DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1926, No. 17

RECORD OF CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

COMPRISING PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION TO JULY 1, 1926

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RECORD OF CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

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NOTE

The following pages contain a classified and annotated list of current educational publications received by the library of the Bureau of Education to July 1, 1926. The last preceding list in this series of records was issued as Bulletin, 1926, No. 15 and comprised publications received by the Bureau of Education to April 1, 1926.

This office can not supply the publications listed in this bulletin, other than those expressly designated as publications of the Bureau of Education. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals here mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers, either directly or through a dealer, or, in the case of an association publication, from the secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in various public and institutional libraries.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.


Contains an historical sketch, giving school statistics from 1883 to 1925.

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


Historical sketch of this unique institution, of its conception and its demise.


The author traces, in this book, the development of thought from the earliest periods of Western civilization to the present, seeking by means of a sympathetic introduction into the spirit of the past to make modern views of life more intelligible to his readers.


A biography of General Garfield, containing the story of his education and his early career as teacher and college president. It also includes General Garfield's activities in Congress in connection with the establishment of the United States Bureau of Education.


Deals with Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson as President, Jefferson and William and Mary college, Jefferson as an educational pioneer, as a scientist, as an architect, etc.

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL AND UNITED STATES.


Gives a picture of education today in the Philippines, shows the influence of politics in the system, and suggests methods of improvement.

An address given in part before the Educational research association, Washington, February 24, 1926.

Claxton, Philander P. *Schools that get results.* Tulsa spirit. p. 9, 39, May 1926.

"Pay for and get the best" is the motto of the Tulsa board; annual budget requires nearly $100 per student enrolled.


A provision made so that the sum of $1,200,000 left by Judge John Handley has been made available as a perpetual endowment fund for the public schools of Winchester, Virginia.

Education for everybody. *Survey (Graphic number) 41: 293-323, June 1, 1926.*


Description of the Martha Berry schools in Georgia.


In this book, the author presents the origins, fundamental principles, and organization of the American public school in such a way as to show its close relationship to democracy. The book details fully the relations of public education to the Government—local, State, and National.


A brief discussion of a number of books on education, by the professor of education and associate director of the International Institute of Teachers’ college, Columbia university.


Casauranc, José Manuel Puig. Public education in Mexico. Teachers college record, 27: 865-72, June 1926.

An address delivered on March 23, 1926, at Teachers college, Columbia university.


The report of the Departmental committee.

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


Hart, Joseph K. The plastic years; how Denmark uses them in education for life. Survey, 58: 5-9, 55, 59, April 1, 1926.

Graphic number.


This booklet aims to give foreigners a general idea of education in Japan.


Describes the activities of Hart House, which is a center of student life at the University of Toronto. It contains meeting rooms, dining hall, gymnasium, and a well-equipped theatre. Illustrated.


Discusses such historical educational institutions in England as Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Winchester, etc., and defines the meaning of the term "public school" as contradistinguished from "board school."


The idea of a Pan-American university located in Panama is being carried out, the dedication of the university to take place June 22, 1926.


Bibliographique sommaire: p. [v].


The above article, translated by William George Bruce, is by a high school instructor of Duesseldorf, Germany. It discusses teachers' salaries, the middle school, vocational training, different varieties of schools, higher schools for girls, the religious question, and school reforms.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION.


Gives summaries of reports from National federations, International fellowships, list of National federations, club-houses, etc.


Discusses, for the benefit of students, the subject under three heads, 1, the growth of the idea of arbitration, 2, the four steps in arbitration from no arbitration to compulsory arbitration, and 3, the three institutions which have been created to effect arbitration, of which the World court is the latest.

"Since nationalistic ideals were developed largely through education, it seems reasonable that the children of every nation in the world can be so educated that they will have a feeling of mutual respect, sympathy, and cooperation."


Advocates that more and better popular education is necessary to any movement looking toward more lasting peace.


Assuming the fundamental causes of war to be psychological, the author proceeds to analyze the frequent effects of public education in imparting to school pupils an exaggerated sense of nationalism and a feeling of fear and resentment toward other nations.

Thomas, Augustus O. Good will day, May 18. Journal of the National education association, 15: 111-12, April 1926.

EDUCATIONAL THEORY AND PRACTICE.


Hoover, Herbert. Education as a national asset. Journal of the National education association, 15: 103-5, April 1926.

An address before the Department of superintendence, Washington, D. C., Thursday, February 25, 1926.


The author thinks that education is merely a method through which the natural processes of organic, psychic, and social evolution may be more effectively controlled or directed. A study of nature, particularly of what is called natural education, is of fundamental importance in the study of the science and art of education. The book is intended for students of education preparing for teaching.

Judd, Charles H. Saving time in high school and college. Chicago schools journal, 8: 281-86, April 1926.

Head before the Council on medical education and hospitals of the American medical association, Chicago, February 16, 1926.


After a general discussion of the aims of education and of modern educational theory, the author outlines concretely a proposed reformed system of character training and intellectual education extending from the nursery school to the university.


Address given before the Department of superintendence, Washington, February 25, 1926.

Educational science is used here in the sense that we give the term medical science, agricultural science, etc.


Discusses the work of the Lincoln school, Teachers college, Columbia university, in an address before the Harvard teachers' association, March 20, 1926.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY; CHILD STUDY.

Brooks, Fowler D. The vocabularies of children; ages one to eight or nine. Baltimore bulletin of education, 4: 133-55, April 1926.


Investigation of 63 boys and 50 girls in the Lincoln school of Teachers college, Columbia university. Seven characteristics were compared: Chronological age, mental age, intelligence quotient, scholarship, extroversion, height and physical achievement.


Studies Colvin, Thorndike, Terman, Freeman, Gordon, Starch, Averill, Pyle, Strong, Bolon, and Gates.


Work of the school psychiatric clinic of Columbus, Ind.


This book aims to present the subject of statistical method in a simple and concise form understandable to those who have no previous knowledge of statistical method.


Hullfas, H. Gordon. Aspects of Thorndike's psychology in their relation to educational theory and practice. Columbus, Ohio state university press, 1926. 113 p. 8°. (Ohio state university studies. Contributions in principles of education, no. 1.)


