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THE TECHNE

*Life without Labor is a Crime, Labor without Art
and the Amenities of Life is Brutality.*—RUSKIN.

DECEMBER, 1923.

THE FUNDAMENTAL REMEDY.

I tell you, my countrymen, the world needs more of the Christ; the world needs the spirit of the Man of Nazareth. If we could bring into the relationships of humanity, among ourselves and among the nations of the earth, the brotherhood that was taught by the Christ, we would have a restored world; we would have little or none of war, and we would have a new hope for humanity throughout the globe.

There never was a greater lesson taught than that of the Golden Rule. If I could have that one faithfully observed, I would be willing to wipe out the remainder of the commandments. . . . I should like to have America a little more earnest and thoroughly committed in its religious devotion. . . . I tell you, my countrymen, that we can never be the ideal republic unless we have great ideals to pursue and know something of the spiritual as well as of the material life.—*President Harding, at Denver, Sunday, June 24, 1923.*

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OF PITTSBURG, KANSAS.

THE TECHNE

PUBLISHED BY THE KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE OF PITTSBURG,
PITTSBURG, KANSAS.

W. A. BRANDENBURG, *President.*

VOL. 6.

DECEMBER, 1923.

No. 8.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

ODELLA NATION.

ERNEST BENNETT.

EULALIA E. ROSEBERRY.

A. H. WHITESITT.

ADELA ZOE WOLLCOTT.

EDGAR MENDENHALL, *Chairman.*

The purposes of this magazine are: To set forth the distinctive work of this College; to publish papers that will be of interest to its readers; to assist teachers to keep in touch with the development in their subjects; to foster a spirit of loyalty that will effect united action among the alumni and former students in promoting the best interests of the institution.

Alumni, teachers and friends of the College are invited to send communications on such subjects as fall within the scope of the magazine.

Sent free to all alumni and students and to teachers, school officials and citizens on request.

Entered as second-class matter December 13, 1917, at the post office at Pittsburg, Kan., under the act of August 24, 1912.

The editors will welcome suggestions from *TECHNE* readers. Their desire is to make this little magazine helpful to teachers. Tell us how we can make it of greater service to you. Tell us what *YOU* want.

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Developing Responsibility and Initiative.

(SELECTED TYPE STUDIES.)

NELL K. GLEASON, Critic Teacher, Intermediate Grades.

"I pledge allegiance to my flag, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," is the way which the intermediate grades of the training school, like all other schools, begin the day. The flag salute, led by the room president, is followed by the room pledge, adapted from a community pledge:

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our room, by any act of cowardice or dishonesty, nor ever desert our fellow classmates. We will always revere and obey the room's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul and set them at naught. We will strive unceasingly to do our civic duty. That thus, in all these ways, we may transmit this, our room, not only not less but greater and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

With the room president still in charge, if the day is Monday, selection of the room monitors follows. Children who last week held "offices" select their successors, whose duties are: to water the flowers, to attend to the ventilation and heat of the room, to distribute and collect supplementary material or to clean the blackboards. A room hostess is chosen next. She is truly a hostess, receiving any guests, introducing them to the student teachers, supplying them with the necessary text, and making them welcome. Equally important is the health inspector, who startles occasionally with the command, "Hands up," and then carefully scrutinizes them, or again it may be shoes which undergo inspection. Last, but not publicly, the "politeness reporter" is named, whose business it is to observe cases of courtesy or cases of unkindness and to report them on Friday of each week. It might be added that all appointments are for one week, thus saving confusion attendant upon inexperienced "officers" taking up new duties each day. These details attended to, weekly the official business meeting of the room is called to order by the room president, ten-year-old Esther. Actual affairs of business are brought up. Real dignity and seriousness characterize these sessions. That parliamentary rules are observed is evident from the following report of a recent meeting:

"The room will now come to order." The president is speaking. "We will have the minutes of the last meeting read."

"Miss President," the secretary, eleven-year-old Christine, clips out the words.

"Christine."

"The meeting was called to order by the president. A motion was made that the money made at the Hoosier tea should be deposited in the National Bank of Commerce and that the room start an account there. It was seconded and passed.

