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THE TECHNE

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

October, 1926

ELIOT OF HARVARD

The man who has done good work is happy at whatever age he dies. The man who has moulded and built up a great institution has guided it for forty years and more, and then, having retired well after reaching the allotted span of human life, has for nearly a generation longer been the guide and oracle of the forward-looking citizens of a great nation—this man is a heartening sign for all humanity. Such a man was President Eliot of Harvard University, who refused a high command in the American Civil War and refused, just before the World War, the highest office that America can offer her citizens outside her shores—on both occasions because he rightly felt that there was yet higher service that he could render; who at thirty-five was a pioneer of university reform, and at eighty-one a pioneer of the idea of a league of nations; who at ninety could say that he retained all his idealism and all his optimism. In the memory of such a citizen his country may well be grateful and proud.—The Manchester Guardian.

K. S. T. C. PRESS
Pittsburg, Kan.

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

Vol. 9

No. 3

THE TECHNE

Published by the Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Pittsburg, Kansas

W. A. Brandenburg, President

Vol. 9

October, 1926

No. 3

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

ODELLA NATION. ERNEST BENNETT. EULALIA E. ROSEBERRY.
A. H. WHITESITT. ADELA ZOE WOLCOTT.
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 of 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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DEALING WITH THE NEWSPAPERS

Ernest Bennett, Department of English

School authorities expect the newspapers to serve as spokesmen before the public, and newspaper men regard the schools as one of their most important sources of news. Despite their frequent dealings with each other, however, the two groups do not always understand each other. School men are often lamentably ignorant of newspaper standards and usages, and editors wonder why the school men do not keep in closer touch with them. This article aims to set forth in regard to the newspapers a few elementary facts with which every educator should be familiar.

The most important of these facts is that the primary editorial function of every local newspaper is to print the community news. This news is mainly of two kinds—information regarding the development of the community, of interest to all the people of the community, and information regarding the people of the community, some of it important, much of it not. The editor, knowing that most of his readers prefer this second kind, gives the columns of personal news much attention. For anything else than these two kinds of news the average weekly paper or small daily has but little space. What little state or national news it prints it usually employs to fill space for which the local news was insufficient, or to enhance the prestige of the paper by giving its readers the substance of momentous events before the big dailies arrive from the neighboring metropolis. Other reading matter is usually so much dead weight and few of the readers will be interested in it.

A local newspaper is therefore neither a literary periodical nor an instrument of propaganda. It neither aims at educating its readers nor converting them to a given mode of thought. Such matter as seems devoted to one or the other of these purposes is merely incidental to printing the community news, and frequently is printed because the editor hesitates to give offense by refusing it.

Notwithstanding these facts, however, a local newspaper can be extremely useful to the public schools. It can keep the patrons fully informed on all school news of significance, and it can thereby keep them interested in the welfare of the schools and alert to their needs.

An editor is almost invariably glad to receive all school news that complies with the standards he applies to the other community news. The chief of these standards are, that news shall be local news, that

it shall be new news, and that it shall be of personal concern to at least a small group of readers. The editor cares little or nothing for school news from the next county; he wants the news of today instead of yesterday or last week; and he wants it in such form that its relation to his readers is readily apparent.

The editor will rarely fail to print news on such topics as these: Athletic contests, honor records, promotion lists, school board meetings, new administrative policies, elections of teachers, improvement projects, new courses of study, commencement plans and program, lists of graduates, assembly programs, entertainments in either high school or grades, with list of participants, parent-teacher meetings, enrollment figures, prominent visitors and their speeches, personal items about teachers and students or alumni, class plans and projects picnics, holidays, etc., etc.

But the editor ordinarily does not wish such things as these: The literary efforts of students or teachers, either in prose or verse, hot air, propaganda, editorials from the hand of another but to be printed as though they were his own, news with an intermixture of opinion and clever (?) reflections, exhortations to the public, etc. He is happier if his good friends do not offer him any of these effusions for his pages.