Discusses the need to "psychologize the curriculum as well as define its limits and its results by measuring individuals."

Meltzer, Hyman. Children's social concepts; a study of their nature and development. New York city, Bureau of publications, Teachers college, Columbia university, 1925. vii, 91 p. 8°. (Teachers college, Columbia university. Contributions to education, no. 102.)


Sex differences in status and gain in intelligence scores from thirteen to eighteen. By the staff of the Division of Psychology of the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University. Pedagogical Seminary, 33: 167-81, June 1926. Tables.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS.**


Psychologists claim to determine one's fitness for automobile driving by tests similar to those required for college entrance.

Duncklee, Helen L. Intelligence testing in the kindergarten. Childhood Education, 2: 366-69, April 1926.

Describes an experiment made in the Boston schools, using the Rhode Island test.


Bibliography: p. 163-73.


Gives a list of 166 colleges to which the American Council on Education supplied psychological examinations, with the results, also giving the three colleges receiving the highest rank in the eight different tests.

**EDUCATIONAL TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS.**


To be continued.


Standard tests have indicated that written examinations may be valuable for diagnosis.


During the past 10 years the author has been using in his university classes in education and psychology objective tests of various types. This publication gives specimen tests illustrating how objective tests of various types can be used in regular classroom examinations in high school studies.


The nonstandard tests described in this manual are readily devised and used, and retain many of the advantages of the standard tests, as well as some of the better qualities of the traditional school examinations.

**EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.**


10787—28—2

In this book directions are given for handling statistics and record forms, for filing and indexing, and for child accounting. It also presents in a practical form for teachers the nature and use of intelligence tests, subject matter tests, and new-type examinations, also methods of grouping and classifying pupils.


Address before College teachers of education, February 23, 1926.

Mort, Paul R. Needed research in the field of state aid. Teachers college record, 27: 701-12, April 1926.


Studies the educational journals and books and booklets published during 1925, that have contributed material that is real research material, and that which is closely related to it.


This article describes some of the aspects of this type of bureau, at the University of Michigan.

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES.


A paper presented before the Department of Supervision, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1926.


Discussion under the four points, The necessity of some provision for differences of ability, The plan followed in grouping, The results of classification, and The general attitude of administrators toward the scheme.


Read at the Washington meeting of the National council of teachers of mathematics, February 19, 1926.


Describes a plan for providing for varying abilities of high school pupils.


The "individual plan" combines many features of the Dalton plan and the Winnieka plan, and its essential feature is that of the individual and personal check-up of the progress of each pupil.


Describes the plan of individualized instruction in South Philadelphia school for girls.
SPECIAL METHODS OF INSTRUCTION AND ORGANIZATION.

PLATOON SCHOOLS.


Practical results of the platoon. Educational measurement review, 2: 1-3, May 1926.

Gives a comparison in tabular form of platoon and non-platoon schools, 1922-1924, in Birmingham, Alabama.


Gives fifteen reasons in favor of the platoon system, gives rebuttal for a few arguments against it, and recapitulates with eight points in favor of this system.

Spain, Charles L. The platoon school—its advantages. Elementary school journal, 26: 733-44, June 1926.

The purpose of the article is "to appraise the platoon school as a practical agency for the realization of modern educational ideals."

DALTON PLAN.


Says it is "the best method for teaching formal grammar, and, where sufficient oral periods are given, it is also an excellent method for the study of literature."

Hill, L. B. Opportunities for directed teaching under the Dalton plan. Educational administration and supervision, 12: 287-73, April 1926.

James, H. W. The Dalton plan tested in college. School review, 34: 303-6, April 1926.

Gives an account of the experiment with points good and bad in results.

WINNETKA SYSTEM.

Dale, Edgar. The Winnetka system. School of education record of the University of North Dakota, 11: 68-69, June 1926.

VISUAL EDUCATION.


Gives a list of sources of material.

Young, A. L. Teaching with motion pictures. Peabody journal of education, 3: 221-26, May 1926.

Gives the result of an experiment and a test of visual instruction in corn culture, with the scores of the test.

RADIO EDUCATION.


The author has just made an investigation of the educational work done by the 600 radio stations in this country, a detailed report of which is in the American radio teacher, a publication edited by Mr. Smith, and distributed at the last meeting of the Department of superintendence, in February, 1926.


Shows that the whole movement is in an experimental stage, but is forcing itself rapidly upon the attention of the school world.
SPECIAL SUBJECTS OF CURRICULUM.

READING.

Bond, Otto F. Reading for language power. Modern language Journal, 10: 411-26, April 1926.


The Bureau of experimental education of the Chicago normal college is working out new ideas, devices, materials in education. The above article deals with an experiment in reading.


Sixth and concluding paper of series.

SPELLING.


Discusses the method, the steps in teaching, pronunciation, meaning, drill, testing, and correcting, in spelling.

ENGLISH AND COMPOSITION.

Bobbitt, Franklin. What pupil activities should constitute the curriculum in English? Peabody journal of education, 3: 305-12, May 1926.


Caverly, Ernest R. Fundamental principles underlying the preparation of a score card for textbooks in English. English journal, 15: 297-75, April 1926.

Course of study in English for the senior high school. [By the] Members of the Department. University high school journal (California), 6: 9-122, April 1926.

Alice C. Cooper, Supervisor of the Department.

McKay, Cora Paine. An activities program for junior high school English classes. University high school journal (California), 6: 6-8, April 1926.


ANCIENT CLASSICS.


Thesis (Ph.D.)—Catholic university of America, 1926.


Parts I and III of the Report in question have been published by the Princeton university press, at Princeton, N. J., and are free on application.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

MODERN LANGUAGES.


Says there is almost no evidence of close correlation between ability in English grammar and success in beginning the study of a foreign language.


Grouped under headings: Periodicals, Dictionaries, Histories, Literature, Grammars, Composition books, Elementary texts, Intermediate texts, Advanced texts, Plays, Novels, etc.


Describes the activities of the Junior Red Cross in the way of international correspondence.


An experiment worked out in the Glen Ridge high school, New York City, in the Spanish language.


This committee report presents 18 tables giving enrollments in each language, by states, by languages, by grades, etc.

