

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.

Robert J. Kennedy, June 1, 1964.

1. Are the two parties I mentioned in the report identical?
2. In what respects do the two parties differ and in what respects are they the same?
3. Further aspects of the party and its history are covered in the report.
4. It is a party of the future and we are not yet a party.
5. Give what different ways of looking at the party are to be found.

How is education a "domestic industry?"

What kinds of training have left the home

What opportunities does the modern
home afford?

Y. T. M. C.

Y. T. M. C.

Wallace and Capper Speak. 1922

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.



Music in

WHEN the feet are young
haps, but true nevertheless

¶ You often hear it said
old people — “He or she is
ninety years old, and just as spry

¶ And, by the same token, the
men and women who spend
plasters than they do on good shoes

¶ Fine shoes make young feet
in the heart — for shoes that are
materials with long-skilled care
fectly, look wonderfully and last
believe, add much to the well-being

¶ Edwin Clapp Shoes are extra
represent a great shoemaker's
Some people would call it an

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

¶ For men and women. Try a pair

April 26, 1922

League of Women Voters
Baltimore

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: WED

king-mering with indignation over what
re find they regard as the reflection on their
ability as housewives contained in the
remarks of Secretary of Agriculture
Wallace last night. In discussing why
report- the cost of living is still with us Mr.
supply Wallace commented that so far as
is to food was concerned it was largely due
living to the habits and customs of the wom-
of the en who purchased and prepared the
govern- food, adding that if he did the market-
is and ing for the families represented in his
legis- audience he could reduce the cost 50
re and per cent and furnish at the same time
a scientific ration of better nutritive
sim- value and a more uniform diet.

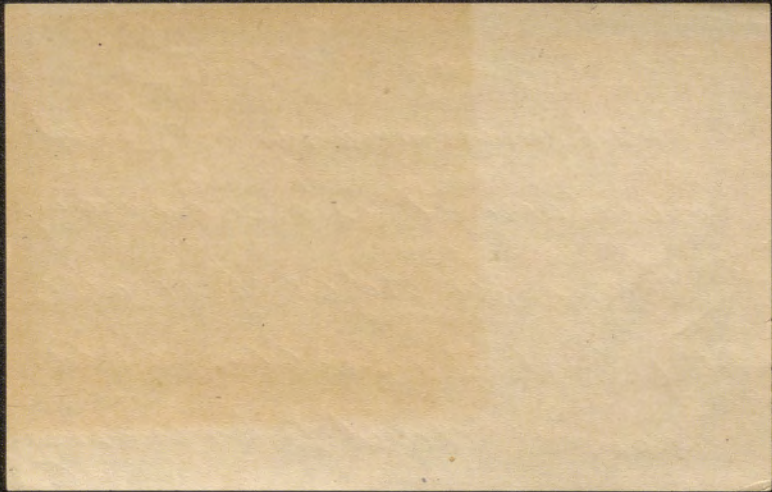
RIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL

CARSON PI

“Pointeel”
Hosiery for
Women

HOSIERY

For Tuesday Nov 5
a brief summary of in-
formation it is necessary
to have in order to make
the best possible deci-
sion in regard to housing



What new questions are
we asking about food? 29

Give some of the changes
in methods of food supply.

What are general principles
of dietetics? 30

new dietetic considerations 30 31
New view of food as an
nutritive value 31

Changes in eating 31

How is cost of food determined?

Dangers from new variety 32

Avoid temptation, whimsy,
over elaboration.

