Department of The Interior Bureau of Education.

-	of Arthmetic As Subject, by Walter Scott	1917.
2.Garden Clubs	in the Schools of	

- 2.Garden Clubs in the Schools of Englewood, New Jersey, by Charles Orchard Smith.
- 3.Institutes in the United States
 Giving Instruction in
 Agriculture, 1915-16.
- 4. Summer Sessions of City Schools, by W.S. Deffenbaugh.

 5. Educative & Economic Possibilities

of School -Directed Home

Gardening in Richmond Indiana, by J.L.Randall. 1917.

6.Agricultural Instruction in The High

Schools of Six Eastern States.

1918.

1918.

- 7. The Bureau of Extension of The University of North Carolina, by Louis
- sity of North Carolina, by Louis Round Wilson & Lester Alonzo Williams.
- 8.Industrial Education in Wilmington, Delaware.

2.

9.The Pational Council of Primary Education.

1918.

	_
	Page.
Letter of Transmittal	3
Prepace	4
PART I THE CIPHERING BOOK PERIOD: FROM THE BEGINNING IN THE	
Colonies up to 1821	E
Chapter I. The place of arithmetic in colonial education	ŧ
Chapter II. The subject matter of arithmetic before 1821	17
Chapter III. The ciphering book method of teaching arithmetic	44
PART II.—BEGINNING OF THE PESTALOZZIAN MOVEMENT IN AMERICA AS	
Applied to Arithmetic, or the Work of Warren Colburn	53
Chapter IV. Warren Colburn and his relation to Pestalozzi	53
Chapter V. Warren Colburn's arithmetics	63
Chapter VI. Colburn on the teaching of arithmetic	80
PART III.—THE INFLUENCE OF WARREN COLBURN IN DIRECTING THE DEVEL-	
OPMENT OF ARITHMETIC AS A SCHOOL SUBJECT. ACTIVE PERIOD, 1821-1857;	
STATIC PROIOD 1857-1809	89
Chapter VII. Arithmetic as a mental discipline.	89
Chapter VIII. Formalized Pestalozzian arithmetics	94
Chapter IX. Teaching arithmetic by devices and drill	
Chapter X. Recent tendencies and developments.	128
Chapter XI. Summary	147
APPENDIX:	
Table of contents of Dilworth's Schoolmaster's Assistant	151
Table of contents of a New and Complete System of Arithmetic, by	10.
Nicolas Pike	152
Table of contents of Warren Colburn's First Lessons.	15
	156
Table of contents of Warren Colburn's Sequel	157
INDEX	167
5 N D &	10

Auspices
Physical and social environment
Organization.
Instruction
Preliminary work, soil preparation, planting
Seeds
Other supplies and equipment
Care of the plats
Pets and pests
Excursions
Informing the community
Follow-up plans
Blanks and circulars
Appendix

	Page.
Summary of institutions giving instruction in agriculture in 1915-16	3
Agriculture in colleges and normal schools	3
Agriculture in private secondary schools and in schools for negroes	8
Agriculture in institutions for juvenile delinquents	13
Secondary agricultural schools	14
Agriculture in public high schools	22
Tables.	
Table 1.—State agricultural and mechanical colleges, 1915-16	4
1A.—State agricultural and mechanical colleges for negroes 1915-16	5
2.—Colleges and universities (other than State colleges of agriculture)	J
giving courses in agriculture, 1915–16	5
3.—Public and private normal schools teaching agriculture or gardening.	6
	U
4.—Private secondary schools teaching agriculture, with number of students taking it in each school, 1915–16	8
	11
5.—Private agricultural schools.	11
6.—Secondary and higher schools for negroes (not including public	11
high schools) teaching agriculture	11
7.—Secondary and higher schools for negroes (not including public high	10
schools) teaching gardening	12
8.—Institutions for juvenile delinquents teaching agriculture	14
9.—Secondary schools of agriculture connected with State agricultural	
colleges, including schools of general science where agriculture	
is taught. Year 1915-16	15
10.—Special State-aided schools of agriculture, 1915-16.	16
11.—State-aided vocational agricultural departments in public high	19
echools.	19
12.—Vocational departments of agriculture in Michigan high schools not	00
State-aided but under supervision of the State agricultural college.	22
13.—Total number of public high schools, and the number reporting	0.5
pupils in courses in agriculture in 1915-16.	25
14.—Summary of the reports of the teaching of agriculture in public high	0.0
echools.	26
15.—Public high schools reporting data on agricultural instruction, 1915-	00
16	28
16.—Supplementary list of public high schools teaching agriculture	82