School news is ordinarily written by the editorial staff, for the reason that the writing of news is a technical task for which most laymen have no training. Reporters and editors are usually perfectly willing to write this news, provided the school authorities will go to some pains, if necessary, to furnish them with the data. In many small towns, where the editor is also frequently business manager of the paper, and the reporter is perhaps advertising solicitor as well, the newspaper would give much more space to school news if the superintendent or principal, instead of expecting these over-worked men to make regular rounds of the schools, saw to it that they were furnished with the necessary facts. The editor has a right to expect this co-operation when the news he prints is of as much benefit to the schools as it is to the paper.

Superintendents and principals should have the habit of dropping in at newspaper offices and of keeping the newspaper men informed in advance of school events. School executives should be readily accessible to reporters. It is unreasonable to ask a reporter to wait an hour or so until classes are dismissed; besides, the reporter is liable to cease coming if he is often received in this way. Whenever a program with an admission charge is planned, invitations, together with two or three seat reservations, should be sent the editor and his staff. Season tickets to all athletic contests should be issued

them. Many times, when a reporter cannot attend a program, the editor would be glad for some older student to make for him a record of the occasion.

Photographs of people and events always enhance news articles and increase their value for a paper. But small papers will rarely go to the expense of having the "cuts" made from which the pictures may be printed. School authorities will therefore do well to supply the editor with as many cuts as possible. They should consult him, however, before having them made, in order to be certain of getting the kind that the paper can reproduce to the best advantage.

School men should be content with short, simple, and straightforward newspaper accounts of school events, without the complimentary phrases that some papers habitually bestow upon nearly all prominent citizens whom they mention. A short news "story," as newspaper men call it, is usually more valuable than a long one, because it attracts the attention of a larger number of readers; besides, the papers do not have space for long-winded accounts. "Puffs" weaken the force of a news story, because they ordinarily mean little, and newspaper men like to know that the public does not expect them.

It is sometimes convenient to turn over to a high school class in fourth-year English or in news writing the task of preparing the school news for the local paper. Where there is a definite arrangement to this effect, the editor is usually willing to devote a regular page, or part of a page, to the school news. Those who do the writing then feel greater responsibility for their work and take a greater pride in it, especially if they are given credit for it in the paper. This plan, which has been adopted in a number of communities, solves two problems at once—that of getting the school news in the local press and that of finding a substitute for the school paper. It saves the editor and his reporters much work, and it saves the school authorities the difficulty of financing a school paper. It has the additional advantage of co-operating with the local press, instead of competing with it. Moreover, the arrangement provides an unusually effective motivation for English composition. Students will, as a rule, put their best efforts into writing what they know is likely to appear in print. A teacher thoroughly competent in English, and with some experience in the writing of news, should always edit the copy before it is sent to the newspaper office.

This co-operation with a local paper in the preparation of a school page makes feasible classes in news writing in even the smaller high schools. In case school news is not sufficient to keep the class busy, the editor may be willing for the students to report other

events for him as a part of their regular class assignment. These classes, however, should have as their primary purpose the teaching of English rather than the training of future newspaper men. The place for training journalists is in the colleges and schools of journalism.

School men would frequently find it of distinct advantage if they had some training in the writing of news. They would have better luck getting in the papers what they wish to see there, and even if they wrote no school news themselves, they could deal with the newspapers to better advantage. Since they sometimes find it desirable to send written statements to the papers, the fundamental rules for writing a typical news story are here repeated from a *Techne* article of about four years ago:

"The most important and general working rule is that the matter shall be arranged in the order of decreasing importance. The most interesting statement should be placed at the very beginning of the first paragraph. What may be omitted from the account without harming it should appear in the closing paragraph or paragraphs, where the make-up man may eliminate it if space is scanty. Matter between the first and last paragraphs should gradually taper off in importance. Yet the whole story should be written as attractively as possible.