"A motion was made that the treasurer should pay the bill for sherbert for \$3.30 at the Crawford County Creamery; for tea and lemons, 35 cents, at Lough's grocery, and at Gray's for napkins. It was seconded and passed.

"Then a motion was made that the president should pick a committee to

decide about sending money to the Washington elm fund. It was seconded and passed. The president selected Roger, Imogene and Wilma.

"A motion to adjourn was passed."

Christine waits for comments.

"Are there any corrections?" the president asks.

"That last motion isn't right. The motion was made that we should send money to the Washington monument, and the committee was only to decide how much to send," was one comment.

"The secretary will correct that. Is there any business to-day?"

"I make a motion that we buy dishes for the room; small plates and forks." Betty of the sixth grade speaks.

"Second that motion," comes from the four corners of the room.

"You have heard the motion. Is there any discussion?" the alert president wishes to know.

"I think we need plates, because if we have any affairs at all and children bring dishes, some always lose theirs. If we have our own school dishes there won't be any trouble."

"Wouldn't paper plates be less expensive?" Hazel voices her wonder.

"Yes, right now they would be, but some time when our money is all gone we might need the dishes and couldn't buy any," Roger explains, sensing the financial situation as befits the eleven-year-old room treasurer.

Finally, after all sides have been considered, Esther asks, "Are you ready for the question?"

"Question!" And how they love to say it!

"All those in favor of the motion Betty made, about buying plates and forks for the room, stand. Opposed, the same sign." There is no one opposed.

Esther appoints a committee, who later call the various stores, impressively ask for the manager, and explain that they "wish prices on small plates, please—and do you make a price to a school?"

"We will now have a report of the Washington elm committee."

"Miss President"—diminutive Roger, chairman, takes the floor.

"Roger."

"The committee decided that a nickel for each pupil in the room, or two dollars in all, should be taken from the room treasury and sent to Mayor Quinn, of Cambridge, Mass. The committee thought that if every room in every school in every city gave that much they could build a fine monument," the last defensively, because some lips have formed the words, "Not enough." "And anyway, we need the rest of our money for other things," is his way of concluding.

"Will some one make a motion to accept the committee's report?"

There was one, duly seconded, but when time for discussion came:

"I think five dollars is little enough to send away to that fund. We can earn more money to take the place of that we send," Eleanor, of fifth grade, feels.

"Let's earn more first, and if we have it we can send it. I think two dollars is enough," is another opinion.

Then: "Are you ready for the question?"

"Question."

"All those in favor"—

And thirty-seven vote in favor and three vote against. The motion is carried. The secretary is then instructed to write a letter to Mayor Quinn inclosing the money, a bank draft. The treasurer, after some instruction, and admittedly watchful checking up, writes his checks, deposits the money, and pays the bills.

The motion to adjourn is made, seconded and passed—and the business meeting is over for another week.

The intermediate room belongs to the forty children whose residence it is from nine to twelve and from one to five; its appearance is their responsibility; its business is their responsibility; likewise its general order is their responsibility. How? The room council is their way of solving this problem. The following account of the council, written by one of the two "charter" governors, is indicative of the pupils' attitude toward it:

THE ROOM COUNCIL.

On September 2, 1922, we organized a room council. We were going to try and see how much better we could make the boys and girls in our room. We first elected a governor and governess and five members. They were selected from the room.

We did many interesting things. The first thing to do was to make some rules. We made six. They were:

1. The pupils of the fifth and sixth grades are not to slide in the hall.
2. They are not to talk without permission.
3. There must not be more than one on the floor at a time without permission.
4. The conduct must be same when the teacher is out of the room as when she is in the room.
5. When another person is talking one must not raise his or her hand.
6. One must be courteous at all times.

There were other rules added during the year, but the student council was based on these six laws.

Many different cases came before the council. More of them came before the council because of breaking the first law.

The room council brought splendid results. At the end of the year we had the reputation of being one of the best behaved classes in the training school. And even now the people who were in sixth grade last year and are now in seventh grade still remember room council and will always remember the class then and will try always to keep these rules.

