Modern Household, June 2, 1924.

1. What are the principal functions of the modern household?

2. In what respects do the ways in which they are exercised differ from those of an earlier time?

3. Enumerate methods of buying which increase the cost of living?

4. What is a budget and how would you make one for a household?

5. Give eight different ways of lessening fatigue incident to house work.
Author, Publisher, Address

In addition to an extensive bibliography, the
author cites a variety of sources, including
scholarly articles and books. The reference
citation style is consistent throughout the
work, adhering to the latest edition of the
Chicago Manual of Style.

The text is well-organized, with clear
paragraphs and subsections. The
author's arguments are supported by
substantive research and analysis.

Overall, the book offers a comprehensive
overview of the topic, providing both
theoretical foundations and practical
applications. It is a valuable resource
for students and professionals in the
field.

References:
Overview. New York: Oxford
University Press.

Perspective. Chicago: University
of Chicago Press.
How is education a domestic industry? What kinds of learning have left the home? What opportunities does the modern home afford?
Wallace and Capper Speak.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 24.—The question of reducing the cost of living was presented from the viewpoint of the nation’s farmers in addresses tonight before the National League of Women Voters by Secretary Wallace, of the Agricultural Department, and Senator Capper, of Kansas, leaders of the Senate agriculture bloc.

“If we accept our present system of distribution of meats and other food products as being a satisfactory system,” said Secretary Wallace, “then any marked reduction in cost must come first through reduction in wages because wages are altogether the largest item in marketing and distribution cost, whether we consider transportation, wholesale or retailing. I am not arguing that there should be large reductions in wages. I simply point out that the large increases in wages are mainly responsible for the large increase in cost to the consumer.”

The Agriculture Secretary, however, added that he did not believe that the present system of marketing and distribution should be accepted as satisfactory, saying “economies can be made along the line and the Department of Agriculture is now making a systematic study with this end in view.”

Mr. Wallace expressed the opinion that “modern day habits of living in large consuming centres inevitably increase living costs,” and to support his belief, declared “regular attendance at afternoon movies and bridge parties encourage the use of more expensive cuts of meat which can be prepared for the table in a few minutes and more expensively processed food products of all kinds.”

Formation of co-operative marketing associations now permitted and encouraged under the Capper-Volstead Co-operative Marketing law was recommended by Senator Capper as a remedy for cost of living conditions.

“The spread between the farmer and the consumer will average about 70 cents of the consumer’s dollar,” the Senator said. “This large margin so much larger than the entire cost of the product is mainly due to our elaborate and wasteful system of marketing.”

ALL HILL HEIRS LOSE.

Court Refuses to Name Either Factions Executor for Big Estate.
WHEN the feet are young—happily, but true nevertheless.

You often hear it said about old people—"He or she is ninety years old, and just as spry..."

And, by the same token, there are men and women who spend more on plasters than they do on shoes!

Fine shoes make young feet seem young in the heart—-for shoes that are made of materials with long-skilled care and perfect workmanship, look wonderfully and last. I believe, add much to the well-being of their owners.

Edwin Clapp Shoes are extra-great as they represent a great shoemaker's art.

Some people would call it an investment.

One thing is true about them—Edwin Clapp Shoes have been built to the highest standards known to the trade.

For men and women. Try a pair.

Edwin Clapp
South Town
46 Fulton
In discusning why the cost of living is still with us Mr. Wallace commented that so far as food was concerned it was largely due to the habits and customs of the women who purchased and prepared the food, adding that if he did the marketing for the families represented in his audience he could reduce the cost 50 per cent and furnish at the same time a scientific ration of better nutritive value and a more uniform diet.
“Pointeel”

Hosiery for Women
For Tuesday I'll try a brief summary of information it is necessary to have in order to make the best possible decision in regard to housing.
What new questions are we asking about food? 24
One of the changes in methods of food supply.
What are general principles of dietetics? 2, 20
What do dietetic considerations mean? 30, 31
New view of food. How is it nutritive value? 31

Changes in eating. 31
How is cost of food determined? 2
Dangers from new variety. 32
Avoid tempting, wholesome, over elaborate.

