reveals until we have tried it. Some interesting illustrations accompanying this article show the art student the unsuspected possibilities of the magnifying glass in design work.

THE INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

"The Interchurch World Movement" we hear discussed on every hand. In The World's Work, Tyler Dennett tells us just what this combining of the Protestant forces means, what some of its problems are, and most important of all, the objectives for which it will work. Mr. Dennet compares the whole process through which the churches have been passing to the period through which the nations have been passing in relation to the League of Nations. The arguments for and against both are somewhat similar. The surveys which this movement is inaugurating are going to reveal some startling facts and, the author believes, are going to prove the beginning of a new era in really constructive work of the churches.

THE POWER OF THE PROJECT

The word "project" has become almost a catch-phrase in the educational world. This is so nearly true that there is a danger that its real meaning will be lost. To many now "it seems to be a sweeping innovation." But it is not; it is the method of learning in life applied to the schoolroom. It preaches a new gospel of democracy and is opposed to militarism and bolshevism. That is the way Emma B. Grant interprets it in the Primary Education in an article entitled "The Power of the Project." This article will help any teacher to a better understanding and a better application of the much-talked-of "project method" in education.

TAKE A CENSUS OF YOUR MICROBES

This is the report, in The American Magazine, by M. K. Wischart of an interview with Dr. Robert T. Morris. It is an application to the daily affairs of man of what science knows about the microbe. It shows the great part that our emotions—envy, love, grief, joy, worry—play in making us healthy or unhealthy. And these emotions, our reaction to life about us, are affected by the activity of microbes in our bodies. The influence of poisonous microbes makes us pessimists, but healthy microbes acting in a normal way make us laugh, and cheer up not only our face, but our body cells, and people call us optimists. Take a census of your microbes; you have billions of them, but are they helpful or harmful?

NELL M. CRITZER

XII

BRIEF REVIEWS OF BOOKS OF VALUE TO TEACHERS

How Animals Talk, by Wm. J. Long, Harper and Brothers, New York. 1919. 302 pages. ($3.00.)

Animal stories, bearing more or less directly upon communication between animals, chosen from the experiences of a trained observer, and told in a most interesting manner.

The conclusions are (1) that certain animals have distinct though inarticulate cries which are understood not only by their own kind but also by those of other species, (2) that much of the direct communication between animals, whether conscious or unconscious, is telepathic, (3) that the "collective impulse" or "flock mind" has no existence except in so far as a number of individuals receive simultaneously or in rapid succession the same impulse from a single individual.

DANGER SIGNALS FOR TEACHERS, by Dr. A. E. Winship, Editor of the Journal of Education. Forbes & Co., Chicago, 1919. ($1.25.)

A timely, inspiring book that will appeal to every teacher. This is a book to help teachers meet the new conditions which have arisen in the profession of teaching; it points the way to success. The brilliant author has been prominent in the educational world for a third of a century and has probably addressed more educators than any other living speaker. This is a book that is important to every person interested in education.


How to meet the special problems peculiar to the teaching life is completely told in a clear, practical way by Dr. Chancellor, whose medical knowledge combined with his experience as a teacher and with teachers, fits him in an especial manner to speak on this vital subject. It is for all teachers, men and women, who wish to keep happy, magnetic, and at the highest level of efficiency. The
book contains many aphorisms which, if remembered and practised, will make the life and the efficiency of teachers more nearly synonymous than is often the case at present. Some of these are "Have a vocation, an avocation, and at least one hobby." Every adult should play every day at something or other. The ecstasy of play is a safety-valve." "The way to stay out of a coffin is to stay longer in bed."

M. L. B.

ATLANTIC PROSE AND POETRY, selected and edited by Charles Swain Thomas, A. M., Director of English in Junior and Senior High Schools, Cleveland, Ohio, and H. G. Paul, Ph. D., Professor of English in the University of Illinois. Illustrated. 388 pages. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston. 1919. ($1.00.)

This latest venture of the Atlantic Monthly Press is intended to further the list of Atlantic articles available in book form for use in schools. Earlier volumes include the Atlantic Classics, two volumes of essays culled from the Atlantic Monthly; Atlantic Narratives, First Series, for college use; and Second Series for secondary schools; and Essays and Essay Writing, a collection of sixty-nine familiar essays.

The popularity of the Atlantic series grows partly, no doubt, out of the movement among teachers of English looking to the elimination from their courses of study of some of the traditional "classics" which have now lost their appeal, and their replacement by literature more modern in its point of view and method of treatment. Certainly the good reputation of the Atlantic is an earnest of the quality of these newer "classics."

The present book is designed for junior high schools and upper grammar grades. Its publication comes at a time when scientific research is being directed toward the re-evaluation of much of the material now available in the many series of school readers; but the character of some of these contributions, such, for example, as Mark Twain's "A Literary Nightmare," Dallas Lore Sharp's "The Wild Mother," Charles Dudley Warner's "How I Killed a Bear," Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "A Young Desperado," and John Muir's "Out of the Wilderness," will at least ensure for this book a clear title to its claim of "compelling interest" to younger pupils.