Menk, Edgar A. An international auxiliary language. Quarterly journal of the University of North Dakota, 16: 204-21, March 1926.

Describes Esperanto, Ido, Volapük, etc.


The list is compiled under the heading of the various periodicals, and Books and pamphlets.


MATHEMATICS.


Second of a series of two articles in which the investigations of arithmetic made during the year 1925 are summarized.


Clem, Orville M. Teaching first-year algebra. School science and mathematics, 26: 384-88, April 1926.

Scientific principles applied to a typical teaching situation.


McMurry, Frank M. The question that arithmetic is facing and its answer. Teachers college record, 27: 873-81, June 1926.


Hughes, J. M. A study of the content of the course in high school physics, with suggestions of needed changes. School science and mathematics, 20: 619-23, June 1926.


Describes the work done in James Monroe high school.

SCIENCE.

Discusses "Too wide election of courses, Status of secondary education, Spirit of science, Physical sciences neglected, Science crowded out of electives, etc."


Work in the Community high school, Geneva, Ill.


The proposed syllabus of advanced biology. Bulletin of high points in the work of the high schools of New York city, 8: 3-10, June 1926.

After a year’s work by a committee the report as printed above is presented for experimental use in the New York city schools.

Bush, Charles E. and Winslow, Amy. The science of things about us. Boston, Little, Brown, and company, 1926. xiii, 318 p. incl. front., illus. 12".


Continued from the March issue.

NATURE STUDY.

Comstock, Anna Botsford. Handbook of nature study for teachers and parents, based on the Cornell nature-study leaflets, with much additional material and many new illustrations. 17th ed. Ithaca, N. Y., Comstock publishing company, 1926. xvii, 938 p. front., illus. 8".


Shaw, Ellen Eddy. The school garden in child life. American childhood, 11: 5-9, 64, April 1926.

The writer is curator of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, which "deals with work of pupils of elementary age, through the high school, to teacher training in plant life in all its phases."

GEOGRAPHY.


Discusses the curriculum, the child, the curriculum and relationships, the integration of subjects, etc.


"Geography should be taught from the social point of view."


SOCIAL STUDIES.


Reviews the different reports on the study of European history.

Discusses textbooks, project methods and problem method, reading and use of the library, etc.


A detailed study of the important problems that arise in teaching history, civics, and current social events in the elementary grades as well as in the junior high school. The book contains an annotated bibliography of reference works for the teacher of history and civics.

Mann, Edna A.  Recent tendencies in the organization of the social studies. High school, 3: 71-75, May 1926.


Bibliography given of articles on methods of teaching current events.

Ross, Earl D.  Teaching the fundamentals in the social sciences.  Social science, 1: 133-39, February, March, April 1926.

Shryock, Richard H.  The training in universities of high school teachers of the social studies.  Historical outlook, 17: 210-29, May 1926.


Tryon, R. M.  History and other social studies in junior and senior high schools—a general survey and criticism.  Historical outlook, 17: 213-19, May 1926.

MUSIC.

Beach, Frank A.  Music competitions.  School music, 27: 3-7, May-June 1926.

From Music teachers national association, Proceedings, 1925.


An address delivered at the Ohio state educational conference, April 9, 1926.


Milliken, Carl E.  Shall music in the motion pictures help or retard public school music?  Playground, 20: 163-64, June 1926.

Extracts from an address given at the Music supervisors' annual conference, Detroit, Mich., April 12-16, 1926.


"Both the literature period and the music period offer a great opportunity for the presentation of entertaining, worth-while material."

Contains articles dealing with music in the schools from various educators.

Rogers, Alice. The junior high school music program and some of its problems. California quarterly of secondary education, 1: 373-80, April 1926.

Gives a schedule of studies of the junior high schools, Santa Monica, California, showing the place of music in the schedule.


Gives a summary of administrative and educational problems in this field.

ART EDUCATION.


"Extensive observation of the method of study, the comments, the general behavior of the visiting painters, has made it amply apparent that they have received no systematic training in the intelligent study of art." (Comment on the students and teachers visiting the Barnes foundation art collection.)

HANDWRITING.

Brannan, Helen M. Pedagogy of primary penmanship. Blackboard work, its use and abuse. American penman, 43: 312-13, June 1926.


Describes the method employed, material used, the scoring and results, also gives a summary, and short bibliography.


Discusses the quality of handwriting necessary for vocations, a reasonable standard for vocational purposes, what constitutes good writing, and how the Philadelphia standards were determined.


Bibliography: p. 181-86.

DRAMATICS AND ELOCUTION.


Presents the outline, and describes it.


A bibliography of articles that have appeared in this journal, compiled by the editor, arranged under subjects.


10787*—20—3
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


"Bibliography" p. 279-289.


Lip-reading, and its place in the college course.


THrift.

Fuller, Mary E. The teaching of thrift in the high school curriculum. Chicago schools journal, 8: 292-95, April 1926. tables, diagrs.

Holt, Harry Q. Emphasizing thrift in our schools. Normal instructor and primary plans, 35: 36, April 1926.

Discusses earning, spending, saving, investing by pupils in the schools.

PRINTING.

Bird, Francis H. If I were an instructor of printing. Printing instructor, 2: 3-4, May 1926.

Haynes, Merton W. Printing as a subject in the schools. Indian school journal (Chilocco, Okla.) 25: 222-30, April 1926. illus.

Says that "the school administrator sees in this department a means of presenting the varied activities of his school which is rapidly becoming a miniature world of multifarious social, industrial, and commercial enterprises."

KINDERGARTEN AND PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION.


Elliot, Abigail A. The demand for nursery schools. American childhood, 2: 475-78, June 1926.

Gesell, Arnold. The pre-school child and the present-day parent. Chicago schools journal, 9: 332-34, May 1926.

Abstract of an address delivered by the director of the Yale university psychoclinic, before the Mid-West conference on parent education at Chicago, on March 6, 1926.


The Los Angeles public schools, Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent.


The term designates the classes made up of children of six years life age, but who have a mental age under five years, ten months.


ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Rugg, Earl T. The new elementary school. Teachers journal and abstract, 1: 401-7, June 1926.

A paper read to the Elementary school principals' section of the Colorado education association, November, 1925.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Address before the Department of superintendence, Washington, February 22, 1926.