What problems arise from factory made foods? 32
Pitfalls - substitutions.

Predispositions? 33
Coloring matter.

Remedy knowledge, labelling, handling, food. 5
Properly food. Cooked food.
What knowledge about foods is needed today in contrast with previous times

- Quality or composition
- Price
- Condition of production, quality, storage, or small amount
- Bulk vs. package
- Cost of preparation
- Preservations, cold storage, variety
- Cooked foods
- (Family table object?)

Knei specific changes: 30-31

What are safe dietary principles?

Out of reach of many medicines

Use of fruits and vegetables

Dangers from abundant malt

Over elaboration, waste of time and labor released, duty charged
Bureau of Social Requirements

601-3 Boylston St., Boston, Mass

Telephone Back Bay 99

The dismantling or opening of residences in the city or country. Daily care of lamps at residences, silver cleaned and kept in order, tric-a-brac dusted, growing plants cared for, cut flowers arranged, visiting books written up, household accounts kept in order and competent visiting housekeepers furnished by the day, hour, or season. All kinds of shopping and marketing, interior decorating, assistance and advice in selecting wall papers, hangings, furniture and rugs. Expert trunk packers by the hour or day, visiting stenographers and amanuenses by the hour.

(h)WSte 021


management what does it involve?
what is meant by scientific management?
what is popular meaning?
why not apply to home? or? etc.

what is basis for management?
what terms methods other mutually?
how far must manager know?
how to perform all processes?

Bartlett's Thesis
Reduction of Waste Motions
in Household Tasks

TX 999
1329

pp 12-16

Conclusions p 37
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outside</th>
<th>Home</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>Heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soaps</td>
<td>Materials</td>
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<td>Chemicals</td>
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<td>Bleaching</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Utensils</td>
<td>Utensils</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
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<td>Repair</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovation</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>Rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>Clothes basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical keep</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indelible ink</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage</td>
<td>Dryings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
James' Pain & Psychology
Chap IV Habit
Dewey Human Nature codes Chap II
M 14

1. What is a budget

2. What is cost accounting

April 19, 1924
Chap. X

Why may housekeeping be called a public function?

Cleanliness

Care of children

Dependent on community action

Cleanliness of streets, etc.

Food - P & T must to prevent

Community League

Announcements

Courts

What are the law acts & bonds which connect the household and the community?
Topics for special studies
or a description of the way a family makes its
expenditures
1. A family budget of income, expenditures
2. Changes in standards which increase cost of living
3. Methods by which housekeepers, individually or
   in combination, might reduce cost of food
4. Methods of reducing expenditure of time, strength,
   money in your own household.
5. The duties, hours, salaries, wages, etc. of a domestic
   employee.
6. List of advices agents which may be needed having
   whole or in part outside them
Write a paper of about 800 - 1000 words based on the following references and including briefly your own views. To be presented after Chapter VII is finished.

"Domestic Service" - by L. M. Salmon - Call No. TX-231 (also on reserve)
8-21

Chapters I, III (final), IV (final), V (First on p. 80, first on p. 88 and two final), VI, VII, VIII (final), IX (final), XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVI.

"Democracy and Social Ethics" - by Jane Addams.

Chapter IV

"City of Chicago Sanitary Code" - RA-55
C-59

Study types of regulation which affect the home in (a) health, (b) comfort, (c) decency, and concerning which the housewife should be informed.
TH 225
C 46 A 5
1915
R.A 5 5
C 5 9
1916
Amicas Ordinance
Reniel Building
Amicas Sanitary Order
NOTICE TO CITY HOUSEWIVES

WHEN you go marketing, if you buy by the pound, remember that

1 peck of spinach weighs ........ 3 lbs.
1 peck of apples weighs .......... 12½ lbs.
1 peck of carrots, turnips, parsnips
or sweet potatoes weighs ......... 13¾ lbs.
1 peck of onions weighs .......... 14½ lbs.
1 peck of potatoes or beets weighs 15 lbs.
1 quart of string beans weighs .. ¾ lb.
1 quart of cranberries weighs 1 lb. ½ oz.
1 quart of dried apples weighs .. ¾ lb.
1 quart of dried peaches weighs
............................. 1 lb. ½ oz.
1 quart of dried peas weighs .. 1⅛ lbs.

