pasteurization. This requires the passage and enforcement of a proper milk control ordinance.

Most American cities have safe water supplies; most American cities need to secure safe milk supplies.

Samuel T. Crumbine
Dorothy F. Holland

FORTY IMPORTANT AMERICAN BOOKS OF 1926

At the request of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the American Library Association has selected the forty books in the United States during 1926 which it considers most worthy of inclusion in a World List of Notable Books. The World List, published by the Institute, in Paris, is confined each year to six hundred titles, and the purpose of the list is to acquaint nationals of each country with the best literary production of other countries. The number allowed each country is apportioned on the basis of its total publishing output.

Instructions received from the Institute direct that "the works chosen should deal with an important subject, in an original and interesting manner and be capable of being read by a person of average culture."

On the following list will be found two books by men of foreign birth, one a Hindu, the other an Englishman. But, since both these men live and write in the United States and their books have been published here, their eligibility for the list has been allowed.

In compiling the list, the A. L. A. headquarters staff has had the co-operation of a number of distinguished librarians, scholars, and specialists in various fields. The result therefore represents a consensus of opinion, and not individual judgment.

History


Thomason, J. W., Jr. Fix Bayonets! Scribner's. 245. $3.50.

Social Science
Hayes, Carlton J. H. Essays on Nationalism. Macmillan. 279p. $3.

Ise, John. The United States Oil Policy. Yale University Press. 547p. $7.50.

Martin, Everett Dean. Meaning of a Liberal Education. W. W. Norton. 317p. $3.

Moon, Parker T. Imperialism and World Politics. Macmillan. 585p. $3.50.


Religion
Browne, Lewis. This Believing World. Macmillan. 347p. $3.50.


Philosophy and Psychology


Belles Lettres and Art
CALENDAR SIMPLIFICATION AND YEAR-ROUND SCHOOLS

DIRECT application of the 13 months calendar principle to the all-the-year operation of the public schools, now favored by many educators, is made by Dr. T. E. E. Finegan, Education Director of the Eastman Kodak Company, former Commissioner of Education of the state of Pennsylvania, trustee and former President of the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association of the United States.

"The logical division of the continuous school year," says Dr. Finegan, "would be into quarters; the proposed simplified calendar of 13 months of 28 days each would adapt itself admirably to this, for the extra month would provide four vacation periods of one week each to be inserted between the school terms."

The year-round school plan is based on the promise that the present limited use made of public school buildings is unjustified, also that for a majority of pupils, the long summer vacation does more harm than good. The short school year, it is contended, had its origin in the necessity during pioneer days of having boys and girls help on the farm during the summer. It is believed that under present conditions many pupils would readily complete in a three years continuous course, the work now required of them in four years with extended summer vacations.

Adoption of a simplified calendar of 13 equal months is being strongly urged by scientists, industrial and agricultural leaders, prominent women, religious authorities and others. A thirteen period system of accounting has long been employed in many large business enterprises, its use having been forced through the misleading data resulting from statistical comparisons of months with varying numbers of days,