"The most important statement, placed at the beginning of the opening paragraph, is known as the feature. Besides containing the feature, the opening paragraph should answer as directly and clearly as possible the following questions: Who? What? When? Where? Why? and sometimes How? One or more of these questions is answered in the feature statement. The skillful answering of the others, also, makes the paragraph a summary of the whole 'story,' and it is then known as a summarizing lead.

"These rules show the student how to get his story under way. The body of the story consists of an amplification, in the order of decreasing importance, of the various points in the lead paragraph. The language should be simple and direct, yet sprightly and specific. All useless words should be rigorously cut out. Length is to be obtained through an abundance of detail. It is this detail, concrete and pictorial, deftly painted into the body of the story wherever it is most appropriate, that gives the story life and color."

One more point on how news should be written. The names of all persons connected with the events set forth must be given, accurately and in their usual form. The more names there are in a piece

of news, the better news it is, from an editor's point of view. Names make news carry.

When school authorities wish the newspapers to help them in a special campaign, as, for instance, the preparation for a bond election, they should apply, so far as possible, in the matter they furnish the press, the principles outlined above. They should see to it that their propaganda is well written and to the point, that it is newsy, that it is of moderate length, and that it is free from personalities. The services of a trained newspaper man should, whenever possible, be obtained for the preparation of this matter. He will know how to make facts talk and how to reduce "hot air" to the minimum.

There is one subject on which, in many towns, school executives and editors should have an understanding. That is the question of how much space the local papers will devote to high school athletics. An unwholesome tendency to lengthy and extravagant reports of the feats of youthful athletes is evident. These reports give the boys an exaggerated idea of their own importance and a misconception of the underlying purposes of athletic contests. High school athletes should not be permitted to think that they are nearly on a level with university stars and that the chief purpose of athletics is to win games. Moderation as to language and length of reports in the local papers will help. School men can assist in bringing about this moderation by furnishing so much other school news that there will not be room for sports stories of undue length.

Finally, in all their dealings with newspapers, superintendents and other teachers should not forget that newspapers exist in order that publishers and editors may earn a living. Nor should they forget that the cost of printing a newspaper is heavy. The newspapers have the right to expect a reasonable amount of profitable business from the schools. The printing that can be obtained at home at a fair price should never, therefore, be ordered from out of town. Advertisements of school events at which admission is to be charged should always be placed in the papers. Thoughtfulness in these matters on the part of the school authorities will make the editors know that their interest in the public schools is appreciated.

VITAMINS

G. G. Naudain, Ph.D., Department of Chemical and Physical Science

Some fourteen years have elapsed since the knowledge of vitamins was placed before the world, and during the interval an enormous amount of investigation of these substances has been in progress in scientific and industrial institutions in all parts of the

world. But in spite of this, up to the present time none of the vitamins has been prepared in the pure state. In general terms one might say that no vitamin has been seen, caught, touched, or weighed. Each and all of them remain in the category of things known only by their manifestations or their effects, like electricity, light, and gravitation. It is known that they are definite, although most elusive, chemical substances, necessary in nutrition to the well-being of the organism. Yet, again, while we know that they are essential in nutrition, their mode of action and the reasons why they are essential for normal health and growth remain unknown.

The word vitamin comes from *vite* meaning life and *vital*, and *amine* from the original belief that they were a nitrogen containing body or an amine. Since that time it has been proved that they, at least vitamin A, do not contain nitrogen and therefore are not amines. Thus some chemists refer to them as fat soluble A, water soluble B, water soluble C, and so on.

The greatest workers in this field are Steenbock of the University of Wisconsin, Nelson of Ames, McCollum of Johns Hopkins, Osborne and Mendel of Yale, Evans of California, and Drummond of England. America has monopolized this field. England is a poor second, and France, Japan, and Germany are trailing behind.