VIRGINIA WOOD, *Room Governor, 1922, Seventh Grade.*

The natural queries which follow this account are: How did you know who should come before the council? Did not "tattling" result? There may have been disadvantages to the plan, but "tattling" is not one of them. "No one," it was announced at the outset, "was to tell on the other. Each pupil must tell on himself, and of his own accord appear before the council." Judge Ben Lindsey's attitude toward "snitching" made this matter clear. True, if, as does frequently happen, the offender's conscience does not trouble him, stern glances remind him, with the result that the child will oftentimes "fess" up to a thing one has not seen him doing.

At the close of the year members of the council enjoyed a luncheon, to which the president of the college student council, Troy Lane, was invited. His toast—oh, yes, a toastmaster and toasts are quite as essential as the food—brought out the possibility of having the council plan activities for the room. As a consequence the room council has a bigger field this year. Its committees have planned and executed a room hike, the Hallowe'en party, the Thanksgiving program, a semester luncheon for the members of the council, to which Walter Wallack, president of the college student council, and Prof. D. M. Bowen were invited, and the Christmas play.

Again, the matter of "advertising," as it has been truthfully termed, the activities of the training school devolves upon the pupils. The *Pittsburg Sun* arranged space for a miniature paper, *The Junior Pittsburg Sun*, with headlines and special feature stories, which appeared every Sunday. Darlene Roby, managing editor the first semester, and relected the second semester, gives the following account of the work, "*The Original Junior Pittsburg Sun*":

The last year's staff of the *Junior Pittsburg Sun* organized so that the other schools and the parents could see what the grades of the college were doing in their studies, and also the way the children wrote the news of the college.

Each child on the staff had a certain duty to perform each week. The managing editor had to see that each reporter had his assignment early enough in the week that he could get his news prepared. The business manager had to take care that the news was down to the *Sun* office on time. He also had to attend to any other business, such as helping the managing editor when the staff had meetings, arranging for the monthly luncheons and deciding about the contests.

The desk editors had to be "on the job" when correcting time came. They had to correct all of the news handed in by the reporters. The news was later looked over by the editor and the teacher. There were also the following: society reporter, "Curious Cub" editor, "Who's Who" editor, sport editor, and a reporter for each grade.

The "staff" was organized by having each one in the room vote for whom they wanted for the "managing editor" and the "business manager." These two then selected, with the help of the teacher, the remainder of staff members.

The staff of last year had many activities. Each month the staff had a luncheon at the cafeteria. At each luncheon the staff had some guest who gave a toast, as did some members of the staff. The guest list included: Prof. D. M. Bowen, principal of the training school; Prof. Ernest Bennett, head of journalism; Prof. Marlin Reppert, of the printing department; Mr. Roger Triplett, editor, and Mr. W. A. Beasley, owner, of the *Pittsburg Sun*.

The staff had a contest last year which was very interesting. It was conducted by the managing editor and the business manager, Robert Whitesitt. Each member on the staff was to hand in his news on time, written as well as possible. Each member was graded on his or her paper. At the end of six weeks the grades were counted up. The one receiving the highest grade was to be the guest at a theater party, which was the prize. It happened that a boy from the sixth grade and a girl from the fifth grade were the winners, so they were both guests. Our teacher gave us a box of candy at the party. We thought this very kind and thoughtful of her. The picture was "Wonders of the Sea," and we all said we could not have seen a better picture for our purpose.

All who were on the staff last year appreciated it very much, because it helped them in so many ways. It helped them to write and spell better. The ones who gave toasts at the luncheons do not mind so much speaking in public now because they learned how to do it last year.

DARLENE ROBY, *Managing Editor, 1922-1923.*

Herewith is reproduced the first effort of the newly chosen staff, which appeared Sunday, November 11, in the *Pittsburg Sun*:

THE JUNIOR SUN.

Curious Club.

Kent Grubbs, second grade: "The book I like best is 'Little Red Riding Hood.'"

Billy Fisher, first grade: "The book I like best is the book about the Chimes."

David Beasley, third grade: "I like the 'Belgian Twins' best."