The city ordinance (passed December 4, 1911) requires that all vegetables, fruits, meals, butter, cheese, etc., shall be sold by weight or numerical count or in the original package.

NOTE - Put This in Your Pocketbook for Reference when Marketing
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1874.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>763.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>194.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice</td>
<td>563.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Gas Fuel</td>
<td>170.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scavenger</td>
<td>603.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture Repair</td>
<td>925.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>91.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>1370.461</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2929.593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>702.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Afforestation $35-0
For day for 1899-1900
Division of Income

Appartment of $3.50 per week per person paid for board in the Women's Halls of a University.
What is involved in preparation of food? 

- Serves serving
- Cut fruit
- Water
- Sanitation
- Soap & cleaning
- Laundry
- Garbage
- Breakage
- Fees & presents
- Lighting
- Repairs
- Cost of processing
- etc.
- kids (failure)
Apportionment of monthly
expenditures at Nassau's Conne.
mon of the U. S. C.

$3.50 per week per person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food (students)</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture repairs</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, miscellaneous</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scavenger</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea, coffee</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sewer
Food
Rent
Fuel
Light
Wages
Waste
Gifts
Groceries
Bread
Laundry
Furnishings
Wear & Tear
Entertainment
Illness
Vacation
Internet
Depreciation
Food
Fuel
Materials
Labor
Utensils
Water
Room
Heating
Lighting
Ice
Refrigerator
Furniture
Ordering
Cleaning
Garbage
Repairs
Brushage
Delivery
Waste
Cleaning
Labor, home factory
Cost of fruit -
Fuel -
Utensils -
Cars -
Rubber -
Package -
Sugar -
Other materials -
Storage -
Waste of fruit -
Shipping -
Excess -
Crime of storing -

Interest on capital
Profits
Transportation
Advertising
Management
Labels
Labor

SEE WOMEN AS FORCE IN GARMENT INDUSTRY

Leaders Predict "Prosanis" Label Will Enable Shoppers to Use Their Power for Uplift.

The keynote of the speeches yesterday at the luncheon in the Garment Centre Capitol, 498 Seventh Avenue, held to signalize the introduction of the sanitary label in the dress industry, was that the woman shopper was now a moral force in the garment industry. By insisting on the Prosanis label, it was said that women shoppers could make the sweatshop obsolete and thereby help every element in the industry maintain civilized conditions.

After the luncheon, Miss Emily Smith, daughter of Governor Smith, and Mrs. Charles S. Brown Jr., sewed Prosanis labels on garments in the shop of Maurice Renter, on the seventh floor of the Garment Centre building.

At the luncheon, Julius Hochman, Manager of the Dress Division of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Unions, said that 300 shops were idle yesterday because the employers did not have Prosanis labels. The shutdown was said to be temporary as practically all of the employers have signified their desire to use the label which is issued under the supervision of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of which Dr. Henry Moskowitz is Secretary.

The speakers at the luncheon were City Court Judge Bernard L. Shlentag; Fannie M. Cohen of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers League; Mr. Hochman; Herman Press, General Manager of the Association of Dress Manufacturers; and Dr. Henry Moskowitz. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control was toastmaster.
The Broad
of Coward
for M--

FOR SPRING, 192--
sents the newest, the
smarstest of Men's Ox
the most complete w
York! There are re
taste and every sp
business, everyday.

All are built wi
June 1, 1915

1. What legal change is taking place in the relation of mistress to maid?

2. State three general objections to the "living-in" system.

What change of view is appearing in the layman's attitude toward maids?
Chap 1.