RURAL EDUCATION.

An address before the Rural conference, Ypsilanti, Michigan, January 15, 1926.
Lathrop, Edith A. The community's relation to the rural school. Normal instructor and primary plans, 35: 28, 80, April 1926. Illus.
Lowden, Frank O. Rural life and rural education. Journal of the National education association, 15: 107-9, April 1926.
Each chapter in this book may be considered as a separate aspect of the rural school problem, or at least as a factor in the ultimate solution of the problem of providing instruction, as adequate in both the elementary and high school subjects, for rural children as that now provided for urban children.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Contains: Standards for approving secondary schools, p. 46-49; Lists of approved secondary schools, p. 50-95.
Brown, E. E. Honor societies in Oklahoma high schools. High school quarterly, 14: 140-46, April 1926.
Counts, George S. The senior high-school curriculum. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago [1926]. xii, 160 p. tables. 8°. (Supplementary educational monographs, published in conjunction with the School review and the Elementary school journal, no. 29, February 1926.)
The major object of the investigation reported in the present monograph was to discover the extent to which the senior-high school curriculum is being adjusted, to the altered purposes of secondary education. The general plan of curriculum organization and the particular class subjects are both taken up.
Dally, Benjamin W. The ability of high school pupils to select essential data in solving problems. New York city, Bureau of publications, Teachers college, Columbia university, 1925. viii, 103 p. 8°. (Teachers college, Columbia university. Contributions to education, no. 190.)
Bibliography: p. 103.

Gives the reasons for failures, and how to meet them.


The author thinks that the problems of secondary education can not be solved all at once nor once for all, but that their solution offers a perennial challenge.


Second and concluding paper. Gives the interpretation of the variations and changes in the student-hour costs of instruction.


"The extension of the high school in numbers and in years, its new and broader aims, the adaptation of materials and methods to a new philosophy and a new psychology, make the problems of administration and teaching complex and baffling ...."


A discussion of the problems and duties of this position.

Katterjohn, Cecil C. The high school faculty meeting. Kansas teacher, 22: 20-21, April 1926.


Koos, Leonard V. The shift of high school subjects in one North central state. Teachers journal and abstract, 1: 397-400, June 1926.

Minnesota is the state studied.

Trends in American secondary education. The Inglis lecture, 1925. Cambridge, Harvard University press, 1926. 3 p. l. 56 p. diagrs. 12"

The author reviews the current trends in secondary education, including the popularization of the secondary school, expansion and functional differentiation of the training program, individualization of instruction, improvement of teaching methods, development of skilled activities, etc.


Perkins, Glen O. High-school fraternities again. School review, 34: 277-80, April 1926.

Discusses the law against them, and how to secure its best enforcement.

The reorganization of high schools. High school journal, 9: 53-58, April-May 1926.

Discusses the reorganization of the small high schools of North Carolina.


Thesis (Ph.D.)—Catholic university of America, 1926.


Symonds, Percival M. Study habits of high school pupils, as shown by close observation of contrasted groups. Teachers college record, 27: 713-24, April 1926.


The list gives author, title, publisher and price, and a very brief annotation of each volume.


JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.


Tests were given to the 108 pupils entering the first year of a junior high school in Baltimore.


Landsittel, F. C. What is a junior high school? High school teacher, 2: 127-29, April 1926.

"If one were to attempt to designate by a single term the sum-total of processes from which the Junior high school as a distinctive institution has emerged, that term would have to be none other than democracy."

TEACHER TRAINING.


Discusses the work of the Harrisonburg (Va.) training school in training student-teachers in the elementary grades to teach through activities or projects.


The data in this study have reference exclusively to conditions in Ohio. Yet it is believed that the problem and the method of investigation will have a wider application.


An outline of topics in the course is given.


The teacher as an active, creative critic of educational processes is set forth in this volume.
Finley, Charles W. The training of science teachers. School science and mathematics, 26: 402-7, April 1926.

Also in Teachers college record, 27: 790-6, April 1926. Discusses teacher-training for secondary science teachers.


Gives six recommendations regarding assistant principals, as to qualifications, selection, training; supervision, etc.


Hosie, James F. College courses for elementary school principals. Teachers college record, 27: 792-98, May 1926.


Says that great teaching depends not upon encyclopedic scholarship, but upon vitalized scholarship.

Myers, Alonzo F. The fifteen-hour load for critic teachers at Ohio university. Educational administration and supervision, 12: 260-66, April 1926.


Discusses the situation that has developed in the transforming of two-year normal schools into four-year teachers' colleges.


The subject as studied in the State normal school, Dickinson, N. D.


Describes the experiment made in Ball teachers college, Muncie, Ind.


Abstract of an address before the Division of superintendents of the North Carolina education association, March 17, 1926.

TEACHERS' SALARIES AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS.


Hopp, J. L. and Heck, A. O. Public school salaries in fourteen Ohio cities. Educational research bulletin (Ohio state university), 5: 197-204, May 12, 1926. tables.
Koch, Harlan C. Is there a difference between the problems of men and women teachers. Educational research bulletin (Ohio state university) 5: 103-06, April 14, 1926.

Lewis, E. E. Arguments and principles favoring the single salary schedule. American school board journal, 72: 49-50, April 1926.

The phrase "basic single salary schedule" as used here means a schedule of salaries covering all classroom teachers in kindergartens and grades one to twelve, inclusive, regardless of sex, position, grade or subject taught. It means equal pay for equal work, equal merit, equal length of service, and equal academic and professional preparation.


Describes nine stumbling blocks in the way of better ethics in the profession of teaching.

Savage, Howard J. Fundamental phases of teachers' retirement. Colorado school journal, 41: 9-14, June 1926.

A statement and an explanation of the fundamental principles of a teachers' retirement system. Colorado school journal, 41: 5-10, April 1926.

From the 1924 report of the Committee of 100 on the problem of retirement allowances of the National education association.

Suzzallo, Henry. Teaching as a profession. Educational record, 7: 63-72, April 1926.

Address delivered at the meeting of the Department of superintendence, Washington, February 25, 1926.

Also in Journal of Arkansas education, 4: 7-10, April 1926.

