

among the average students in their academic work. Of course their work in music must rank high.

A good attitude, enthusiasm and a willingness to take part in any activity which will further the interests of the Club are characteristic of the Aeolians. Should a member fall below these standards, she may be asked to withdraw from the Club and give up all the privileges which she has gained.

Before the Club became a reality, the members of the music faculty proposed the names of seventeen girls as charter members. They demanded high standards from the first, and as anxious as they all were to belong to this organization, many of the girls voted for standards which they hardly dared hope they could attain while in college. They also insisted that each girl who had been recommended take the examination in the proposed way before she could become a charter member. It is rather unusual to note that the last of these seventeen girls passed her examination just before school closed in June!

The co-operation, enthusiasm, and advice of the music faculty was invaluable to us, and without their help we could have accomplished little.

Perhaps the hardest work which we have done was that of organizing and determining the standards of the Club. Our regular meetings are held once every week. At this time we have interesting programs dealing with some phase of music or discuss any business matters which may have arisen. *Twilight Hour* is the name we have given to the short music hours we have on Sunday afternoons for the benefit of anyone who may care to attend them.

We have had several concerts, some given by Aeolian members and some by outside talent. These, as well as the programs which we have given in chapel, have been a part of our plan to make ours a more musical campus.

Since we have no membership fees, the problem of financing the Club is great. This year we have been able to give one three months scholarship in music, and we hope that by next year we will be able to make the scholarship a permanent one. A movement is being made by the Alumnae Aeolians to provide for this fund.

The results of our work on this campus have already been described. We hope that our influence has been felt in other ways than in those mentioned. The extension work up to this time has gone only as far as Radford, where the Beta chapter of Aeolians was established in December, 1925.

Entrance into the Aeolian Club requires much more than the mere desire to join a musical organization for social purposes. In the future we hope to have a wide-spread organization which will help raise the standards of the college musical clubs. If we can accomplish this, our field will indeed be great, and a permanent place will be assured us on the college campus.

MARION TRAVIS

ENGLISH NOTES

SIMPLER COURSES IN ENGLISH URGED

Declaring that King Arthur himself would have found a modern examination in Anglo-Saxon a harder task than defeating the Danes, Professor W. A. Craigie, editor of the Oxford Dictionary, who is now at the University of Chicago, recently made an appeal for simplified courses in the history of the English language. In addressing the Modern Language Association at its forty-second annual session in Chicago, Dr. Craigie said, "To imbue all students of English with some idea of how their language has come to have its present form and to inspire them with an appreciation of the respect and care with which it deserves to be treated should be the purpose of courses in the history of the language."

A NEW DAISY ASHFORD

The English Bulletin of the New York State Association of Teachers of English has a new department under the title, "In Risibillious Mood," in which it offers the following example of childhood's sweet reasonableness—a tale written by a little girl and published in the London *Spectator*.

LOUISA'S HUSBAND, OR LEW ROBERTS' WIFE

Lew Roberts went out of his house for a nice walk one afternoon. The wind was blowing quite gently and it was a nice fine day. Turning the corner, he met a man, and the man killed him.

Meanwhile Louisa Roberts, the wife of Lew, was thinking that she would like a nice walk, too. Why should Lew, she thought, have a nice walk, and not me, too? So she put on her things, and taking her umbrella from the stand, she stepped out.

The way to the nicest walk, she said to herself, is just around the corner; and so she went round it, and there was Lew, lying killed. It did surprise her. She poked him with her umbrella a bit, but he did not come to; so she went back into their house.

"I say!" she said to Lydia, who was the servant they had, "there's Lew, my husband, lying killed just round the corner! Did you ever!" Lydia was sorry, because Lew was a nice-mannered man, though a Welshman by nature, and accent, rather.

So it came about that Louisa married again, another husband, of a different kind from the first, he being an Irishman, who went off with Lydia, who liked him.

So Louisa, this being so, gave up marrying husbands, as it seemed not much use, somehow.

And she lived happy after that.

The name of her second husband was Jones.

ENGLISH IN AMERICAN LIFE

The English Journal for February, 1926, contained a "Report of the Committee on Place and Function of English in American Life" with comments by Professor Fred N. Scott of the University of Michigan and Orton Lowe, specialist in English for the State of Pennsylvania.

Members of the committee preparing this report were John M. Clapp, Chairman, Rewey Belle Inglis, Edwin L. Miller, Charles S. Pendleton, and Mary Doane Spaulding.

Copies of the complete report may be obtained from the Secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, 506 West 69th St., Chicago, Illinois.

LITERARY AWARDS IN HIGH SCHOOL CONTESTS

To a pupil of the E. C. Glass High School at Lynchburg, Ben Bullett, the short story prize of the Virginia High School Literary and Athletic League has been awarded. The second prize went to Miss Frances Snyder of the Jefferson High School, Roanoke; the third prize to Miss Irma Brooks of the Westhampton School, Richmond.

