

Arithmetic and Algebra.

These two subjects are taught as constituting essentially one branch of Mathematics—the science of Numbers. In the earlier stages especial effort is directed towards securing on the part of the pupils absolute accuracy and as great rapidity as possible in fundamental operations.

In the later stages the aim is rather to develop in logical order abstract principles of the Science and to show some of their concrete applications, than to secure expertness in the solution of arithmetical puzzles.

Geometry.

The aim of the Introductory Lessons is to give the pupils a knowledge of the simpler geometrical relations through the study of regular geometrical forms and by means of geometrical constructions as a preparation for the abstract processes of deductive geometry.

It is not memorizing the demonstrations of the text book that gives valuable mental discipline, but the discovery and elaboration of original demonstrations, using those of the text book only as models. For this reason *Exercise* work so called, is a prominent feature of the course in Geometry.

Drawing.

The course in free hand Drawing is intended to train the hand as an organ of expression and to cultivate the sense of form. It embraces drawing from models and natural objects, the elements of perspective and of light and shade. In connection with this work, instruction is given in color in its practical application. The training both in Drawing and in

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