There are five or six vitamins—A, B, C, D, E, and X. There is a slight mix-up in the names of D, E, and X. A person must define or describe the vitamin which is under discussion. For instance D is sometimes called *bios* and again the anti-rachitic vitamin. E and X are sometimes inter-changed and called the reproductive vitamins. Vitamins A, B, C, and the anti-rachitic or D are well established. The others, E and X, are still questioned. The Germans, in an endeavor to clear the nomenclature, called the vitamins *Completion*s A, B, C, and D, with the term *vitamin* for what we call vitamin C. No one in America or England uses the German nomenclature.

It will be well to consider the vitamins separately.

First—Vitamin A or the Fat Soluble Vitamin. This one is called fat soluble because it is soluble in fat and found in some fats in large amounts. The richest source of vitamin A is cod liver oil. Cod liver oil is some 200 times richer in vitamin A than is dairy butter. Other fish oils are very rich in vitamin A. Other sources and their amounts of A are here listed. Egg yolk is good, oleo oil is good, green leaves are good, wheat germ is fair, liver is good, kidneys are fair, muscle is poor, endosperm of seeds is poor. There is not any vitamin A in lard, olive oil, or cotton seed oil, etc. Any

trace of A that may be in cotton seed oil or peanut oil is destroyed by hydrogenation or the introduction of hydrogen into the oil, changing it from a liquid to a solid. This solid oil is then used in margarines and lard substances as, for instance, Crisco. These fats are as nourishing as any fat except they are deficient in vitamin. Oleo fat which goes into oleomargine is as rich in vitamin as butter if properly treated. It is possible to add vitamin concentrates to the vegetable hardened fats used in margarine and thus make them as rich as dairy butter. These methods are trade secrets. Margarines so treated are as good as dairy butter in every way and much cheaper. The farmer should have no objection to this product since he produces the cotton seed oil, peanut oil, etc., from which the margarines are made.

The lack of vitamin A in the diet causes a disease call xerophthalmia or an eye trouble. In severe cases blindness is the result. Other troubles that arise are many. It increases the tendency to lung diseases. The lack of A causes an abnormal skin condition in which the fur falls out and the skin peels. It may cause diarrhea, diminished appetite, stopping of growth, and an increased susceptibility of the body to bacterial infection, etc. The eye disease is used as a measure of the deficiency of the vitamin. The lack of A causes the eyelids to swell, the eyes become sensitive to light, they discharge pus and blood, the lids become scabby, the cornea develops infection and blindness results. All of these symtoms if not gone too far disappear rapidly upon receiving vitamin A in the food. An adult is not so dependent on A as a child because normally an adult body contains a store of the vitamin which supplies the body over a period of deficiency. The experiments are carried on with animals such as rats, guinea pigs, pigeons, etc. The same rules that apply to these creatures also apply to larger animals and human beings. The same symptoms and deficiency diseases have frequently been seen in humans in such periods as the last war and in famines.

Rats are especially fine animals to use. They soon tame, are contented in cages, and their span of life is short or rapid. One month in a rat's life corresponds to nearly 4 years in a human's life.

A common diet to bring a rat down with Xerophthalmia is:

	Per Cent
Starch or dextrin.....	74
Yeast for B.....	4-6
Salt mixture.....	4
Casein, a protein purified by alcohol extracation	18

100

The salt mixture consists of the following salts:

Calcium lactate, iron citrate, magnesium sulphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium di hydrogen phosphate, calcium hydrogen phosphate, potassium iodide.

Physical and Chemical properties of vitamin A. Vitamin A is fat soluble. Vitamin A often occurs with yellow pigments in such products as yellow corn and carrots, although there are exceptions to this rule.

Vitamin A resists saponification.

Vitamin A is destroyed by oxidation especially when accompanied by high temperatures. A resists cooking, canning, and drying processes fairly well.