Critiques on present form of home and family. What are the modern conditions? What are the changes in habits? Vernon what follow. What is meant by respect? Deuce of community with point of family life. Give illustrations.

What are harmful influences from cinema etc. What are competitive and wantful become standards. What are browndish backs of outbrain value? What are substitutes for earlier domestic tasks? Study of outside agencies for doing housework. What are relations of child and home?
The London Reform Club was a great adventure to the whole party, especially the marvelous kitchen arrangements. Patrick remarked that Courrier himself might have taken pleasure in the Mr. Spring was busy taking notes on the steam cooking and washing machinery. Margaret, always seeing at symptoms of women's toils, remarks of the wonder kitchen that there she found women not as the servants of servants but who did not depend on the chef and trained apprentices, their position of supremacy. "I was not sorry, however, she wrote to see men freed from the kitchen department, and I hope to see that and housekeeping transferred to their care with proper of things, since they are the stronger sex.
Is there any more need of hammer about construction now than formerly? 1
- more complicated - fewer construction.
What are structural differences? to
rolling of walls - rolling. Stairways
how can direction of floor beams be determined.
How is this good to know? 4
How is weakness in timbers remedied? 6
What are chief defects in plastering due to? 2

How are roofs constructed? 2
the slate simply (flat).
what are the causes of leaks? 6
How remedied? 7
what attention did be given to chimneys? 19
How did chimneys be constructed? 20
What are remedies for defective chimneys? 20
- cow draught. 2

Where fireplace 24
Case 1 25-
Construction of hearth 24, 26
Diagonals 26 line of window 26.
Construction of doors 28
How is combustible controlled 29, 30
Use of chimney 30
What is a jacketed stove 32, 33
What is a kitchen stove 34, 30
How is oven heated 34
What work does it do 35
What is a water front 38 39
bath boiler 36

Construction of pipes
Removal of ashes, clinkers 39

Road drainage 40
Use of stone flue for other purposes 41
Obstruction by ashes 42

Heating and distributing water 43 44

Blowing up of water pipes 46 47

What general misconception is there about furnaces 48

Why do smoke, ashes come into regenerator 49
When does cold air come from 49
How is supply of air to fire regulated 51

What is essential principle of heating - contact 51
What are the methods of increasing contact 52 53

What is a check draught 54
Automatic control 54

Escape of gas 56
Clean-out 56

Evaporation of water 57

Pipes to be secured 58
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Size of units 68
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Direct. 75

Indirect. 76

Indirect, indirect. 77

Relative advantages, disadvantages. 78

What consists of steam in favorable waste? 78

Advantage of hot-water heating. 78

Why more costly than steam? 79

What are difficulties? 80

What can be done? 80

On what does circulation depend? 80

Effect of air bubbles. 80

What diseases, hammering, thus prevents? 81

How prevent freezing in hot-water pipes? 82

How much water is needed? 90, 91

What joints about feet need attention? 91

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Where are they usually found? 190

How detect a cladding? 190

Plans of joints. 190

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Reg to stop running key. 194

Line of ropes for lightening joints. 194

Electric lightening, general points.
The Care of a Village.

Need of knowledge of construction.

Principles of education.

Worse conditions - poorer constitution.

Wooden houses.

Stakes 16 in apart.

Talk.

Rafter 20’ 24’ apart.

Boards, planks.

Beams 16 in.

Floor boards.

Timber strips 12.

Tables.

Hollow places - X’s, etc, etc.

Structural decay, materials, foundation.

Setting of walls, right angles.

Ties in wooden frame, setting of shrubbery.

Capping, trim in outside walls.

Shrubs, plants in new house. Mortar work.

Shrubs.

Weeds, etc.

Defects in plastering, door latches, etc.

Chimneys - sufficient space.

Shrubs & bushes.
Need of knowledge concerning home complications.