The book is made more workable by the inclusion of a glossary and a series of questions not meticulous in their niceties, but thought-provoking in a true sense. G. T. L.


This is one of the few books from which one can obtain more information than the title would lead one to expect. Other methods of conserving food, such as drying, brining, smoking, and preserving meat, preserving eggs, and the home storage of vegetables, are treated in the same helpful manner as is the canning of fruits and vegetables.

Miss Gray has gathered between the covers of this book the great mass of material distributed during the last few years by the Federal Government and the state agricultural colleges, and has presented it in such a manner that those least initiated in the art of cookery can follow its directions. She not only tells one what to do, but supplements her clear descriptions of the steps to be taken by pointing out those places where one has the greatest need to watch her step.

The book is non-technical, but accurate and complete. Many bulletins have explained how to do; this encourages one to try. In the hands of any house-wi*e or house-daughter it will prove a spur to the conservation of food in time of plenty for use in time of scarcity.

S. M. W.


This series of delightful stories is based on Miss Chandler's story hours for children at the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York City. It is a book which carries children—and grown-ups too if they will but take the time—to strange and interesting lands, and bring them back again filled with wonder and the spirit of adventure. It is beautifully illustrated with reproductions of works of art in the Metropolitan Museum. Many hours of pleasure lie in store for the child who reads or to whom is read this splendid book of "magic pictures."

M. L. S.


The first edition of this book by Dr. Kaupp was published in 1915. The present edition has been partially rewritten to bring it down to the date of its publication, February, 1920. It contains a maximum of information in a minimum of space and hence is invaluable for reference. It is as a text for student and as a manual for professional poultry raisers that it will be most useful. The chapters on judging and feeding are especially fine. It is better adapted for use in the college than in the high school.

G. W. C., JR.
THE V IRGINIA TEACHER


The report of a survey made under the direction of the Commissioner of Education. Contents: Part 1, Industrial and social study of Memphis; School organization, supervision and finance; the building program; Part 2, Elementary schools, high schools; Part 3, Civic education; Part 4, Science; Part 5, Music; Part 6, Industrial arts, home economics, and gardening; part 7, Health work.

In part 3, dealing with civic education, are valuable and suggestive outlines of training for citizenship in the grades, of civic education in the high schools, etc.


The biography of a brilliant young girl who "died so young, but lived so rarely." The author says, "Of all my students, even of all my classmates at Radcliffe and the University of Chicago, she was the only one whom I thought destined to fill among her generation the place of an Alice Freeman Palmer."

Charlotte was a devoted young friend of Dr. Charles Manly, formerly a Baptist minister at Lexington, Virginia, and the father of Dr. John M. Manly, of the University of Chicago.

XIII

RECENT SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

The "big doings" on the campus during March have been the teachers conference for District G; State Teachers Association; Junior-Senior Doings Week, with its storm and its calm; the Stratford play at the New Virginia Theater; and the announcement that the General Assembly of Virginia had granted an appropriation for the construction of a new heating plant here.

The teachers meetings began the evening of March 25 and were concluded Saturday morning, March 27. About three hundred teachers were present at the various meetings; they came from the counties of Highland, Bath, Augusta, Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Warren, Clarke, and Frederick, and from the cities of Staunton, Winchester, and Harrisonburg. Arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the ladies in Spottswood Hall, and an entertainment committee had provided accommodations for men teachers in boarding houses in Harrisonburg.

Superintendent Harris Hart, of the Department of Public Instruction, Richmond, spoke in the school auditorium Thursday night, urging support for the three constitutional amendments to be voted on in November. He addressed himself to the ladies as well as to the men in his audience, remarking that "by the grace of Delaware they may be expressing their opinions this fall on the ballot."

These three amendments are known as amendments to Sections 133, 136, and 138, and provide respectively for county school boards in place of the present district school boards, for the removal of present constitutional limit of 50 cents on the hundred dollars of taxation for school purposes, and for the granting of powers to the General Assembly to pass laws regarding compulsory education.

Superintendent Hart made a plea for the country boy, who in all fairness is entitled to the same educational opportunities as the city boy, and who at present in Virginia would need to go to school until he is twenty-three to get as much training as the city boy gets by the time he is eighteen.

The unjust hardship that is worked on the boy who lives in the country is not chargeable to the cities, said Superintendent Hart. "For out of every dollar spent for education in the cities, the State provides 20 cents; out of every dollar spent in the country, the State funds provide 53 cents."

His audience showed its approval when the Superintendent asserted that the State must "provide for the living expenses of teachers, not only for the eight months when they are teaching, but also for the other four months during which, perchance, they may have to live."

Friday morning addresses were made by Superintendent J. P. Neff, of Staunton, on "Educating the Exceptional Child," and by Dr. John W. Wayland, on "The Method of the Great Teacher;" Friday afternoon there were addresses by Superin-