Teacher tenure. An address by Dean Haggerty of the University of Minnesota, given before the Minneapolis division of the Minnesota education association, April 20, 1926. League Scrip, 6: 5-17, May 1926.


The author points out definite phases of the teacher's work along which professional standards must be reached and ethical principles established, in the movement toward making a profession of teaching.

HIGHER EDUCATION.


An address delivered at an inter-denominational conference of college and university church workers, Yonkers, N.Y., January 26, 1926.

Burnett, Gail A. What the colleges are doing for the secondary schools. School review, 31: 543-47, May 1923.

Discusses student participation in government in secondary schools, and the work of the extension department of the inter-collegiate associations in fostering this movement.

Cahoon, Jean Clark. Humanizing the registrar's office. Smith alumnus quarterly, 17: 277-81, May 1926.

A discussion of some of the problems and duties of this office.


Contains: 1. What a college can do for its students, by A. T. Allen... 2. The function of a college, by J. Henry Bigsby... 3. The administration of the college curriculum in the light of modern educational philosophy, by Elmer R. Hoke.


Discusses compulsory chapel attendance, and answers Mrs. Burns Johnson's defence of compulsory chapel attendance, in School and society, November 27, 1926.

Crane, Esther. An investigation of three plans for selecting the students to be admitted to college. Journal of educational psychology, 17: 322-30, May 1926.

A discussion of the relative value of (1) competitive entrance examination; (2) competitive psychology tests; and (3) a combination of the foregoing methods. An investigation carried on for four years at Bryn Mawr college.


Critiques the over-specialization of knowledge in the colleges and universities.


Gives a list of the fellowships awarded, and the object for which the award is made.

A popular illustrated article on the history and activities of the Peabody museum of natural history at Yale University.


Discusses the teaching load in colleges.


The funds are administered by a special loan fund committee from the trustees and faculty, and the loan plan is found more successful than the scholarships.

Lundberg, George A. Sex differences on social questions. School and society, 31: 556-600, May 8, 1926.

A study made from questionnaires sent to 220 university students, including the subjects of politics, economics, religion, and domestic and moral questions.


Describes the activities of the University of Kansas.


Sketch of Michigan University and its activities. Illustrated.

The West Point of the South. Outlook, 143: 104-7, May 19, 1926.

Illustrated article on the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.


Discusses "the need of a new liberal college."


Experiment made in a college.


Mentions tendencies to reform in the way of administering self-surveys, in readjusting college entrance requirements, in curricular reform, student guidance, types of experimental work at Antioch college, and the new women's college at Babington, Vt., etc.


A sketch of the historical development of this Board, its quarter of a century of effective work, and its influence in a professional way.


The study was made by James C. Greenway, M. D., and Ira V. Hiscock, assisted by Robert Jordan and Jarvis Cise.


Penniman, Josiah H. Universities as public service corporations. World's work, 32: 133-36, June 1926.


Reprinted from the Harvard advocate, April, 1926.


One of the results of the effort to escape "mass education" methods in our colleges is the so-called "honors course."


Discusses the reasons given for failure by the students who fail, etc.

Storey, Thomas A. Health examination, a prerequisite to matriculation in college. American physical education review, 31: 812-14, May 1926.

Summarizes with seven benefits gained by the required health examination.

Strother, French. Fifty years of a great university. World's work, 52: 211-16, June 1926.

Discusses the scientific achievements of the Johns Hopkins university.


Discusses academic freedom in college journalism. Says an increasing number of editors are bent upon securing a greater measure of freedom of expression.

Thal, Normal R. The "Chair of culture" at the University of Michigan. Intercollegiate world, 1: 19-24, April 1926.

Describes the first Fellow in creative arts to occupy this chair at the University of Michigan, Mr. Robert Frost, and his appointment to the position.


The writer, who is president of Rutgers university, speaks from the viewpoint of the state university, which Rutgers now is, having been specifically so designated by Act of Legislature.

Turner, Egbert M. A comparison of the trend of normal school and college entrance requirements. Educational administration and supervision, 12: 304-10, May 1926.

Study based on investigation of fifty normal school catalogs. Concludes that the whole trend of college and normal school entrance requirements is toward a more liberal academic requirement and a more strict personal requirement.


A paper read at the Minnesota educational association, St. Paul, November 6, 1925.
Whitman, A. D. The value of the examinations of the College entrance examination board as predictions of success in college. New York city, Bureau of publications, Teachers college, Columbia university, 1926. 77 p. 12*.

Bibliography: p. 67-77.

The purpose of the study is to compare the value of the examinations given by the College Entrance Examination Board with that of school marks as predictions of success in first year college work. Comparisons are made between the records of students in subjects offered for entrance to college, and their records in the same or in related subjects during their first year in college.


JUNIOR COLLEGES.


French, J. W. The junior college and 6-4-4 organization. American educational digest, 45: 365-66, April 1926.

Discusses administrative economy, an essential unit, effect on junior high school, etc.


An address before the Harvard teachers' association, March 29, 1926.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Jackson, Clarence M., comp. Research in progress at the University of Minnesota, July 1924-July 1925. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, 1926. 306 p. 8* (Research publications of the University of Minnesota. Bibliographical series, no. 3.)

Research studies in education in progress at the University of Minnesota are given on pages 181 to 192.


Presented before Section K, American association for the advancement of science, Kansas City, Mo., December 29, 1925.


FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.


The state school officers quoted are "men and women of long experience and of trusted judgment and vision."—Ed.


The writer explains the new bill, and says that the present bill has the enthusiastic support of a number of those who were entirely opposed to the older bill in the form in which it was drawn. (Federal aid for schools was one point in disfavor.)


Also gives the organization of the Bureau of education, and history of legislation to establish a Federal department of education.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


Contains statements for the bill by Senator Charles Curtis and A. B. Hill, superintendent of public instruction of Arkansas, and statements against the bill by Senator Borah and Rev. James H. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Shall we have a Secretary of education? An informal debate. Scholastic, 8: 21-22, April 3, 1926.

Briefs are given for the negative and affirmative, and a brief bibliography on each side.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.


Discusses the superintendent's report.


