

the work, if anything, has deteriorated. On this point the public is generally quite in accord with the employer for after all the public pays for the products or the services marketed by the employer of labor and has a concern in its quality.

There can be no question that there is need of a return to the principle of "an honest day's work for an honest day's pay." Any person who takes wages without an effort to give adequate return should not profess to consider himself in the class of honest men.

MUSIC AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

THE MAN who begins and ends his day with a song is the man who does his work well, who never complains and who always finds time to give you a lift when you need it. Where the song is in the air, there is no place for gloom or grief, cross words or sorrow.

The children of America should be taught how to sing. For fear that the song is neglected in the home it should become a part of our child training program. In every public school in our land the children should learn to sing, learn the laws of harmony and learn to distinguish beauty in music.

"The essential purpose of public school music is the same as that of any other education subject—the making of good citizens. There is no one who is not musical."

The above statement is credited to Osbourne McConathy, speaking before the annual convention of the National Music Merchants' Association at Chicago, early in July. Scanning this educator's speech we find the following two paragraphs in support of musical education in the public school:

My statement that everybody is musical is based upon this broad conception of the elements of music, for musical rhythm is the idealization of our heart beats, melody is essentially an idealization of those qualities of the voice by which, entirely apart from the articulation of words, we can understand the feelings, emotions and thoughts that are actuating other people. Harmony is an artistic expression of our social relations.

Unfortunately an old idea prevails that music is a fad and a fad and not a real part of education, and is not an important thing in the life of the average boy and girl. As a matter of fact, however, the public schools have come to look upon music as a real educational subject; the school music teacher is awakening an interest in all forms of musical expression among the children, and this interest must inevitably carry over into the home and the community.

Such is the value of training the child's rhythmic faculties, creating appreciation, understanding and the ability to develop its musical talents to a point of individual expression.

CASHING IN ON OLD MODELS

HISTORY-MAKING models of inventions of every type and description, dating back to the days of Abraham Lincoln and numbering into the thousands, are now to be disposed of by the United States Patent Office. Those of historic or other value will be preserved, and the rest, unless previously applied for, may be destroyed or sold.

From the first days of the Patent Office until 1880 the law required that all applicants for patents must

submit a model of the invention with the application. As a result, 155,000 models or more have accumulated, including those of such outstanding inventions as the Bell telephone, the Howe sewing machine, Abraham Lincoln device for lifting vessels over shoals in the Mississippi, and many others. It is estimated that it has cost the Government \$200,000 to take care of this collection since 1884. As some of these models are obsolete and of no practical value it certainly is good business to destroy a great deal of such junk and rid the government of another item of needless expense.

NEW MUSIC TO COME FROM AMERICA

PROMINENT musicians in America contend that the musical genius of recent generations of Europe is no longer in evidence, while on the other hand the musical genius of America is forging ahead and gaining recognition to an extent that is giving definite promise of an American musical era.

In support of this contention one may quote a number of leading artists, among others Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the Cleveland orchestra who has been abroad in search of new works and recently returned from London where he conducted the London Symphony Orchestra in two concerts. Speaking of this noticeable change he is quoted saying:

European composers seem to have become suddenly inarticulate. For more than a year not a single worth-while score has come from the pens of even the most prolific composers.

I searched in vain in music publishing houses and I asked a number of composers, but again with no results. Even Stravinsky, usually a dynamo of musical expression, seems to have gone suddenly 'dead.' There is positively no creative work to be found on the market in Europe today. There may be some hidden somewhere, but no one seems to know the hiding place. Of course, such periods of stagnation come in creative work, but, strangely enough, Americans have been forging ahead and any worth-while new works this year will come from American composers.

Several big orchestral works by American composers are now being finished in America and will be published within a short time.

Musical appreciation is more general in America than in any other country. Eventually the appreciative people develops its own genius through which it reflects its own moods and tenses. The quaint American folk melodies will furnish as rich a background for classical arrangements, suitable for symphony and orchestral work, as the quaint folk melodies of any European country ever did, whenever the American genius, equal to the task, emerges.

AMERICA'S DECREASE IN FARM POPULATION

IF THE statistics emanating from the Department of Agriculture are correct, recent figures from this branch of our government reveal that the farm population of the United States decreased last year approximately 182,000. The rural population on January first numbered 31,134,000 as compared with 31,316,000, said to have been the figure for the previous year.

The statistics show varied movements. New England and the South Atlantic States experienced net increases of farm population, while the other divisions show losses, with the Mountain States leading in the decline.

Thus, while 2,075,000 persons left the farms last