

It would seem, however, that a measure for the financial aid and encouragement of public education could not but stimulate all other educational agencies, whether private or denominational.

Our real surprise, therefore, is Dr. Butler's ire. Here is a proposal analogous to the early Federal land grants to the States for education and to the more recent grant of approximately \$100,000,000 a year to the States for promoting good roads. This proposal scrupulously safeguards the principle of State rights while expressing in tangible form the interest of the nation in the dignity and importance of public education as "the bulwark of democracy." It seeks to help, rather than to rule, in the task of educating children, in the same way in which the Federal Government has assisted in conserving mines and forests and in improving our National resources in cattle and swine. It assumes that, if the Nation can spend billions on the machinery of war, it can afford to spend a few millions on the machinery of peace and on preparation for personal efficiency if war should unfortunately come. This proposal provides also for an Advisory Council, which is to meet once a year at the call of the Secretary, for the purpose of inter-changing ideas and experiences in the field of public education. This Council is to comprise: the forty-eight State Superintendents of Education, twenty-five educators representing different educational interests, and twenty-five other persons not educators.

This is the horrible thing which Dr. Butler attacks. How can he reconcile his opposition to it with his splendid professional idealism?

VIII

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH

EDUCATIONAL HYGIENE

The new and desirable term "Educational Hygiene," gives the broader meaning to the development and possibilities of the health movement through the schools. The subject-matter is presented in five divisions: medical supervision, physical education, school

sanitation, teaching of hygiene, and hygiene of instruction. In addition to explanatory chapters on each phase of the subject by the editor, the work contains most valuable chapters by seventeen well known specialists, each dealing with some recent development in the health movement related to his department. The various views are organized under the topics: Part I, Health Sociology; Part II, The Administration of Educational Hygiene; Part III, The Divisions and Practice of Educational Hygiene.

The text as a whole gives a very definite notion of our national health problem, what has been done up to the present time and what some of the possibilities are for a national health movement and its relation to educational development.

Dr. Rapeer brings out the idea that our public health improvement is being introduced by many agencies and by various methods, and that unless these agencies are systematized and brought together under a permanent standard, worthwhile results will not be obtained. He suggests that all these different agencies be brought together under a Department of Educational Hygiene. A suggestion of tentative standard plan is made, accompanied by a four-year course to be given for the training of the educational hygienist.

We wonder, however, whether these plans might not be more economically and efficiently worked out as a development of some already established four-year department, such as the four-year Physical Education Department, which is already including many phases of this work. Dr. W. S. Small, specialist in School Hygiene and Sanitation, U. S. Bureau of Education, states as his belief that the person who should undertake the health teaching is logically the teacher of physical education; and "the concentration of all physical welfare interests of college students in the Department of Physical Education," he states, "is already an accomplished fact in most colleges."

This very timely book, we believe, is in close touch with much of the best thought in its field, and should prove a most interesting and valuable addition to the literature on the subject.

ESSENTIALS OF EDUCATIONAL HYGIENE, edited by L. W. Rapeer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 448 pages. (\$2.75),

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