This manual aims to aid busy superintendents and principals in their daily work, and also to serve as a textbook for use in colleges of education. The general principles of the technique and art of supervision are stated, and methods of supervision in the special subjects of the curriculum are presented for each topic.

Logan, John H. The state educational department and the public high school. Education bulletin, 12: 425-33, May 1926.

The writer is the Commissioner of education of New Jersey.

Morrison, J. Cayce. The school principalship in Ohio cities and exempted villages. Columbus, O., The Department of school administration, The Ohio state university, 1925. 67 p. 8'. On cover: University studies. The Ohio state university vol. 11, no. 17. Contribution in school administration no. 2)


Summarizes, giving four reasons against this plan.


The author's explanation of her views as expressed in the February number of this journal.

Wilson, Mabel V. Teacher participation in school administration. Seattle grade club magazine, 7: 21-25, 27-29, June 1926.

EDUCATIONAL FINANCE.


SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Ayer, Fred C. Types of supervisory organization. American educational digest, 45: 341-45, April 1926.

An interpretative study.


This article is an excerpt from a book entitled The supervision of instruction, by A. S. Barr and W. H. Burton, now on the press.

Contents: Ch. 1. Financial development of higher education.—Ch. 2. Sources of educational income.—Ch. 3. Allocation of higher educational costs.—Ch. 4. The student as a financial risk.—Ch. 5. Financing the student.—Ch. 6. The administration of student loans.


Concluded from March issue.


Giles, J. T. What is a socialized recitation? Wisconsin journal of education, 58: 311-12, April 1926.

Hahn, Julia L. The supervisor and the teacher. Elementary school journal, 26: 775-81, June 1926.

The writer asks for an administration and supervision of schools which will permit the theory and the practice of modern education to function together.


Contains a review of four years' experimentation of the Division of student loans.


An address before the Department of superintendence, February 22, 1926, Washington, D. C.


Paper read before the National conference on educational method, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1926.


Stauffer, E. H. What principals do when they supervise. Educational research bulletin (Ohio state university) 5: 167-70, April 14, 1926.

The result of a questionnaire from which the study was made.


Young, Ross N. Fourteen points of supervision. High school teacher, 2: 133-34, 137, April 1926.

CURRICULUM-MAKING.


A paper read before the joint meeting of the Educational research association and the National society of college teachers of education, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1926.


EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.


Flowers, J. U. There are educational possibilities in extra-curricular activities. Texas outlook, 10: 32-34, June 1926.


Discusses justification of such activities, their control, the vocational side, scheme of evaluating credits, etc., and gives short bibliography.


Presented before the Society for the study of education at the meeting held for the discussion of the Twenty-fifth yearbook, Part II, Extra-curricular activities, Washington, D. C., February 29, 1926.


Morneweck, Carl D. Control of extra-curricular activities by point system. High school teacher, 2: 169-71, May 1926. tables.


The sociological and psychological theory upon which a sound extra-curricular program must rest is set forth, and the attention of teachers and administrators using the book is directed to the aims and values of these activities and their interrelations with the work of the regular curriculum.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.


Discusses the organization of the school-building program, the cost of construction, plans, architects, etc.

Journal of the Louisiana teachers' association, vol. 3, no. 9, May 1926. Illus. (Rural school building number.)

Consisting of typical rural school buildings erected in Louisiana in recent years.
SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SANITATION


HEALTH EDUCATION.

Cairns, Laura. Public school health courses need radical reorganization. Nation's health, 8: 319-20, May 1926.

Chenoweth, Laurence B. Administration of student health services expands. Nation's health, 8: 326-28, May 1926.


Delivered at Schoolmen's week, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March, 1926.


Public health nurse, vol. 18, no. 6, June 1926. Pre-school child number.


SOCIAL HYGIENE AND GENETICS.


Presented at the meeting of the Commission on Christian education of the Federal council, at the November, 1925, meeting.

MENTAL HYGIENE.
Richardson, Frank H. Mentality and malnutrition. Trained nurse and hospital review, 76: 534-36, May 1926.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.
"When first grade children have the habit of quick response to commands... a joyous delight in social play... move about without much noise... sit for a few moments without fidgeting, go from work to play and play to work with zest and readiness, their physical education has been well begun."

Hefferman, Mary M. Fitting physical education into the school program. American physical education review, 31: 876-84, June 1926.

Presented for the Committee, by Ernest H. Wilkins, Chairman.


The authors discuss the need for a measure of information, development of the test, relation of knowledge of sports to academic success, use of extra-curricular interests for prognosis of college grades, and give a summary of facts.


Outline given showing incentives for physical education among the students, and their tendencies in variation, etc.

Gives a brief historical sketch of the beginnings of physical education and its development, as a preface to discussion of physical education today.

PLAY AND RECREATION.
Gives lists of Dramatization of the Declaration of Independence, other colonial plays and pageants, recitations, music, etc.


SOCIAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION.


Locher, Harriet Hawley. Making the neighborhood motion picture theater a community institution. Educational screen, 5: 331-34, June 1926.

The next article in the September number.

Richards, R. C. The obligations of the high-school principal to his community. Educational research bulletin (Ohio state university), 5: 204-5, 213-14, May 12, 1926.

MORAL EDUCATION.


Scientific scrutiny of character education.

Hartshorne, Hugh and May, Mark A. Testing the knowledge of right and wrong. Religious education, 21: 63-76, 239-52, February, April, 1926.

Investigation by the Character education inquiry conducted by the Institute of educational research, at Teachers college, Columbia university, in cooperation with the Institute of social and religious research.


Newcomb, R. S. Introducing moral and religious instruction in the public school. Elementary school journal, 26: 782-86, June 1926.

Describes a method used in the schools of an entire county in Oklahoma, and the remarkable achievements obtained.


Published by the Superintendents' Council of the Oakland public schools. A collection of accounts of what teachers and pupils have done, and what they have achieved through the doing, written by the teachers themselves.


An experiment inaugurated in the Grant school, Los Angeles, Calif. The pupils participate in the government of the school through their student organization, the Grant school safety committee.


An address delivered on May 14, 1926, in New York, before the New York Society for the experimental study of education.

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH EDUCATION.


The writer is Educational secretary of the Missionary education movement.