Letter of transmittal
Length of school term
High schools
Elementary schools
Financial saving through summer schools
All-year schools
Attendance
Progress
Health
The teachers
Expense
Course of study
Financial statistics for summer schools of elementary and high school grade (Table 12)
Summer high schools (Table 13)
Summer schools of elementary grade (Table 14)

	
Y	
Letter of transmittal	
Wayne County and Richmond	
Production and distribution of garden products	
Garden promotion of recent years	
The nine elementary schools	. .
The high school	
Country school children	
Juvenile court records and truancy	
Leaving school to work.	
City beauty and civic pride	
Summary of findings	
General conclusion	
Recommendations	
Correlation chart	
78176—17——1	9

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, February 6, 1917.

Sin: In April, 1916, at the request of school authorities in Indiana, I assigned J. L. Randall, one of the Bureau of Education specialists in school and home gardening, to make a careful study of the possibilities of home gardening directed by the public schools in the city of Richmond, Ind. This study was made in cooperation with the Indiana vocational education survey, and special attention was given to the possible economic results as well as to its educative values. I am transmitting the report of this study for publication as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. CLAKTON,

Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

_	Page.
Letter of transmittal	5
Method of classroom	7
Method of laboratory	8
Method of outdoor work	9
Massachusetts:	_
State aid	9
Instructors	10
Cooperative relationship	12
Course of study	12
Home equipment.	14
New Hampshire:	14
	16
Legislation	
Qualifications of teachers of agriculture.	16
Course of study and equipment to be approved	17
Requirements of State department of public instruction relative to duties	
of agricultural teachers	17
Relation of agricultural teachers to boys in the grades and those in the	
community not in school Professional improvement of teachers of agriculture	17
Professional improvement of teachers of agriculture	17
Methods of supervision	18
Home projects	19
New Jersey:	
State aid	22
Vocational schools	22
Classification of educational work.	24
Project work	24
Vocational school bulletin.	25
Soils laboratory	25
Demonstration work.	25
Olih work	26
Club work	26
Versitive agricultural club work.	
Vocational school label	27
Improvement of rural school grounds.	27
Libraries.	27
Agricultural meetings.	28
· Farmers' weeks.	28
New York:	
Schools of agriculture, mechanic arts, and home making	29
Qualifications of teachers.	30
Types of schools.	31
Curriculms and courses of study	32
Rooms and equipment	33
The laboratory	33
Equipment. Requirement for State aid.	35
Requirement for State aid	37
Use of land	37
Arrangement for project work	38
Relation of the project to the class instruction	38
Summer meeting at State College of Agriculture	39
Monthly report sheet	40
Monthly report sheet. Summer work of teachers of agriculture.	40
Inspection of schools.	41
Pennsylvania:	
Legislation.	43
Out if for tions of teachers	45
Qualifications of teachers	46
Summer meeting at State College of Agriculture	48
Types of vocational schools.	48 48
Curricula of vocational schools and departments	
Towanda high school	50
A verge equipment	56

1

INDEX.

Vermont:	Page.
Legislation.	62
Qualifications and duties of teacher of agriculture	64
Curriculum including agricultural course	65
Orleans high school	65
Annual Vermont State boys' and girls' agricultural and industrial exposi-	70
tionSupervision.	70
Equipment.	71
Some features of agricultural instruction in high schools	72

	Page.
Letter of transmittal	4
Introduction	5
Plan of organization	6
Cost of operating	7
General information	8
Social and economic surveys: Country-life studies	9
Public discussion and debate	14
Correspondence study courses	16
Lectures	-18
Municipal reference	19
Educational information and assistance	19
Good roads institute	21
Postgraduate instruction in medicine	22
Miscellaneous activities	24
Appendix—War information service.	29

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, April 22, 1918.

Sm: For five years this office has watched with increasing interest the development of the extension work of the University of North Carolina, some of which, though as yet peculiar to this State, is, with necessary adaptations to the varying conditions in other States, capable of general adoption. Because of the importance of some of the phases of this work I have induced the president of the University to have prepared the account which is herewith transmitted for publication as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. CLANTON,

Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.