Edward McNally, fourth grade: "I like the Winston reader best."

James Theising, fifth grade: "I like the book of 'Tom Sawyer' best."

Ina Sue Mead, sixth grade: "I like the book of 'Little Women' best."

Sports.

The fifth and sixth grade boys are playing soccer football. The girls of the fifth and sixth grade are playing relay games. The primary grades are playing running games.

Do You Know That—

Children's book week is from Nov. 12-19?

The "Secret Garden," written by Frances Hodgson Burnett, is an interesting book?

On the front of the "Good House-keeping" there is a picture taken from a book?

The fifth and sixth grades are going to give a play called "The Trial On Book Hill?"

Third Grade Makes Charts.

The third grade has been making charts. There are a number of other charts that the children have made. Their room is decorated in Thanksgiving decorations.

Grades Contribute to Monument.

The fifth and sixth grades sent two dollars to the fund for the monument

to be erected in place of the historic Washington elm. The following letter of acknowledgment was received by the room secretary:

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 29, 1923.

*Miss Christine Nichols,
1809 North Elm,
Pittsburg, Kansas:*

DEAR MADAME—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication relative to the Washington elm, together with check for \$2 as a contribution from the children of your school room toward the fund for erection of a tablet on the spot.

This matter is entirely in the hands of the park commission to whom I shall be very glad to forward your letter and check.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD QUINN, Mayor.

Friday, the secretary received the following note from the park commission with the draft returned:

"No appreciations of money are accepted. Will notify you later should such a plan be adopted."

The money will be deposited to the room account.

Fifth Grades Study Continents.

The fifth grade geography class under Miss Mildred Murphy, practice teacher, is studying the continents of North America. The class has been divided into groups of five, and each group is making a chart for a particular county. On the chart will be a map of the country, pictures and current event clippings of that continent.

Division in Fifth Grade Math.

There has been a division of the arithmetic class in the fifth grade into average and superior groups. Separate instructors have the classes and special attention is given every individual. There is one hour daily given to the work, half of which is used for recitation and the other half for supervised study.

In this connection it might be interesting to know that the reporters for the *Collegio*, seeking news, are always introduced to the boy or girl who aided in the affair, and from them, rather than from the teacher, an account is obtained. Children enjoy "interviews." The triumphal moment is that one when the child observes "said Miss Imogene" as many have observed.

Then there are birthdays. Washington and Lincoln have them, and they are observed. There are forty children in the room, who, just like these folks of fame, have natal days. They, too, are observed. All who have birthdays in the month are the guests of the room at some function. In September the "function" was a wiener roast after a good hike. (No, the health teacher did not recommend the wieners, but neither did she condemn them. Picnics are "different.") October sons and daughters were guests at the Riley tea. Penrod and Sam amused the November guests when the room entertained with a theater party. In three groups, with a host and a hostess, a guest and a chaperon, and the members of the party, the room enjoyed Tarkington. The Christmas play will honor our Christmas "gifts," those children whose birthdays come in that month. The room has an annual affair, the Kansas Day luncheon, at which the January folk are the honorees. In February it will be the Valentine party; in March it will be our St. Patrick's tea; in April it will be a picnic; in May it will be our Mother's day "at home." So all may feel, "My birthday was observed."

Our bulletin boards: One week they offered a fine trip to Colorado with fifty views of "cool, crisp, colorful Colorado," contributed by the committee for that week. Another time, Children's Book week, they introduced Sara Crewe, Oliver Twist, Wynken, Blynken and Nod, Little Nell. Thanksgiving time was revealed by the multitude of log cabins, turkeys, Pilgrims on their way to the Puritan church. In football time, football heroes and football battles, clipped from the rotogravure section of the Sunday paper are evidences of the boy's interest. Current events, clippings, the children find, lend variety. Which reminds me—one morning I was greeted with, "Miss Gleason, do look at that lovely collection of pictures the committee has!" I looked. All the movie heroes and heroines in filmdom gazed back at me!

"I have heard—and I believe it's true—that those children 'run' that room," was one good parent's way of expressing comment on our behavior. How I hope it is true! Children adore responsibility and the homage attached to responsibility; given it they will try, even if they do not all succeed, to merit it. Why not give it to them?

