

intendents and boards of education may be frequently aided by the advice of the teachers who are nearest to the problems that frequently demand attention. The needless fear that such organizations may infringe upon the functions of the superintendents has hitherto checked progress in many communities, but where superintendents, boards of education, and citizens are genuine well-wishers, they are quick to see the value of the advice and assistance of the classroom teacher in the solution of classroom problems.

VALUE OF LESSONS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION

An experiment carried on in Akron, Ohio, in teaching lessons on food and nutrition to ascertain whether improvement in the physical condition of children could be produced through the medium of instruction alone, indicated by a large percentage of gain above normal that instruction did result in better health and improved living conditions. The results of this experiment should encourage those who have been making an effort to arouse interest in this work in our public schools.

ADVOCATES THE MOTION PICTURE IN EDUCATION

Enthusiasm for the motion picture business was recently expressed by Sir Gilbert Parker in unmeasured terms. The whole movement of the film world, he declares, has been upward during its decade of development from the day of the nickelodeons. He advocates, not only the large use of motion pictures in education, but is a staunch believer in the establishment by the Government of a regular film service in the schools, as a means of accomplishing important ends in citizenship education.

BETTER SALARIES FOR BETTER TEACHERS

Of the public school teachers of the United States 140,000 have had training equivalent to high-school graduation and two years or more of professional training in addition. Of our public-school teachers 560,000 have had less than this modest minimum. America's greatest educational need is a trained teacher for every child. To reach this goal, the members of the teaching profession in America must agree to the following—

1. Make use in season and out of season of legitimate effective publicity and propaganda.

2. We ourselves must see to it that needed legislation is enacted which will require a decent minimum of training for all who are permitted to enter the teaching profession.

3. Superintendents, principals, and high-school teachers must comprehend the problem as a whole and exercise such influence that a fair percentage of the best boys and girls in the upper quartile of our high-school senior classes shall be attracted into the teaching service.

4. The State must provide teacher-training institutions of college rank properly equipped and supported, and numerous enough to insure within a reasonable period—five years—a trained teacher for every child.

5. The public must everywhere accord to the teaching profession a decent degree of social recognition.

6. There will be a shortage of trained teachers until such time as compensation is adequate to make the profession attractive.

Adequate compensation must be sufficient to provide—

1. A living which includes food, clothing, housing, laundry, incidental essentials, medical, dental and surgical care, insurance, church, legitimate charity expense, and all desirable facilities for wholesome recreation and the promotion of health.

2. Social and professional growth, including expenditures for social life, including association with the attractive personalities of one's community, reading matter, music, art, expense of educational associations and meetings, travel, and professional training in institutions of learning.

3. For a high percentage of all teachers, women as well as men, especially those who have been in the profession five years or more, compensation for the support of members of the family or other dependents.

4. An annual surplus for investment. A teacher who has served faithfully and invest-