- Poor construction
- Inflammation or occupying
- Healthfulness, general construction

Principles of structure, heating, lighting.

Defects in plastering

Leaks in roofs.

Chimneys.

Defective flues.


Form of range & fireplace.

Sewage.

Smoke from chimney.

Fireplace chimney.

Control of combustion in stove.

Arguments for & against dancing in the fireplace.

Uses of kitchen stove, p. 35.

Cause of bad oven.

Accumulation of ashes.

Hot water.

Use of smoke flue for this purpose.

Hot air furnace.

Smoke & ashes thus reported.

Regular heating & remedies.

Direct, indirect; direct & indirect advantage & disadvantage.
Roofs slate, copper, tin, composition shingles.

Also, about window sashes.
Immediate repairs.

Chimneys - high bend 1 1/2
low cone bricks.

Rest in formalin.
Defective flues.
Size 6 x 12, give place.

Built separately to tops of house.

Drainage.
Clean drains.

Some drains.

Some rise 3 feet place.

26. Drainage.
Kitchen stove construction p. 24

Turbines p. 30

Valves installed

Valves p. 37

Removal of carbon p. 39

Bad draught

Causes p. 39

Water front

construction

circulation

loss of heat

blowing up p. 46

Furnace principles of construction

objects p. 58

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Admission of air p. 60

management p. 64

Hot air pipes p. 66

Seize of cold air outlets p. 68

Inequal treatment p. 69

Cold return p. 69

Hall return p. 70

Outlet p. 73
Steam, hot water difficulties 79

Plumbing

Ties

Simplicity

Accessibility

Tightness

Cleanliness

Plast

affects glazed earthenware, porcelain, or enamelled iron not brass, lead or iron

Water pipes

Plan, detail 17

Faucets, construction, repair

Ball cocks, drainage of water

Condensation p. 164

Care of plumbing 173

Frozen

Closed houses
Leakage

Investigation p. 190
Gas key turned upward
Use of soap

Electrical appliances

Care of woodwork

Horse shoes

Metal
2nd grade. White pine
2nd. Can flat. Basswood Celilo
Price cheaper. curls at edges likely to deteriorate.

Staining water better than oil

Painting cheapest

Hardwood N.C. pure Sapine maple.
ash. birch oak

Charts, pant, dye colors
Papers
Sashes
Sapping of limbs
Window cords
Rattling windows

Versus p. 274 Oilbase
What general facts will be known about floors. 209.

Use of claim 210

Paint 215

Work in hard wood floors 217

Polish - wax 218

Vettern floor 223 paint 224

Removal of poor etc. 226

Nail or wire claim 226

Making of floor 228

Economic considerations

Costs price printing 235
If any one were to say "Mrs. Salbat is too up in the clouds, women haven't either time or interest to look upon the job of administering a household as the outline of what reply if any would you make?"
The Home: A Liability or an Asset?

Recent Economic Changes and Their Effect on Home and Family Life Examined by Educational Leaders in New Type of Conference

Changes.—Children come into the world at considerable expense, contribute little or nothing to the family income, and at present price levels for food and clothing, represent a serious outlay of money. The cost of rearing a child to maturity varies greatly, but $5,000 would certainly be a modest figure. One father has estimated that each of his daughters, at the close of her college career, represented an investment of $20,000. The advantage secured at the age of 50 by the single man who saves his money and puts it out at compound interest is perfectly apparent and helps to explain how the family, from the dollars and cents point of view, may be regarded as a liability rather than as an asset. Where agriculture remains the chief occupation of the people there is no need to worry about the future, but the factory worker, living in an apartment, finds the problem worthy of consideration. **

The whole world has passed through an experience during the last two decades in which many of our accepted standards were overthrown or reversed, and what had been right became wrong and what had been wrong became right. Add to this the fact that with increasing education we are taught to attempt to think out questions which the ignorant must leave to authority, that science has taught us that many things which we held to be accepted facts are not tenable theories and that modern improvements are daily displacing outworn processes, and it is not to be wondered at if questions be raised which to an older generation seemed sacrilegious.