Maury High School students of Norfolk were awarded both first and second prizes in the poetry contest: Miss Frances Stoakley, Norfolk, first; Miss Elizabeth Hope, Norfolk, second; Miss Alicia Lee Giles, John Marshall High School, Richmond, third.

In debating also Maury High School was victorious; their representatives were Miss Atwood Graves and Arthur Grinalds.

The public speaking award for boys went to H. B. Harvey, of St. Christopher's School, Richmond; for girls to Miss Elizabeth Kaminsky, of Maury High School, Norfolk.

The Danville High School won both prizes in public reading, Stanley Baker receiving the award in the boys' contest, Miss Anne Garrett in the girls'.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL JOURNALISM

Two of the five Virginia schools represented at the Columbia University Press Association convention held in New York City, March 12 and 13, took prizes in journalism. The awards were classified according to the number of pupils in the school. *The Missile*, a magazine published by the high school of Petersburg, Virginia, won second place among the high schools of from 501 to 1,000 pupils. The Danville High School *Chatterbox* ranked second among the newspapers of the same group.

The other Virginia high school delegates were from John Marshall High School, Richmond, Jefferson High School, Roa-

noke, and Carter Glass High School, Lynchburg.

The Association encourages teachers colleges to attend the conferences not only to improve the journalistic projects within the colleges themselves, but to give future teachers some idea of where and how to help high school publications. This year one Virginia teachers' college was represented. Harrisonburg sent three representatives.

More than 600 delegates came from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Vermont, Virginia, Maine, Tennessee, Minnesota, Washington, D. C., New Jersey, and New York.

Prominent men in journalistic work spoke in the sectional meetings held for specialized discussion. The delegation was divided into four groups, the first visiting the New York Times plant, the second the *Herald-Tribune*, and the other two taking town-seeing buses. The trips were reversed that each group might see a newspaper in the making.

TIME'S PIGEONHOLES

In all our vast college curricula, no attempt is made to study any subject but literature (and history itself) by chopping it up into small historical periods. There are, of course, introductory survey courses: the history of music, the history of mathematics, the history of education. But after this child's play, nobody goes on with Victorian mathematics, the puritan tradition in mathematics, and the mathematics of the early seventeenth century. Nobody learns to paint pictures by walking through rooms of chronologically arranged paintings. Nobody learns to play the piano or to appreciate such music by listening to the world's masterpieces in chronological order. Literature is not history, and history is not literature. —W. L. WERNER, in a letter on "Analyzing Literature," in *The Saturday Review of Literature*.

One of the eighth-grade graduates from the schools of Colfax County, Neb., in 1925,

7 were 11 years old, 28 were 12, 50 were 13, 37 were 14, 18 were 15, and 4 were 16. The average age of the 144 was 13.3 years. Pupils are promoted in Colfax County by subjects and not by grades.

JULIUS AND ROSA SACHS PRIZE AWARDED

The Committee on the award of the Julius and Rosa Sachs prize of \$1,000 established at Teachers College, Columbia University, for the purpose of promoting the progress of secondary education in the United States has announced as the winner for the prize for 1926, Dr. Edward Augustus Fitzpatrick, Dean of the Graduate School, and Professor of Education, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The subject of the essay is: "The Promotion of Scholarship in the Teachers of the Secondary Schools of the United States."

The prize is made from a fund known as the Julius and Rosa Sachs Endowment Fund. This fund of \$20,000 was a gift made to Professor and Mrs. Sachs on the occasion of their golden anniversary and turned over by them to Teachers College for the purpose of promoting by a series of prizes—the progress of secondary education in the United States. Dr. Sachs' interest in this particular field comes from many years of service as Professor of Education at Teachers College. He now holds the rank of Emeritus Professor in that institution.

The award of the prize was made by the following committee: Dr. David Eugene Smith, Professor of Education, Teachers College, and well known as an authority on the history of mathematics and author of many textbooks in that field; Dr. Edward E. Slosson, Director of Science Service, Washington, D. C., and nationally known in the field of science; Dr. William C. Bagley, Professor of Education in Teachers College and a leader in the field of Normal School Education; Dr. Henry Osborn Taylor of New York City, eminent author; and Dr. Julius Sachs, Emeritus Professor, Teachers College, and donor of the prize.

Dr. Fitzpatrick, the winner of the prize, graduated from the DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City, and received the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy from Teachers College, Columbia University. He served for twelve years as teacher in the public school system of New York City; served for two years during the war with rank of Major; was secretary of the State Board of Education, Wisconsin, and at present is Dean of the Graduate School at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The second annual competition for the Sachs' prize of \$1,000 has already been announced. The topic of the essay or treatise for the second prize is: "The Aims and Methods of Science Teaching in the Successive Stages of the Secondary School, and the Intellectual Equipment of the Teacher That Will Enable Him to Put These Aims into Practice." All manuscripts must be in the hands of the Dean of Teachers College, on or before December 1, 1926. The rules governing the competition for the Sachs' prize may be secured from the Secretary of Teachers College, 525 West 120th Street, New York City.