What problems arise from

factory made foods? 32

Pitfalls - substitutes

preservatives 33

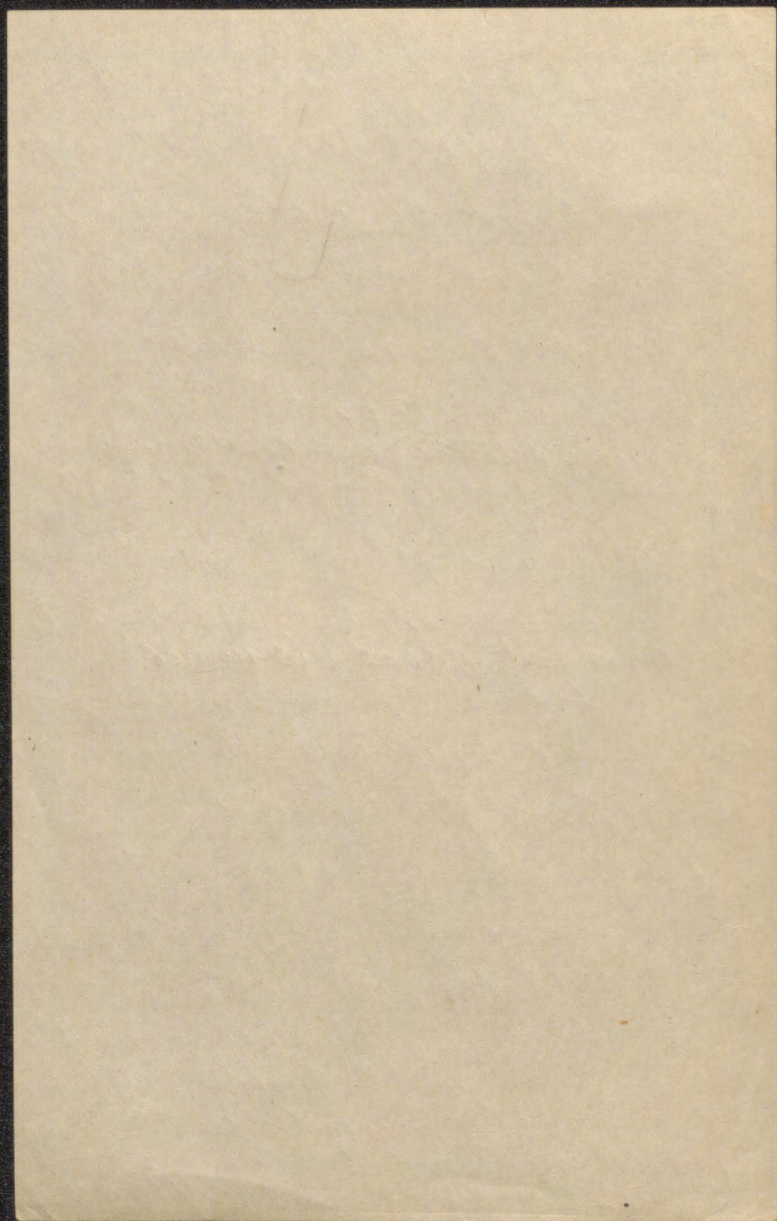
Coloring matter

Remedy knowledge, labelling

Handling of food - bulk.

Prepared food - Cooked food

and other questions
Hygiene



What knowledge about foods
is needed today in contrast
with previous times.

Quality or composition
Prices (true) ^{pure foods}
Conditions of production & sale
Storage or small amounts

Butch. & packaging

Cost of preparation

Preservation. cold storage

Variety

Cooked foods.

(Family table object of)

Give specific changes. 30 or 31

What are safe dietetic principles?