It is not the truth, however, which lends support to this position. Such an arrangement would obviously provide the needed organization. However, it would apparently have other advantages. The first year's work, for example, which would consist mainly of manipulative operations, would rest upon a basis of mixed elementary natural science and art; the second, which would be devoted mainly to nutrition, would be based upon more advanced natural science; the third, consisting chiefly of applied art, would rest upon a more advanced study of the principles of art; and the fourth, devoted principal to home relationships, would have for its foundation the social sciences. Thus such a plan would automatically reduce the proportion of time devoted to related natural science and increase that devoted to related social science.

Results.—How is home economics being taught in your State? Could it be taught better? Is the whole program sound? Are all agencies concerned with home economics working together? Some teachers and school administrators are already asking themselves these questions about home economics. They did in Ohio; they did in Iowa. Now they are asking them in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Montana.3

When the educators of any State or region want to make a thorough inventory of some major phase of education the Office of Education stands ready to help hold a conference new style. What these conferences are has been described in the editorial "Conferences, New Style," by Commissioner Cooper on page 130 of this issue.

What happens in a State after one of these conferences that are different has been held? Ohio offers an answer. Upon request, the Office of Education one year ago called, in conjunction with the University of Cincinnati, a regional conference on "The Function and the Curriculum Content of Home Economics in the School and in Higher Institutions." Miss Elizabeth Dyer, director of household administration, University of Cincinnati, has recently written Commissioner Cooper that as a result:

The State Council of the Ohio Home Economics Association is bringing together people who should be concerned with training for home living and encouraging them to discuss the subject.

An effort is made to have in every county a home economist to act as a contact person who will start discussion groups and keep the groups in touch with the work of the four committees appointed, and a home-maker who will try to arouse the interest of parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, and parents in home economics. Home extension workers, vocational home economists, and many home economists in colleges and schools have agreed to cooperate. The home economists in different teacher-training institutions are enthusiastically working together as a guiding committee.

A letter has been sent to every superintendent of schools in the State telling him of the Cincinnati conference and informing him as to our objectives, and asking him for the cooperation of the home economics teacher in his school.

Home economics clubs are planning to carry on studies or surveys to determine to what extent home economics is functioning in the everyday living of the pupils.

Doctor Gouging held a round-table discussion on home economics with all the high-school and elementary principals in Akron.

The most valuable outcome of the conference is that it has provided an opportunity for groups of home economists and stimulating them to discuss their problems and think about solutions.

We hope that other States will respond as enthusiastically as Ohio. You have heartened the home economists in this State.

1 Excerpts from speech by Karl E. Leib, professor of economics, University of Iowa.

2 Excerpts from speech by W. H. Lancelot, head of department of vocational education, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

3 Conference to be held In Spokane, Wash, April 8-9.
SCHOOL LIFE

ISSUED MONTHLY, EXCEPT JULY AND AUGUST
By THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF EDUCATION

March, 1931

THE rapid changes in the education field, which are helping to solve some of the serious problems confronting educators in this period of rapid change. We are attempting to render this kind of assistance through conferences. To cite an instance: In December, 1929, we conferred with some half a hundred persons of various types of training, experience, and educational position. The 2-day discussion centered around the effects of the present industrial order on the American home.

One of the conclusions of the conference was that the Commissioner of Education should hold a series of regional home economics conferences. It does not appear to me that holding a meeting and making speeches is likely to make for much progress in solving a problem of such seriousness as the breakdown of the home. Yet we have not the resources in staff or funds to carry out a program of studies and we have reason to believe that coordinating will vary sufficiently throughout our country to warrant different solutions.

The best procedure is to experiment, allowing each region to arrive at and try out its own solution. Accordingly, we are now attempting a series of regional conferences held in cooperation with higher institutions which have the facilities to guide and assist committees working in the field. The institutions have already invited us to participate in conferences of this kind on this particular problem—the University of Cincinnati and the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Iowa. The conference at the latter institution was held November 10 and 11, 1930. Approximately 60 persons attended, many of whom participated actively in the discussion.