Food Prices in College Cafeterias.

ZOE WALCOTT and REEVIL KINNEY.

In order to make a comparison of prices in college cafeterias, the following questionnaire was sent to directors of thirty college cafeterias:

DEAR MADAM: I am an advanced student in the department of institution management in the State Teachers College of Pittsburg, Kansas, and have for a problem the comparison of prices in college cafeterias. I would appreciate very much if you would give me the following information:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. PRICES:</p> <p><i>Soups</i>.....
 Is there extra charge for crackers?.....
 If so, how much?.....</p> <p><i>Cereals</i>.....</p> <p><i>Meats</i>:
 Roasts.....
 Stews.....
 Meat loaf.....
 Chops or outlets.....</p> <p><i>Fish</i>.....</p> <p><i>Chicken</i>.....</p> <p><i>Meat substitutes</i>, such as macaroni and cheese, Spanish rice, etc.....</p> <p><i>Vegetables</i>:
 Fresh.....
 Canned.....</p> <p><i>Salads</i>:
 Fruit.....
 Vegetable.....
 Is there extra charge for salad dressing?.....

 If so, how much?.....</p> | <p><i>Desserts</i>:
 Pastry.....
 Puddings.....
 Fruit.....
 Ice cream.....
 Cake.....</p> <p><i>Bread</i>:
 Per slice.....
 Hot rolls.....
 Corn bread.....
 Butter.....</p> <p><i>Beverages</i>:
 Milk.....
 Cocoa.....
 Coffee.....
 Tea.....
 Is there extra charge for cream—
 (a) When served with coffee?.....
 (b) When served with cereal?.....
 (c) Extra.....</p> <p>2. Are paper or cloth napkins used?.....</p> <p>3. Is there a dining room on the campus under management of the school where table d' hote meals are served to students? If so, how much is charged for board per week?.....</p> |
|---|--|

The following schools reported:

State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
 Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley, Colo.
 Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo.
 Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.
 Teachers College, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
 A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.
 University of Ohio, Athens, Ohio.
 University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
 University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
 University of California, Los Angeles, Cal.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

The results were as follows:

I. SOUPS:		1 school	\$0.25
12 schools	\$0.05	1 school .....	.20
3 schools .....	.10	(This included potato and gravy.)	
1 school .....	.08	6 schools .....	.20
2 schools .....	.06	1 school .....	.18
Extra for crackers—		(This included potato and gravy.)	
3 schools .....	.01	4 schools .....	.15
4 schools .....	.02	1 school .....	.10
No extra charge in remaining schools.		2 schools did not serve chicken.	
II. CEREALS:		VI. MEAT SUBSTITUTES, such as macaroni and cheese, Spanish rice, etc.:	
8 schools .....	.05	1 school .....	.15
3 schools .....	.10	7 schools .....	.10
2 schools .....	.08	3 schools .....	.08
1 school .....	.12	1 school .....	.07
1 school .....	.04	2 schools .....	.06
1 school .....	.07	3 schools .....	.05
2 schools did not serve cereals.		1 school .....	.04
III. MEATS.		VII. VEGETABLES:	
In cases where different prices were charged for meat such as roasts, stew, loaf and outlets, an average was worked out.		Fresh—	
1 school .....	.25	1 school .....	.10
(This included potato, gravy, bread and butter.)		2 schools .....	.08
1 school .....	.22	4 schools .....	.07
1 school .....	.19	1 school .....	.06
1 school .....	.17	9 schools .....	.05
1 school .....	.15	1 school .....	.04
(This included potato and gravy.)		Canned—	
1 school .....	.14	4 schools .....	.07
1 school .....	.13½	2 schools .....	.06
1 school .....	.13	10 schools .....	.05
(This included potato and gravy.)		1 school .....	.04
2 schools .....	.12½	1 school .....	.03
1 school .....	.12	VIII. SALADS:	
3 schools .....	.11	Fruit—	
2 schools .....	.10	1 school .....	.20
1 school .....	.09	1 school .....	.15
1 school .....	.08	12 schools .....	.10
IV. FISH:		4 schools .....	.08
1 school .....	.25	Vegetable—	
3 schools .....	.20	1 school .....	.15
2 schools .....	.15	10 schools .....	.10
(This included potato and gravy.)		5 schools .....	.08
4 schools .....	.15	1 school .....	.06
1 school .....	.20	1 school .....	.04
2 schools .....	.12	Extra charge for salad dressing—	
4 schools .....	.10	6 schools .....	.02
1 school did not serve fish.		1 school .....	.01
V. CHICKEN:		IX. DESSERTS:	
1 school .....	.40	In cases where different prices were charged for desserts, such as pastry, puddings, ice cream and cake, an average was worked out.	
1 school .....	.25	2 schools .....	.10
(This included potato, gravy, bread and butter.)		5 schools .....	.08
		4 schools .....	.07

