

properly be directed away from certain trades. The main need, finally, is for trade test which will mark out the positive factors that assure success in specific directions.

*The Mental Status of Truants.* Scientific investigations of truancy are of a comparatively recent date. In the study of 608 unsettled truants, 265 were over 14 years old. A valuable contribution on non-attendance was made in 1917 by Edith Abott and Sophonisba Breckinridge. The historical, legal and social aspects of the problem are worked out in compendious form. One short chapter is devoted to the relation of truancy and non-attendance to mental and physical defects. The relation between truancy and school retardation is worked out in the case of 1,092 boys. A comprehensive study of the mental, physical, and social facts of truancy in New York was made in 1915. There were 150 children tested, of which 67 per cent. were found normal, 8 per cent. borderline and 33 per cent. defective. A statistical study was made of 102 truants at the Whittier State School. Two were of superior intelligence, 16 were average-normal, 22 dull-normal, 25 borderline and 37 feeble-minded. In comparing these boys with a group of unselected delinquents, it was found that the truant group had a higher percentage of mentally defective boys. It still remains an important matter to know whether the truants form a selected group. The present study included 608 unselected cases. The percentage of truants whose intelligence is above the normal median is about 15 per cent. In the graph it plainly shows that the truants form a subnormal group. The largest percentage of truants does not fall to the definitely defective nor to the normal, but in the questionable group. Placing the truants in an ungraded class can only remedy when an industrial training is included which will meet the individual need.

*Louise E. Poull.* Ungraded, V-1, Oct., 1919, pp. 1-8. (M. S. C.)

*The Power to Exclude Defective Children from Schools.* This article deals with the recent decision of the State Supreme Court of Wisconsin in regard to the action of a city board of education in excluding an objectionable child from School. The child, while normal mentally and able to keep up to grade, was severely hampered by a nervous and paralytic affliction which rendered him unsightly, required extra attention and caused him to speak in an extremely unpleasant voice. On the basis of these conditions, the child was excluded from the public schools. The Supreme Court,