Vitamin B

Vitamin B is found in the following: Plants, as green leaves are rich in B. Yeast is the richest source of B, milk is fair, germs of grain are rich. Animal storage in B is small.

The effects of a lack of the B vitamin are:

The animal ceases to grow, the body develops weakness, there is a fall in body temperature, the adrenals enlarge, other organs lose in weight. The lack of B increases the susceptibility to disease. The lack of B in the body causes sterility, anemia, loss of appetite, diarrhea, headache, enfeebled heart action, neuritis. The lack of B causes Beri-Beri in man.

The nerve trouble is especially marked in polyneuritis in pigeons. The head is drawn back and the pigeon goes over and over backwards. The disease is quickly cured by supplying B which occurs in wheat germ or yeast. The cure is remarkably rapid. Apparently the cure takes place in two or three hours.

A diet to develop polyneuritis is:

	Per Cent
Casein for protein.....	18
Dextrin	73
Salt mixture.....	4
Cod liver oil or fat, butter fat filtered.....	5
	<hr/> 100

The physical and chemical properties of vitamin B are:

Vitamin B is soluble in water and 70% alcohol. It is more stable in acid than alkali.

A temperature of 100 degrees for two hours destroys only a little of vitamin B. Therefore the loss in common cooking is small.

Chemists believe B to be a nitrogen compound, a purine, or a pyrimid, perhaps it is a tautomeric form of some known substance.

Vitamin C

The distribution of Vitamin C in the body and in foods is as follows:

The liver is richer in C than are muscles. Muscle is very low in C. Blood is fair. Milk is fair. Vegetables and fruits are rich in C. Cooking decreases vitamin C.

The significance of vitamin C in normal nutrition is:

The lack of C causes:

The loss of weight, soreness of joints, hemorrhages. The teeth loosen and fall out. The lack of vitamin C in man causes scurvy. It develops in prison camps and on ships. The lack causes teeth trouble and therefore should be of interest to the dentists.

The only animals that show deficiency due to the lack of vitamin C are guinea pigs, monkey, and man.

Physical and chemical properties of vitamin C are:

It is soluble in water, dialyzable, an organic compound, not volatile. It is destroyed by heat, and it is preserved in acid better than alkali.

Vitamin D or the Anthrachitic Vitamin

In distribution vitamin D generally accompanies vitamin A. Cod liver oil and fish oils are good in D, butter is fair, greens are good, grains have little in some to none in others.

The significance of vitamin D in normal nutrition is: The lack of vitamin D causes rickets, teeth trouble, stopping of growth, etc. Physical and chemical properties of vitamin D are:

A remarkable fact developed that ultra violet light also cures rickets. Is vitamin D a chemical compound that transmits energy as from the sun rays into the interior of the body? This is a question.

Food subjected to ultra violet light acts the same to the animal as vitamin D.

Light rays of 300 double mu or less are the only rays that are effective.

Dark skin races require more sunlight than light skin races for the prevention or cure of rickets. Negro babies in northern climates run nearly 100% rickets.

Ultra violet light is in the sun rays. It will not pass through glass but will pass through quartz. Hospitals are using quartz windows. Ultra violet light can be secured also from a mercury lamp.

Vitamin E or the Reproductive Vitamin

As mentioned previously in this paper, there is a controversy over vitamin E. Some chemists claim its existence has been proved

Others are not so sure about it. Time will settle the dispute. This vitamin is sometimes called vitamin X. Vitamin E has been reported present in rice, yellow corn, rolled oats, velvet bean, pod meal, dried alfalfa, egg yolk, and cooked meat. Vitamin E is not present in milk. At maturity rats on the milk diet are of less than normal weight. They do not reproduce normally and the young if maintained exclusively on the milk diet show less satisfactory results than the parents. The evidence is abundant that a varied meat and vegetable diet is essential for satisfactory reproduction, while a milk ration, although satisfactory for the infant period, is incomplete and insufficient for adults.