4 schools	\$0.06	<i>Cocoa</i> —	
2 schools .....	.05	17 schools	\$0.05
1 school .....	.09	<i>Tea</i> —	
X. BREAD:		17 schools .....	.05
<i>Per slice</i> —		1 school .....	.03
1 school .....	.03	<i>Coffee</i> —	
17 schools .....	.01	16 schools .....	.05
<i>Hot Rolls</i> —		1 school .....	.04
1 school .....	.05	1 school .....	.03
(Including butter.)		<i>Extra charge for cream</i> —	
1 school .....	.03	(a) When served with coffee:	
14 schools .....	.02	15 schools: No.	
2 schools .....	.01	3 schools: Yes.....	.02
<i>Corn Bread</i> —		(b) When served with cereal:	
2 schools .....	.05	11 schools: Yes .02 and	.05
(Including butter.)		7 schools: No.	
1 school .....	.05	XII. NAPKINS:	
2 schools .....	.03	17 schools use paper napkins.	
11 schools .....	.02	1 school uses cloth napkins.	
2 schools .....	.01	XIII. SEVEN SCHOOLS have other	
<i>Butter</i> —		dining rooms on the campus	
17 schools .....	.02	in addition to the regular cafe-	
1 school .....	.01	teria:	
XI. BEVERAGES:		<i>Prices</i> —	
<i>Milk</i> —		1 school, per week.....	\$7.50
1 school .....	.09	1 school, per week.....	6.50
1 school .....	.05, .08	1 school, per week.....	6.00
(Raw and Pasteurized milk.)		1 school, per week.....	5.50
13 schools .....	.05	1 school, per week.....	4.75
1 school .....	.04	1 school, per week.....	4.00
2 schools .....	.03	1 school, per meal.....	.85

In attempting to make a comparison of prices charged for food in various institutions, there are certain factors which are closely related to the selling price and which therefore must be taken into consideration. These factors are not shown on the face of a questionnaire, but would naturally affect the selling price, viz.:

- (1) Size of servings.
- (2) Quality of food served.
- (3) Amount of overhead expense and profit to be met by the receipts of the cafeteria.

After tabulating the results of this questionnaire, it was decided to go still farther and investigate regarding the amount of overhead expense met by the receipts of the various cafeterias reporting.

For this purpose, the president of the institution sent out the following questionnaire to the presidents of the colleges replying to the first one:

"Our Home Economics Department has just been compiling some data regarding the operation of cafeterias, and your institution was kind enough to respond to this request. Will you give me this information which is necessary in addition to that furnished:

Is your cafeteria self-sustaining?

Does the state furnish you a building, and if so, does the state pay for the light, heat and water, or is that taken out of operating expenses of the cafeteria as an item of expense?

Is any help whatsoever furnished in the operation of the cafeteria which is not counted as an expense item against the receipts of the cafeteria?

Do you keep a positive check on the receipts to know whether all expenses are taken care of out of receipts?"