Regarding the action of the Board of education of White Plains, N. Y., in permitting teachers to excuse pupils in public schools one day a week to attend classes in religious instruction.


Discusses religious work in State institutions of learning, in secondary schools, in church colleges and universities, etc.


Address given at Phillips Brooks House, March 21, 1926.


Thinks that the theological education of children "Makes difficult the growth of a mentality that is independent, fearless, non-partisan, tolerant, and adaptable to new truths."


Bibliography: p. 185-186.


An address given at the meeting of the International convention of religious education, Birmingham, April, 1926.


"Substance of an address given at the Birmingham convention."


Abstract from his Birmingham address.


An exposition of the long and valiant religious teachings of our public schools.

MANUAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Butler, F. D. Industrial work in the junior high school. Industrial arts magazine, 14: 153-55, May 1926.

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


A speech delivered at the High school principals' convention, Pasadena, Cal., April, 1926.

[Industrial education. Special equipment number] Industrial education magazine, 27: 393–51, April 1926.


Riccioardi, Nicholas. The future financing of vocational education of less-than-college grade. Vocational education news notes, 3: 3–5, April; 4–5, June 1926.

Address before the eighteenth annual convention, National society for vocational education, Cleveland, Ohio, December, 1925.


The first four of a series to consist of ten or more articles on this subject.


Arranged under special subjects.


Wilson, Harry. The industrial-arts program as it relates to vocation-finding in a city school system. Industrial-arts magazine, 14: 163–67, May 1926.

An address before the Department of vocational education, N. E. A., Washington, D. C., February 24, 1926.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.


After pointing out the need for vocational guidance and counseling in junior and senior high schools and continuation schools, this book presents the results of an extensive investigation among representative schools throughout the United States concerning present practices. A full bibliography is appended to the volume.


Vocational guidance magazine, vol. 4, no. 7, April 1926. Occupational research number.

Contains articles on research carried on by persons and bureaus connected with the public school system, relationships between counselor and occupational investigators, the content of occupational studies, standards for evaluating occupational studies, etc.

WORKERS' EDUCATION.


Boston Trade-union college is described.
HOME ECONOMICS.


Clark, Laura V. A study of occupations, other than home-making, open to women trained in home economics. Vocational education news notes, 3: 5-7, 9-12, 15-16, January, April, June 1926.

A bibliography is given with the concluding article.

Dyer, Annie Robertson. The office of research in home economics education. Teachers college record, 27: 725-33, April 1926.


With bibliography.


Contains: The Federal bureau for research in home economics, by Louise Stanley; A message from the president of the New York state home economics association, by Anna M. Cooley; Has nutrition found its rightful place in education, by Mary Swarts Rose; Home economics and the nursery school, by Helen T. Woolley; The home survey for curriculum revision in home economics, by Mabel A. Hustle, etc.

Richardson, Anne E. Home economics of tomorrow. Iowa homemaker, 6: 5, 16, June 1926, port.

Your rating as a home economics teacher. Home economics counselor (New Mexico), 1: [3-5] April-May 1926.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Anderson, John A. Fitting the commercial course of the high school and junior college to the needs of the community. Educational research bulletin (Pasadena) 4: 3-44, May 1926.


Gives the courses for the different vocations, clerical, retail salesmanship, college accounting, commerce and administration, etc.


This article is based on a stenographic report of an address delivered before the Commercial section of the Bay County Institute, in Oakland, Cal., December 1925.

Miller, Jay Wilson, ed. Methods in commercial teaching. Cincinnati, O., South-Western publishing company, 1925. 393 p. 8°.


A paper read before the Stenography section of New York society for study of experimental education, March 12, 1926.

Wivel, Claude Burns. Objectives of the commercial curriculum in the high school. Arizona teacher and home journal, 14: 8-11, April 1926.

Includes, by years, a college entrance curriculum in commercial education.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

DENTISTRY.


MEDICINE.


This report was presented and accepted by the Governing council of the Association, at the 54th annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., October 18, 1925. Presents results of a special study of the professional requirements for local health officers in the United States, also data concerning the number of students who were studying public health during 1924-1925.


"Address to the senior class of Oberlin college, May 25, 1925, as an exercise in a course covering vocational guidance."


The annual discourse before the Massachusetts medical society, Springfield, Mass., June 9, 1926.


Discusses the paucity of doctors in rural districts; failure of schools to take care of applicants; and the effect of the expensiveness of medical education on the schools and on the students.


"The great advantage of the Yale plan is the emancipation of the student from the rigid class which holds back the quick, bright individual and embarrasses the intelligent, slow student."


Contends that "the lecture system, together with the antique examination plan, now in general adoption, leads to periods of hectic work, physical and mental exhaustion, and unnecessarily long vacations."
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

LAW.

Holmgren, E. S. A synopsis of the present requirements for admission to the Bar in the states and territories of the United States. American law school review, 5: 735-48, May 1926.

Arranged by states alphabetically under headings, residence, age, moral character, general education, period of legal study, legal examination, admission of attorneys from other jurisdictions, admission on law school diploma, and correspondence schools of law.

ENGINEERING EDUCATION.


The course is the result of recognition of the necessity for an engineering problems course which will hold the interest of freshmen.


Discusses the question of what degrees should be conferred upon completion of the undergraduate engineering curriculum, and upon what basis advanced and professional degrees should be conferred.


Presented at the 34th annual meeting of the Society for the promotion of engineering education, State University of Iowa, June 1926.


"The detailed study of the entrance requirements and major curricula of engineering colleges in the United States, which has been made by the Bureau of education, constitutes one of the most noteworthy contributions to the Society's general investigation."


Describes a four year engineering course at the University of Pennsylvania, the first two years spent in the college department, and the last two in the engineering school.


Study based on the time and credit assignments in the various subjects as shown by the catalogs of a group of representative institutions taken at intervals of 15 years from 1870 to 1915 and for the academic year 1923-24.


Presented at the 34th annual meeting of the Society for the promotion of engineering education, State University of Iowa, June 1926.

A study of the purposes and objects of engineering education and the fitness thereto of its curriculum.

NURSING EDUCATION.


Suggests reasons for insufficient courses in the past, and for their improvement.

CIVIC EDUCATION.