Raw foods as a whole are better than cooked foods. Of course cooking serves a valuable purpose in the sterilization of food. The vitamins are as a whole fairly stable with ordinary treatment. Oxidation will destroy the vitamins if care is not used.

A person need not worry for fear of a lack of vitamins if a varied diet is used. Such a diet would consist of meat, fats, green leaves, fruits, vegetables, cereals and dairy products. Beware of the false advocate who insists on consuming too great a proportion of food from any one source. Even pellagra, a deficiency disease, does not develop in those who consume a mixed, well-balanced, and varied diet. The varied diet is still the best dietetic practice and the best solution of the nutritional problem.

SCORE CARD FOR CLASSIFYING RURAL SCHOOLS— OHIO

I. THE COMMUNITY. 72 Points

1. The pupils.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) All the pupils of lawful age are attending school | 12 |
| (b) The average daily attendance for preceding school year and the current year to date is above 90% | 12 |
| (c) The average tardiness for the preceding school year and the current year to date is not more than 2% | 12 |
| (d) All the pupils throughout the school year are trying to do their best in the work required of them..... | 8 |
| (e) Pupils observe habits of personal appear- | |

ance and health rules at home and in school	8	.....
(f) All pupils read at least five books a year of the "Pupils' Reading Circle".....	8	.....
(g) Pupils cooperate with the teacher to raise the standing of the school in maintaining:		
1. A neat and clean school room.....	4	.....
2. A well kept school yard.....	4	.....
3. The buildings undefaced.....	4	.....
2. Adults. 28 Points.		
(a) School board members visit the school at least twice a year to learn about the school work and building conditions	7	.....
(b) The patrons of the school visit the school at least once a year to observe the work of the pupils and other school conditions.....	7	.....
(c) There is a community organization to promote the general welfare, and the patrons' participation in programs intended for the school and community betterment.....	9	.....
(d) A suitable home near the school, if possible, is provided for the teacher.....	5	.....

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL. 60 Points

1. There is a course of study for the work of the year, stressing pupils rather than the textbooks..	10	.....
2. The daily schedule of the recitations and work, posted and observed, provided as follows:		
(a) Grouping of pupils in classes according to ability, so that the number of recitations will be near to 20 per day.....	8	.....
(b) Lessons in the textbooks are supplemented and subject matter is correlated.....	8	.....
(c) Daily lesson plans are prepared and observed by the teacher.....	8	.....
(d) Teacher and pupils organize to raise the school standing	5	.....
(e) Time is devoted each day to physical education including directed out-of-door play.....	8	.....
(f) Time daily is devoted to at least one of the following: (1) music, (2) nature, (3) hand-work, (4) drawing, (5) hot lunch.....	8	.....
(g) Time is given for the rendition of literary programs at least once a month	5	.....

III. THE TEACHER. 100 Points.

1. Training.	
(a) One year of normal.....	3
(b) Two years or more of normal.....	6
2. Certificate.	
(a) One year, and three and five years.....	3
(b) Four year state provisional	4
(c) Life	5
3. Teaches and directs pupils well.....	8
4. Has had more than two years of successful experience in school work.....	4
5. Is a good disciplinarian.....	4
6. Reads the O. T. R. C. books and at least two good educational magazines.	
(a) The current school year.....	1
(b) Has read at least two years.....	3
(c) Has read at least four years.....	4
7. Lives in the community during the week and remains often on Saturdays and Sundays.....	4
8. Attends the educational meetings of the county....	6
9. Shows a good spirit of cooperation and team work	5
10. Is skilled in questioning and arousing the interest of pupils	6
11. Is regular and prompt in all affairs.....	3
12. Earnestly prepares to teach effectively.....	5
13. Is ranked as good or superior by the county superintendent	5
14. Has good health	4
15. Personal appearance and conduct are good.....	3
16. Is tactful with pupils and patrons.....	3
17. Is enthusiastic in all school work.....	3
18. Takes part in athletics, socials, club work, health work, debates, literary work, patriotic programs, etc.	8