Fifteen schools responded and the results were as follows:

1. Is your cafeteria self-sustaining? Fourteen answered in the affirmative. One was supposed to be, but had run on a loss this year. Of the fourteen, three mention a profit. One states the "intention to make a sufficient amount to take care of any emergency that might arise." In another case a good balance is turned in each year, and is applied toward the general home-economics budget. One reports a considerable balance until the present year. It has been used to help with the teaching funds as well as with the cost of the cafeteria. One is under private management.
2. (a) Does the state furnish you a building? Fifteen answered in the affirmative.
 (b) Does the state pay for the light, heat and water, or is it taken out of the operating expenses of the cafeteria as an item of expense? In six cases the state pays for light, heat and water. In seven cases, light, heat and water are charged against the receipts of the cafeteria. In one case the state furnishes heat, but light and water are charged against the cafeteria. In one case the building is heated by the university and it furnishes high-pressure steam and hot water. The cafeteria pays for light and fuel for cook stoves and bake ovens.
3. Is any help whatsoever furnished in the operation of the cafeteria which is not counted as an expense item against the receipts of the cafeteria? Thirteen answered in the negative. In one case supervisory assistance is given by a committee composed of members of the faculty and administrative staff. One reports the salary of the manager as paid by the state. One cafeteria pays all help, including salaries of an instructor and assistant in lunch-room management. In this case the cafeteria is the laboratory for that course.
4. Do you keep a positive check on the receipts to know whether all expenses are taken care of out of receipts? Fifteen answered in the affirmative. Three mention that this work is done through the business office of the school.

A "True-False" Test in Psychology.

NOTE.—Without referring to any book, write after each statement the word "True," if true, and "False," if false. Send to Dr. Frank Deerwester, Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kan., with postage. Paper will be returned graded.

1. Mental processes are never separate from brain action.
2. Therefore, mental processes and brain processes are identical.
3. Introspection enables one to observe another's mind.
4. There are about 12,000 neurones in the human brain.
5. The synapse is the threadlike part of a neurone.
6. Nerve impulses pass out from a neurone through the axone.
7. The cortex of the brain weighs about 48 ounces.
8. The visual area is near the fissure of Sylvius.
9. Brain cells increase in number until the age of nine.
10. A large number of instincts are acquired during childhood.
11. Instincts are not always a safe guide.
12. Instincts may be modified through punishment.

13. Instinct is an important factor in education.
14. It is never possible to distinguish an instinct from a habit.
15. Fear always comes from some unpleasant experience.
16. Fear should never be employed in education.
17. Curiosity is a desirable trait in children.
18. Imitation may be detrimental.
19. One may imitate unconsciously.
20. Play is a valuable aid to education.
21. The adolescent inclines to team play.
22. The instinct of ownership may be overdeveloped.
23. The instinct of rivalry should be completely suppressed.
24. A child inherits both bad habits and good ones.
25. One may have too many habits.
26. The majority of one's acts are habitual.
27. The college student acquires many habits.
28. One may have habits of thinking.
29. Habit assists me in answering these questions.
30. Sensations travel from the nerve ends to the brain.
31. There are more than five kinds of sensation.
32. Sensations of distance may be derived through the eye.
33. Color sensations result from stimulation of the cones of retina.
34. A color-blind person cannot see an apple if it is red.
35. Light is due to atmospheric vibration—186,000 per second.
36. Sunlight is a composite of colors.
37. Noise differs from tone in the rate of vibration.
38. A good ear may hear up to 769 trillion vibrations per second.
39. One might hear noises and not be able to hear tones.
40. There are only *three* primary tastes.
41. White is not a primary color.
42. Pain is not a kind of sensation.
43. The skin contains at least four kinds of sense organs.
44. Perception without sensation is impossible.
45. "The new-born babe perceives its mother's smile."
46. The deaf have no perceptions of distance.
47. Habit enters largely into our perceptions.
48. Every perception is an apperception.
49. Muscle sensations enter into all vision.
50. One's ears assist him in standing erect.

The Dean of Women's Interests.

Mrs. MARGARET GRANDLE, Dean of Women.

The aim of the dean of women is to help the college woman in her problems of adjustment to a new environment, and to cooperate with her in the solution of the complex social problem which she encounters here. To this end, every opportunity is taken advantage of to come into personal relationship with the student body.