Twenty-eight states have laws requiring study of the U.S. Constitution in various grades of the public schools, and the author analyzes the work done by these states.


Speaks of the work of printing and distributing 8,500 copies of "Civics catechisms," in the effort to promote citizenship in 41 of the foreign speaking parishes in this diocese.


Given the plan of organization, describes their activities and projects, as well as the Constitution.


An investigation which embraced 4,401 students in public and private secondary schools, age, height, year in school, scholarship, behavior, and participation in other activities, multiple office-holding, etc., being considered.

Williams, Charle O. Schools and law enforcement. What American teachers have said and done for the Temperance reform. Scientific temperance journal, 35: 61-66, Summer 1926.

An address at the National conference of the women's law enforcement committee, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1926.

AMERICANIZATION.

Amidon, Beulah. Home teachers in the city. Survey, 56: 304-7, June 1, 1926.

Discusses immigrant education in Los Angeles, Calif. Illustrated.

Boody, Bertha M. A psychological study of immigrant children at Ellis Island. Baltimore, The Williams & Wilkins company, 1926. 5 p. l., 163 p. tables, diagrs. 8°. (Mental measurement monographs, serial no. 3.)

Bibliography: p. 159-63.

Gibson, Mary S. Schools for the whole family. Survey, 56: 300-3, June 1, 1926.

Education of immigrants in Los Angeles, Calif. Illustrated.

Kirkpatrick, Clifford. Intelligence and immigration. Baltimore, The Williams & Wilkins company, 1926. 8 p. l., 127 p. tables, diagrs. 8°. (Mental measurement monographs, serial no. 2.)

Bibliography: p. 117-23.

Richardson, Ethel. Doing the thing that couldn't be done. Survey, 50: 297-99, June 1, 1926.

Discusses growth and development of immigrant education in California. Illustrated.
MILITARY EDUCATION.


Mr. Thomas is professor of history and political science in the University of Arkansas, and Mr. Summerall is major general and ranking officer in the United States Army, Governor's Island, N. Y.

Mann, C. B. Education in the Army, 1919-1925. Educational record, 7: supplement, 3-61, April 1926.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.


Address to the North Atlantic section of the American association of university women, at Atlantic City, January 16, 1926.


Reasons given for decreased enrollment, institutions represented, etc.


A new division of Euthenics as introduced into the course of study in Vassar college.

Woolley, Mary E. What the American woman thinks. Campus citizen, Woman citizen, 10: 38-40, May 1926.

The president of Mount Holyoke college talks about student government "as a training ground for citizenship, and by way of illustration explains the non-smoking rule at Mount Holyoke."

NEGRO EDUCATION.


Address delivered at Tuskegee Institute, April 1926, with special bearing on negro education.

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.


A paper delivered at the State Parent-teacher association of the deaf in Des Moines, Iowa, November 6, 1925.

"The adult deaf know that no matter how highly educated the average deaf man may be, he will succeed most readily through the occupations related to the industries."


EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.


Gives a list of books on feeble-mindedness, many of which, the author says, are written in a popular style, and contain reliable information.


The application of two techniques in evaluating some policies of dealing with bright children.


Bibliography on page 223.

Guibord, Alberta. Educating the dependent child. Mental hygiene, 10: 318-44, April 1926.

Cases and tables are given.

Maladjusted children are being ministered to in Public school no. 38, the Bronx. School, 37: 589-90, April 29, 1926.

The ungraded groups in this school are made up of children chosen by 5 different agents, principals first, then psychologists, psychiatrists, visiting teachers, and physicians.


Thesis (Ph.D.)—Catholic university of America, 1926.

Root, William T. The grading and educating of superior children. Childhood education, 2: 455-64, June 1926.

For rough classification, superior children are grouped in two classes, those with high general or academic ability, and those with special ability.


The writer is a teacher of a class of crippled children in the public schools of Saginaw, Mich.


The purpose of the present investigation was to determine in what respects the typical gifted child differs from the typical child of merely normal mentality.

Welch, Roland A. Truancy at its source. American schoolmaster, 19: 283-72, June 1926.

Nine charts are given illustrating different phases of truancy.

EDUCATION EXTENSION.


Adult education a live issue in American life, Extension education in Pennsylvania, the National congress of parents and teachers, etc., are discussed.
Hamilton, Frederic Rutherford. The responsibility of the school to the adult population. Interstate bulletin adult elementary education, 2: 4-6, 8, May 1926.


"Today there are at least five times as many adults, men and women, pursuing some form of educational study as are registered as candidates for degrees in all the colleges and universities in the country."

LIBRARIES AND READING.


An analysis of Mr. Tui's "Professional training for librarianship," in which the author limits himself for the most part to modern libraries in the United States.

Folk, Paul J. Library reading an essential in education. Catholic school journal, 26: 11-12, 30, April 1926.


"A brief account of the mimeographed material for library use and of the methods used by the U. S. Department of agriculture to adapt information to various needs."

Lehman, Harvey C. Reading books "just for fun." School review, 34: 357-64, May 1926.

Study based on investigation made in schools of Kansas City, Kans. Shows an surprisingly large decline in voluntary book reading among high school and university students.


A discussion of children and their reading.

Mann, Dorothea Lawrence. Simmons college teaches bookselling. Publishers' weekly, 109: 1262-64, April 10, 1926.

Says: "Bookselling and library work have much in common . . . the librarian must also interest the client in books, make him want to try them, and inspire him with the desire to come back for more."


Professional output of books in education for the year 1925. Teachers Journal and abstract, 1: 258-61, April 1926.

List is arranged under publisher, and not by subject.

Sisler, Della J. and Coulter, Edith M. Suggested programs for the second, third, and fourth years of graduate library school. Libraries, 31: 164-66, April 1926.

Material presented at the meeting of the Board of education for librarianship, University of California, Berkeley, March 4, 1925.

Summer reading for boys and girls. Child study, 3: section 2, 3-7, May 1926.

Zachert, Adeline B. School libraries should provide for mental growth throughout school life. School life, 11: 179, May 1926.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

BUREAU OF EDUCATION: RECENT PUBLICATIONS.


Advance sheets from the Biennial survey of education in the United States, 1922-1924.