The programs were built about themes attacking the general problem from the points of view of economics, sociology, and education. The committees which were appointed as a result of this meeting are now at work under the general direction of the faculties of the State College of Iowa and the State University of Iowa. It is the expectation that conferences of this kind may be stimulated in other parts of the country—Wm. John Cooper.

The papers delivered at the Iowa conference on home-making by Prof. Karl E. Leib and by W. H. Lancelot, which are quoted on page 129 will be printed in full in a forthcoming Office of Education bulletin, "A Symposium on Home and Family Life in a Changing Civilization." School Administrators to Meet

Problems in personnel and relationships, school housing, school finance, equipment and supplies, and supervision will be discussed at the Second Annual Conference of School Administrators to be held at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., March 30 to April 3.

An exhibit of classrooms equipped with the most up-to-date equipment and supplies will be a special feature of the conference.

One hundred and three school reports from cities of more than 10,000 population have been indexed by the Office of Education. Copies of the index are available in mimeographed form and may be had upon application.

Drawing by Robert G. Eckel, Boys' Technical High School, Milwaukee, Wis. Instructor, R. E. Cote

By SABRA W. VOUGHT

Librarian, Office of Education

In January, 1930, there appeared a new quarterly bulletin issued by the American Library Association called "Subscription Books." The object of the publication is to give a fair estimate of the books which are sold by subscription and concerning which it has been difficult to get an unbiased opinion. The teacher or trustee can consult this bulletin and get the unbiased opinion of librarians concerning the value of the book and also find out whether it is recommended or not recommended for schools, whether it is suitable to all libraries or only to those having plenty of money. If the teacher or trustee has not immediate access to the bulletin, an inquiry addressed to the State Library Commission will bring the information. Under the title "Competition in Education," in the February Atlantic Monthly, President W. W. Comfort, of Haverford, discusses new practices in student selection. A few years ago colleges were competing with each other in an effort to secure desirable students; now the applicants are so numerous that the competition has taken a new form. The colleges are now able to select their students and to reject those candidates who are lacking in preparation, scholarship, or a scholarly attitude to the work.

Those who are too clever to study and those who are too dull to learn will be excluded." . . . A full discussion of "The Reorganization of the University" appears in the January number of the University Record, published by the University of Chicago. There is first an address delivered at the university convocation in December by President Hutchins in which he sets forth the aims of the university and shows that the reorganization is an attempt to solve three problems: Administration, education, and research.

There follows a brief article giving the details of the plan and listing the recommendations which will be presented to the board of trustees. Next is given an explanation of the reorganization plan, in a speech of President Hutchins before the Illinois Association of High School Principals. The fourth article is an account of the answers made by the president to the inquiries of the undergraduate students of the university. That the adult may learn music appreciation even without much technical skill is a contention upheld by John Erskine, in an article entitled "Adult Education and Music." In School Music for January-February, 1931. A quarterly appearing for the first time in January, 1931, is Understanding the Child. It is published by the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene and is distributed free to public-school teachers of Massachusetts. It is issued in response to a demand from teachers for information and help in preserving and health. . . . "If quasi-formal educational opportunities are to be provided for the college-trained man after graduation, the facilities will have to be more extensive than those now possible to the single institution," specially if this institution is a small college. The problem of the college continuing the education of its students after they leave its halls is discussed by Daniel L. Grant, in the January number of the Journal of Higher Education. . . . Another new bulletin in the education field is the Review of Educational Research, issued by the American Educational Research Association, a department of the National Education Association. The first number, published in January, 1931, is devoted to the subject of the curriculum. The major part of this issue is taken up with a review of selected investigations and studies on the topic.
Dear Mrs. [Name],

I just arrived 2-hour flight from [location], and I am so excited to be in our new surroundings.

