a lifelong enjoyment. Typical masterpieces of prose and poetry are read, and the drama is studied for the purpose of enabling the student better to understand human nature. All minds of average intelligence achieve the power to read character, moods, and motives in outside circumstances. To do this in books, the student must use his imagination by adding the element of conscious knowledge, and completing and verifying inchoate partial experience. Thus the matter-of-fact mind may learn the pleasures of literature, and the bookish brain become expert in the interpretation of life and men.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Latin. This course is designed to give the student an accurate knowledge of the Latin sentence, an appreciative understanding of Latin literature, and a clear knowledge of the etymology of English words of Latin origin.

In all the courses belonging to the College the basic principles of the language is the chief aim. Special attention is given to the mastery of grammatical forms, construction, and translation. Sight reading, composition, and matters of literary interest receive due consideration.

In the Academy the student becomes acquainted with the vocabulary and the grammatical constructions of the language. With this preliminary training, he can concentrate his efforts more fully on the literary value of the production, and thus acquire the mental discipline

and culture which is best developed by the study of the ancient classics.

Greek. The ultimate aim of the study of Greek is to develop in the student an appreciative acquaintance with Greek literature and some idea of the profound influence it has maintained in poetry, philosophy, and religion. As preparatory to this a practical knowledge of the language is acquired. Grammatical work is emphasized, careful attention being given to forms, idioms, and important syntactical points. This is done by exercises in prose composition, based on the authors read. By having acquired a good knowledge of the basic principles of the language, the student's appreciation of the living value of Greek literature is deepened, and the disciplinary value of the study more fully realized.

Danish. Students of Danish descent and who have been brought up to speak the Danish language ought to be able not only to speak, but also to read and write it correctly. There is culture in the study of languages, and if Danes desire to take up a language as a culture study, they certainly ought to learn their mother tongue first. Leading educators of the United States argue that foreigners who have made this country their home can not advantageously do away with the language and customs of their ancestors.

Through the study of Danish a way is opened to the Danish and Norse literature, which occupies a very high rank in the literature of the Germanic nations. Six courses are open to all students.

- I. Reading and Composition. — Bondesen & Vestergaard's Readers, Part I and II. Exercises in spelling and composition.
- II. Reading and Declamation. — Bondesen & Vestergaard's Reader, Part III. Saaby's System of Orthography. First Part of Sigurd Ankers "Modersmaalet".
- III. Grammar and Composition. — Sigurd Anker's "Modersmaalet" completed.

- IV. Grammar completed.—Mikkelsen's Grammar. Parsing, analysis, punctuation, scanning, and prosody.
- V. Studies on Scandinavian literature—Critical essays on the works studied are required.
- VI. History of Danish literature.—Sigurd Müller's text is supplemented by literary criticism and study of selected masterpieces in literature.

German and French. The main object of instruction in German and French is to give the student a practical control of these languages, especially as vehicles of literary expressions, and to lead him to appreciate the literature and understand the spirit of the people.

German being the classic language of Protestantism, is studied more especially for its theological value.

MATHEMATICS.

The courses in mathematics aim to secure a practical and thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles as well as a thorough mental discipline. Accuracy and clear reasoning is considered of primary importance. Special attention is given to drills, analysis, and explanation of formulæ.

Arithmetic. Arithmetic is studied in such a manner as to lead the student to see more in the subject than a mere array of figures, definitions, and rules to be committed to memory.

Algebra. This course is introduced as a continuation, expansion, and generalization of the truths and principles of arithmetic. The properties of equations and their solutions are treated in an exhaustive manner.

Geometry. A mastery of geometry is secured through a progressive course in the demonstration of theorems. Original work is required throughout. Accurate thought and concise technical expression are required in all class work, securing the definite knowledge of the fundamental facts of the science, and a training in correct habits of thinking.

Analytical Geometry. This course gives the student thorough work in the application of algebra for the determination of the properties of geometric figures.

Calculus. Differential and integral. Much work is required in the application of the algebraic formulæ to the solution of the geometrical theorems.

Trigonometry. In the study of trigonometry the aim is to secure for the student a good working knowledge of the formulæ in the solution of both plane and spherical triangles. An abundant use is made of concrete problems.

Astronomy. This course embraces all the subjects generally included in general astronomy, such as instruments, problems in practical astronomy, study of the planets, satellites, comets, and meteors.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

In an intensely practical age, the study of the natural sciences is of the utmost importance. The farmer should know more of biology, geology, chemistry, and meteorology than he usually does; the inventor must know the laws of chemistry and physics. By a correct contemplation of the laws of these sciences the mind of the student becomes constructive, and thus unfolds itself in the evolution of practical results.

Geography. The student learns geographical and historical facts, and also the historical associations with which they are linked. He is required to make drawings and sketches, illustrating the subjects under consideration.

Physiology and Anatomy. Text and laboratory work is given. The student is aided in his work by charts and models. Attention is given to hygiene, stimulants, and narcotics. In the advanced work the student is trained in the use of the microscope.