IV. FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES TO BE: 68 Points

1. Approved framed pictures, from two to four.....	2
2. Suitable desk and chair for the teacher.....	4
3. A good bookcase and many suitable books approved by the State Department of Education....	5
4. Modern maps and a globe.....	5
5. A large up-to-date dictionary.....	2
6. A thermometer and a few small magnifiers.....	2
7. Suitable desks for the pupils properly placed...	5

8. Sanitary drinking water supply and individual drinking cups	4
9. Water basin, sanitary towels, soap, waste basket and a mirror.....	4
10. Piano, organ, or victrola and records.....	2
11. Perception, reading, and number cards.....	2
12. First aid outfit.....	3
13. A set of weights and measures.....	3
14. Hot lunch equipment suitable for a daily service..	4
15. Good cupboard	3
16. The American flag at least 2x3 feet displayed....	3
17. At least two sets of supplementary readers for each of the five lower classes.....	5
18. At least 18 lineal feet of good blackboard, preferably slate	3
19. Steroscopes and stereographs for visual edcation..	3
20. Pencils, pens, ink, and drawing paper furnished by the board of education.....	4

V. THE SCHOOL PLANT. 20 Points.

1. The school grounds, fairly level and well drained, of:	
(a) One-half acre or more.....	1
(b) Two acres or more.....	2
(c) Three acres or more.....	3
(d) Trees and shrubs are growing.....	2
(e) Flowers and grass are cared for.....	2
(f) Grounds are fenced in.....	2
(g) Walks, at least of cinder or gravel, lead to all buildings	4
(h) A supply of pure water is on the school lot or is easily accessible.....	4
2. The school building is: 32 Points.	
(a) Well built on a good foundation.....	5
(b) Painted and in good repair inside and out....	5
(c) A tan or gray colored inside decoration.....	2
(d) Floors and windows are kept clean.....	2
(e) Light is from the left or from the left and rear of the pupils seated.....	2
(f) The window light area is one-fifth or more of the floor area.....	2
(g) The stove is jacketed to protect the pupils....	2
(h) The doors have locks and keys.....	2
(i) Window sashes are movable for ventilation	2

(j) Translucent buff-colored, light gray, or dark cream adjustable window shades are installed	2	.....
(k) There are separate cloak rooms for boys and girls	2	.....
(l) The toilets meet the state requirements.....	4	.....
VI. THE SUPERINTENDENT.	20 Points.	
1. Visits the school at least once a month.....	2	.....
2. Has a conference of all the teachers of the county once a month, as a whole or in groups.....	3	.....
3. Furnishes the teachers mimeographed and printed directions and supplementary work for the pupils	6	.....
4. Gives standard tests and makes comparisons of the results of the schools of the third district with the county	5	.....
5. Furnishes questions for the examinations for the 6th, 7th, and 8th grade pupils.....	4	.....

Campus Notes

The music department of K. S. T. C. will hereafter grant a degree to students who have spent four years specializing in the supervision of public school music. Four year courses in organ, piano, violin and voice are also offered.

Seven cheer leaders, three of them girls, will direct the making of noise this season. Jack Keller, a Missourian, was named head cheer leader last year.

The college orchestra under the direction of Prof. Walter McCray was organized in time to play at the second assembly this fall. Its membership totals about twenty.

Th August term of four weeks enrolled 733 students, a number but little more than one-fourth the enrollment of the June-July term, but nearly as large as that for August a year ago.

Marion Talley, 19, the youngest prima donna in the world, gave a concert at K. S. T. C. Monday night, September 27, before an audience that jammed the auditorium. Her appearance here during her early fall tour was one of but four in Kansas and the only one in the southeastern part.