I'm writing to share my impression of [location]. I must say, it is quite different from our previous visit. The people are very friendly, and the weather is perfect.

I'm looking forward to attending the convention this year. In preparation for the event, I've made some arrangements to stay at [hotel name].

Please let me know if there is anything I can help with. I'm eager to make the most of my time here.

I'll be attending the meeting on the first day, and I plan to attend the convention on [date].

The weather forecast looks good for outdoor events, so I'm hoping to enjoy the beautiful days.

Thank you for your kind hospitality during our previous visit.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
For Tues. May 26
200 cord paper
(grey box of methods)
available set your
household for lesson.
my house work and
lettering conditions
of domestic labor and
at the same time im-
proving the family
life.
Reasons for differences in appointment & different uses.

Fallacies in standard budgets of teachers.

Use of accounts.
"The apartment is furred because woman, the housewife, regards personal care and does not think of her children as family building. You cannot raise your natural children in an apartment any more than you can raise one wheat in green tenner. It may be harder to raise in a detached house than in an apartment but we will never rise as individual families as we rise as a nation in that way." Dorens.
GIMBEL BROS. BARRED FROM USE OF 'CHENey'

Silk Makers, Charging Disregard of Court Order, Obtain Sweeping Restraint.

Pending argument tomorrow on the application of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, for an injunction permanently restraining Gimbel Brothers from advertising and selling foulards made by the plaintiffs, if wrongfully describing them as of this season's designs, Federal Judge A. N. Hand yesterday signed a new order restraining the defendants from using the name of the complaining firm in any way. This new order was the result of a statement made by Harry D. Nims, counsel for Cheney Brothers, that the preliminary injunction issued by the court had been disregarded.

The new order is most sweeping. It provides that until a further order by the court Gimbel Brothers are restrained "from publishing, distributing or circulating directly or indirectly, or directly or indirectly causing to be published, distributed or circulated in any manner any advertisement, circular, statement, sign or other form of publicity which contains or in which appears the names 'Cheney,' 'Cheney silks,' 'Cheney foulards,' or any of them, or the name 'Cheney,' in any form used to refer to or describe any textile fabric or in which any direct, indirect or inferential reference is made."

The defendants are also restrained from "further exhibition in the windows of defendants' store, Broadway and Thirty-third Street, or at any place in the said defendants' store or on the defendants' premises any signs, placards or notices upon which is displayed the word 'Cheney' used in any manner referring to or relating to textile fabrics connected therewith."
THE

L.B.

GARD
THE NUISANCE OF A TELEPHONE

To the Editor of the New Statesman:

Sir,—I venture to lay my plaint before you because I expect that many of your readers may be in the same situation. For the convenience of my intimate friends, to call up taxis, and to speak with tradesmen and business houses, I find a telephone indispensable. But I have no private secretary, and my study is on the third floor.

The result is that at no time during the day can I rely on a quarter of an hour's uninterrupted work. Any unconcentrated person who finds it easier to ring up than to write a postcard, any hostess making up her party, any American tourist to these shores who thinks he would like a few words with me, is entitled by the existing conventions, and is able, suddenly and at any hour to interrupt my business and make me attend to theirs.

I write, therefore, to invoke your powerful aid to initiate a new and improved code of manners. I suggest that to ring up a private house, in any case in which a postcard or a letter would do equally well, should be thought inconsiderate; that a stranger should have no more right to use the telephone of a private house than to open the front door; and, above all, that it should be bad manners, except amongst intimate friends, to issue an invitation on the telephone, which gives the guest no time, without apparent rudeness on his part, to consider whether he is really free and whether he wants to accept.

It might be reasonable to except from these rules, if desired, cases where the rung-up is an American or a female, since I understand that their more (or is it less?) highly-strung natures are exhilarated by the perpetual possibilities of a call. But should not those, who dislike being rung up, be permitted to place a warning symbol against their telephone number in the book?—Yours, etc.

J. M. KEYNES

46 Gordon Square, W.C.1

December 15th