Letter of transmittal	
Preface	
Chapter I.—Introduction	
Delaware	
Wilmington	
Compulsory attendance legislation	
Legislation concerning employment of minors	
Enforcement of the child-labor laws	
Chapter II.—A study of certain groups of public-school pupils	
Some facts concerning pupils 13 and 14 years of age	
Facts concerning high-school boys and girls	
Places of birth	
Occupations chosen by high-school pupils	
Chapter III.—A study of the industries.	
Importance and scope	
Analysis of principal industries	
Lack of uniformity of conditions	
Summary of findings	
Chapter IV.—Young people in the industries.	
Boys holding street-trades permits	
Holders of general employment certificates.	
Special permit boys and girls	
Employed brothers and sisters	
Summary of findings	
Chapter VEducational needs of workers, and present educational	op-
portunities	·
Needs expressed by the workers	
Educational needs as expressed by employers	
Present provisions for industrial education	
High schools	
Private schools	
Provisions for industrial education in the industries	
Chapter VI.—Suggestions for a program of industrial education	
Essential elements to be provided	
Suggestions for industrial education in the schools.	
The primary grades	
The grammar grades	
Suggested outlines of courses	
Time allowance	
The high school	
Special courses	
Evening classes	
Suggestions for industrial education in the industries	
Apprenticeship agreements	
Summary of suggestions	
Appendixes—Forms used in making this survey	

Papers and Reports Read at the Meeting at Kansas City, Mo., February 27, 1917.

·
Time allotment for activities in primary schools. By Florence C. Fox, U. S. Bureau of Education
Adjusting present conditions to the child's needs. By Ada Van Stone Harris, Pittsburgh, Pa
Specialists in the primary school. By Marie Anderson, Port Arthur, Tex-
Opportunity for self-development. By Miss Day, Cincinnati University_
Departmental organization. By Miss Metz, Port Arthur, Tex
Freedom and progress. By Miss Day
Latitude in the details of method. By G. Ethel Walley, Kansas City, Mo-
Cooperation between supervisor and teacher. By Miss Barnum, New York City
Freedom for pupils; relaxation for teachers. By Supt. Kerr, Kirkwood,
Reorganized training classes. By Miss Gage, State normal school, Kalamazoo, Mich
The demonstration room of the first grade. By Mary K. Muller, Fort
Report of the Third Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., February 26, 1917.
The relative value of the between-recitation period:
'The chairman, Ella Victoria Dobbs
Miss Faddis, of St. Paul, Minn
Miss Hanckel, of Cumberland, Md
Miss Brady, of St. Louis, Mo
Miss Calmerton, of Fort Wayne, Ind
Miss Leighton, National Security League
Miss Annie E. Moore, Teachers College
Miss Abbie Louise Day, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Miss Reynolds, of Mankato, Minn
Miss Dunn
Dr. Charles McMurry, of Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn
Prof. Merrium, University of Missouri
Mrs. Bradford, Denver, Colo

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1917, No. 10

DEVELOPMENT OF ARITHMETIC AS A SCHOOL SUBJECT



By WALTER SCOTT MONROE

PROFESSOR OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION, KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



WASHINGTON COVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1917

ADDITIONAL COPIES

OF THIS FUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
20 CENTS PER COPY

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, February 9, 1917.

SIR: The courses of study in our elementary and secondary schools have been accepted largely on tradition and without intelligent criticism as to their adaptation to modern conditions and needs or their educational value. In some subjects much new material has been introduced from time to time, while conservative tendencies have prevented the elimination of the old and outgrown, thus resulting in a congestion of material detrimental to the interests of the subjects and to the proper balance of the entire curriculum. This has been especially true of arithmetic as a school subject. There is now. however, a tendency everywhere to reorganize the curriculum both of elementary and of secondary schools, to the end that each subject may have its proper share of time and attention. That this work of readjustment in arithmetic may be done intelligently, it is very desirable that those engaged in it may have as complete knowledge as possible of the development of this subject and of past as well as present practice in regard to it. I therefore recommend for publication as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education the manuscript transmitted herewith, giving a history of arithmetic in the schools of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. CLARTON, Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.

PREFACE.

The arithmetic with which the American schoolboy of the twentieth century wrestles differs in many respects from the "cyphering" which was truly a stumbling block to many a child in colonial days. Not only have there been significant changes in the subject matter of arithmetic, but also in the aim of instruction, in the place of arithmetic in the plan of education, and in the methods of teaching the subject. In fact many of the distinguishing characteristics of arithmetic as a twentieth century school subject are products of the nineteenth century. It has been the purpose of this investigation to trace in some detail the development of arithmetic as a school subject and the methods of teaching it in the United States, and to show the influence of Warren Colburn in stimulating and directing this development.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge indebtedness to those who inspired and encouraged this research and to those who have assisted in making accessible the sources; in particular, Prof. W. W. Charters, of the University of Missouri, who first mentioned the problem, and Profs. S. C. Parker and G. W. Myers, of the University of Chicago, for their direction and helpful criticism.

WALTER SCOTT MONROE.

EMPORIA, KANS.

4