Thirteen new instructors appear on the faculty roll this fall. They are as follows: Dr. H. C. Pryor, Aberdeen, S. D., professor of secondary education; Dr. L. C. Heckert, Iowa State College, assistant professor of chemistry; C. C. Blair, Conway, Ark., assistant professor of history; Claude Leist, University of Illinois, assistant professor of biology; R. C. Wiley, John Brown University, Ark., assistant professor of commerce; Miss Daisy Purdy, University of Minnesota, assistant professor of home economics; Miss Alza Rodgers, Fredonia, assistant professor of home economics; Miss Esther Stewart, Pittsburg, instructor in piano; Miss Thelma J. Carnagey, Kansas City, Mo., critic teacher; Miss Ethel Moore, Wichita, kindergarten supervisor; Miss Addie V. O'Reilly, Cincinnati University, critic teacher; Miss May Hare, Fort Scott, critic teacher; H. H. Fayman, Fredonia, instructor in printing.

Two former instructors have returned to the faculty. Herman Greer, assistant professor of history, is back from graduate studies in Chicago, and Miss Dora Robertson, assistant professor of English, is again teaching after a prolonged illness.

Freshmen caps at Pittsburg State Teachers College this fall are in the college colors. The crimson body of the cap is adorned with a

"gold" bill and a "K". The caps for first year men have hitherto been in the traditional green.

Enrollment at K. S. T. C. had reached, by Sept. 25, a total of 1,760, the largest figure on record for a fall semester. Through late enrollments the total will probably reach 1,800. The present enrollment is distributed thus: elementary training school, 137; junior high training school, 83; all the rest of the college, 1540.

The new home management house will be completed at the college within a few weeks. Miss Alza Rodgers will be the director of the practice house, and will have charge of the successive groups of girls who will live in the house and do all the house work, from basement to attic.

Mrs. Elsie M. Allison of Parsons led the student body of 2,651 persons in the June-July session, by earning five grades of "A plus", the highest possible mark. There were 171 other names on the honor roll.

The faculty committee on scholarship contest is planning to make the contest next spring a distinct feature of Music Festival week. The first contest of this kind was held here last year. The high schools of this section sent delegations of strong contestants. A wider interest is being manifested by the high schools, and indications point to a large number of high schools entering the contest which were not represented last year.

A thorough reorganization and unification of the work of training teachers for the junior and senior high schools is under way at K. S. T. C. Dr. Hugh C. Pryor, a new member of the faculty and a specialist in teacher training, has been placed in general charge of the practice teaching in both the senior and junior high school departments. Dr. Pryor will supervise the work of all the critic teachers, who will in their turn co-operate with the heads of departments in carrying out a broad, yet fairly uniform, scheme of giving future teachers practical training for their tasks.

In keeping with a custom rather wide-spread in the universities, Pittsburg State Teachers College has begun this fall the holding of a series of special lectures for freshmen with separate meetings for men and women, President Brandenburg, Deans G. W. Trout, and Hattie Moore-Mitchell, and other members of the faculty speak at these meetings and lead discussions. The topics are those problems that confront the young person who is in college and away from home for the first time.

The Women's Athletic Association held its first meeting of the fall on Sept. 22 and started a movement to enroll a large number

of new girls. The aim of the association is to encourage wholesome outdoor sports among the co-eds.

A group of college orators is being recruited by Prof. J. R. Pelsma of the department of speech for a college oratorical contest in the late fall. The winner of this contest will then enter the state contest, with a chance at later inter-state honors.

Two new linotypes in the battery of seven machines and other new machinery in the printing department at the College, have increased the facilities for teaching the printing art. The faculty of four instructors, headed by Prof. Ralph Coffelt, includes one new man, H. H. Fayman, formerly of Fredonia.

With the early completion of the roof, the library building under construction at the College will soon be inclosed. It will not be ready for use, however, before midwinter. It is going to be one of the College's most beautiful structures.