TENTATIVE FINDINGS OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY EXTENSION

Existing Library Facilities and Use in the United States and Canada

6,516 public libraries.

63,244,970 people in their service areas.

\$36,614,483 expended for public libraries in a year 32 cents per capita for entire population.

67,919,081 volumes in public libraries, 6 per capita for entire population.

234,492,759 volumes issued from them in a year, 2 plus per capita for entire population.

222 counties spending public funds for public library service (out of 3,065).

58 public libraries in the South serve 1,077,251 negroes.

38 state library commissions or other state library extension agencies in operation, 3 more authorized (out of 48).

2 provinces of Canada have regular state library extension agencies, 4 more have provincial book service from some agency (out of 9).

598,925 individual volumes issued in a year by state agencies, by direct mail service or book automobile.

31,174 collections or traveling libraries sent out.

Without Public Library Service

51,254,133 people in the United States and Canada, 45 per cent of the total population, without access to local public libraries.

47,655,688 live in the open country or in places of less than 2,500 population.

83 per cent of the rural folk of the United States without local public library service.

1,160 counties without any public libraries in their boundaries.

652 places of 2,500—10,000 population without public libraries.

60 places of 10,000-100,000 population without public libraries.

7,718,300 Southern Negroes without public library facilities.

7 states and 7 Canadian provinces without organized state library extension work.

Of all adult fiction lent by the main library of Newark, N. J., 25 per cent is taken out by high-school students for recreational reading. In the branches in foreign sections of the city, 50 to 60 per cent of the recreational reading is done by these young people.

Students at Pennsylvania State College convicted of keeping or operating an automobile without getting special permit from college officers will be expelled for the remainder of the college year.

GIFTS TO ELEVEN UNIVERSITIES EXCEED
MILLION DOLLARS

Benefactions amounting to \$81,722,887 were made to universities and colleges in the United States during the year 1923-24, according to figures compiled by the Interior Department, Bureau of Education. This amount includes only gifts and bequests, and does not include grants made by municipalities, States, or the Government.

Donations to the amount of \$100,000 or more were reported by 147 universities, colleges, and professional schools. The largest amount, \$7,780,745, was received by Harvard University. Northwestern University and Yale University each received more than \$5,000,000. Gifts to the University of Chicago and Western Reserve University exceeded \$2,000,000 each. Johns Hopkins University, the University of California, Leland Stanford Junior University, Columbia University, Cornell University, and Carnegie Institute of Technology were recipients of more than a million dollars each during 1923-24. Benefactions of slightly less than a million dollars were reported by the University of Pittsburgh, Vassar College, Hamilton College, and Princeton University.

Among colleges exclusively for women which reported gifts exceeding \$100,000 during this period Vassar leads with \$961,373, followed by Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, Agnes Scott, in Georgia, and Salem College, in North Carolina.

THREE THOUSAND BUILDINGS AIDED BY
ROSENWALD FUND

Special dedication exercises marked the completion recently at Riverside, Walker County, Texas, of the three thousandth Rosenwald building. The Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 to promote Negro education by aiding in the erection of school buildings and teachers' homes, is now in operation in 14 Southern States. During this time 2,889 school buildings and 111

teachers' homes have thus been built. In the number of teachers' homes, Mississippi stands first, with 34. North Carolina, with 500 leads in schoolhouses, and also in the total number of Rosenwald buildings erected, 514.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS ASSOCIATED IN
MEDICAL WORK

A medical society composed of fourth-term boys who intend to become doctors has been organized in Thomas Jefferson High School, New York City. A condition of membership is a grade of not less than 80 per cent in first-year biology. At their own request, the boys have received special instruction in personal hygiene and first aid. Members of the club have been assigned to assist the medical office of the school in first-aid cases, and the club has assumed responsibility for first-aid at athletic meets. In recognition of their serious efforts, several talks by well-known specialists have been given the club, and some of the boys have been invited to attend heart clinics in the neighborhood.

NEW EQUALIZATION LAWS IN TWO STATES

Legislation to promote equality of educational opportunity in every part of the State has been enacted recently in Georgia and in Tennessee. Georgia will provide a fund to supplement county school funds in counties not able to support adequate schools by a 5-mill local, or county, tax. This is in addition to the regular State school appropriation which is apportioned on school enrollment to the several counties of the State.

Fifty-three counties in Tennessee levied as much as 50 cents on the hundred dollars for elementary schools in order to share in the State equalization fund, so that their school term may be eight months. Seventy-three counties out of the 95 will have the advantage of an eight-month school term.—*School Life.*