The big effort being directed at this time is the organization of social groups. Through these organizations will come the increased opportunity for development of leadership and individual responsibility. Practice of leadership in these organizations will doubtless help to bring about a wholesome atmosphere in the social life on the campus, and will promote the harmonious cooperation between members of college classes and their leaders, and will eventually develop enthusiasm and loyalty to the institution on the part of the entire student body.

The aim of the office is further directed toward assisting young women students to secure employment in order that they may remain in college. A total of seventy-two young women are employed, thirty-nine having secured steady employment and thirty-three working by the hour in various ways.

The general direction and management of the new Frances E. Willard Hall, dormitory for women students, is under the immediate supervision of the dean of women. This splendid building has been constructed by the state of Kansas for the purpose of providing the girl who has to be away from home with every convenience necessary for her best interests, at a moderate price. In the basement is a well-equipped laundry. On each floor are electric irons, delightful kitchenettes for use in entertaining limited numbers at fudge parties, and beautiful parlors and living rooms where young women may give small parties and receive young gentlemen and lady callers. The hall is also provided with guest rooms for mothers who wish to visit their daughters. A house mother will live in the hall and be always ready to look after the needs of the young women. This building will be ready for occupancy January 1, 1924, after students come back to college from the holiday vacation.

The program of the dean of women's office varies, although a certain sequence of events does run through each day's routine of duties. There are problems of housing, the adjustments between landlady and students, and, just at present, the problems associated with rushing and pledging, including the disappointed girl who does not make a sorority. Further duties involved are: faculty committee conferences, conferences with student groups, letters of information on many subjects pertaining to K. S. T. C. of Pittsburg, letters to student's parents, letters in regard to the Woman's Residence Hall, and the constant personal interviews with students. It is the policy of the office never to dismiss a girl from the attention of the office until her problem or difficulty has been thoroughly and sympathetically analyzed and remedied. To these ends the dean of women is anxious to serve the best interests of Kansas State Teachers College.

ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

An impressive ceremony at K. S. T. C., November 15, held in observance of Armistice Day, marked the dedication of a new flagpole erected in front of Russ Hall. The pole is the gift of the ex-service men of the college. R. M. Fisher, coördinator of the United States Veterans' Bureau, made the dedicatory address, presenting the pole for the ex-service men. President Brandenburg made a short address of acceptance.

G. O. Banes, of the University of Oklahoma, has accepted a position as instructor in the chemical and physical science department.

Six new members were initiated into the College Art Club, November 14. They were as follows: Grace Earle, Ruth Frazier, Marie Jones, La Van Adamson, Marie Gillenwater and Loyd Chancellor.

Five states—Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas—will be represented in the oratorical contest here April 25, 1924.

Ira McConnel, Richmond, Kan., Seth Nation, Ingalls, Kan., Mary Halliday, Mulberry, Kan., and Mrs. Ethel Ligon, Niotaze, Kan., have recently taken out life memberships in the Alumni Association.

Improvements costing \$15,000 are being made on the heating plant. Two new boilers are being installed and a 157-foot smokestack is being erected.

Pres. W. A. Brandenburg addressed the local Rotary Club November 20. His subject was "The Importance of Education."

Miss Lula Smith, instructor in home economics, recently lectured to her class upon the subject, "Good Taste in Dress." Her lecture was illustrated by living models.

Miss Bertha Spencer has organized in Kansas City, Kan., a large class in basketry.

Extension classes are now being held in Joplin, Fort Scott, Coffeyville, Baxter Springs, Neodesha, Fredonia, Oswego, La Cygne, Columbus, Mineral, Kansas City, Kan.; Girard, Parsons, Independence, Arma, Carl Junction, Mulberry, Ringo and Webb City, Mo.

The senior class gave the first all-school party of the year in the new gymnasium, Friday night, October 26.

The new dormitory will likely be ready for occupancy about January 3. Plans are under way for the dedication of the building.

SERVICE FIRST.

I do not wish to work for money. Let me draw it as I wish, and if I draw too much, tell me. Do not fix an amount. If I think of money I will not work as well. Build me a house, if you wish, and a laboratory. That is all I want.—*Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz.*