Out. of season. spring medicines ^{p 30}

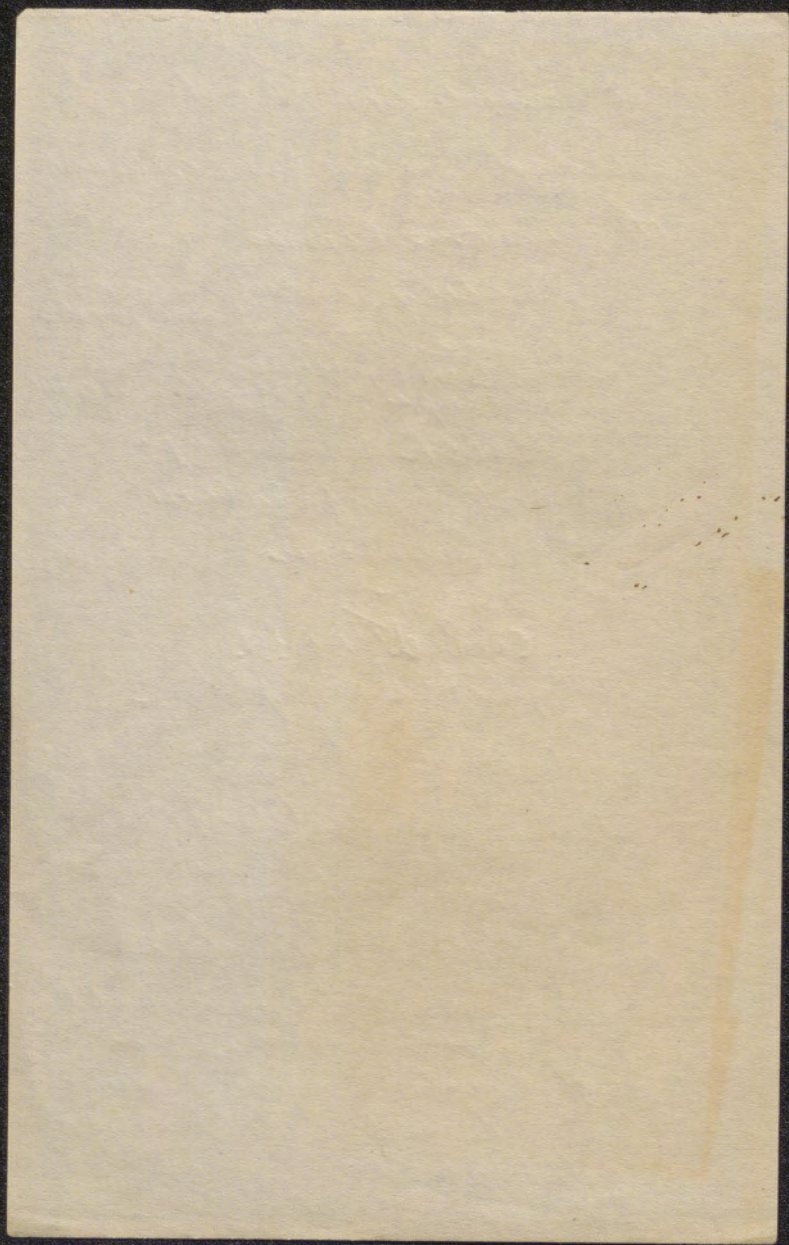
Use of fruits & vegetables

Dangers from abundant market ³⁶
overeating. ³²

Over elaboration. waste of time etc

Labor released. Duty changed

Pitfalls (33)



Bureau of Social Requirements

601-3 Boylston St., Boston, Mass

Telephone Back Bay 09

The dismantling or opening of residences in the city or country. Daily care of lamps at residences, silver cleaned and kept in order, bric-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)WStc o 21

Services at 10.30. Ipswich-st. cars to Ham-
mond st.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Jersey and Pe-
terborough sts. Charles Gordon Ames, minis-
ter. Services at 11. Collection for Anniver-
sary Week hospitalities. All seats free. Disci-
ples School at 9.45. Miss Clarke's Bible Class
10.15. Kindergarten and primary 11.

FIRST PARISH CHURCH, Meeting House Hill,
Dorchester. Rev. Roger S. Forbes, minister.
Sunday school at 9.45. Morning service at 11.
All are cordially invited.

FIRST PARISH in Brookline, corner of Walnut
and Warren sts. Rev. William H. Lyon, D. D.,
minister. Service at 11. Sunday school 9.45.
Chestnut Hill cars to Warren st.

FIRST CHURCH in Roxbury, Eliot sq. Rev.
James De Normandie, D. D., minister. Sunday
school at 10 o'clock. Service at 11 o'clock at
which Rev. Alfred Gooding of Portsmouth,
N. H. will preach.

management what does it involve?
what is meant by scientific
management" i.e. popular meaning

Why not apply to household?

What is basis for management?

What business methods can be applied?

How far must manager know
how to perform all processes?

Bartlett's Thesis

Reduction of Waste Motion
in Household Tasks

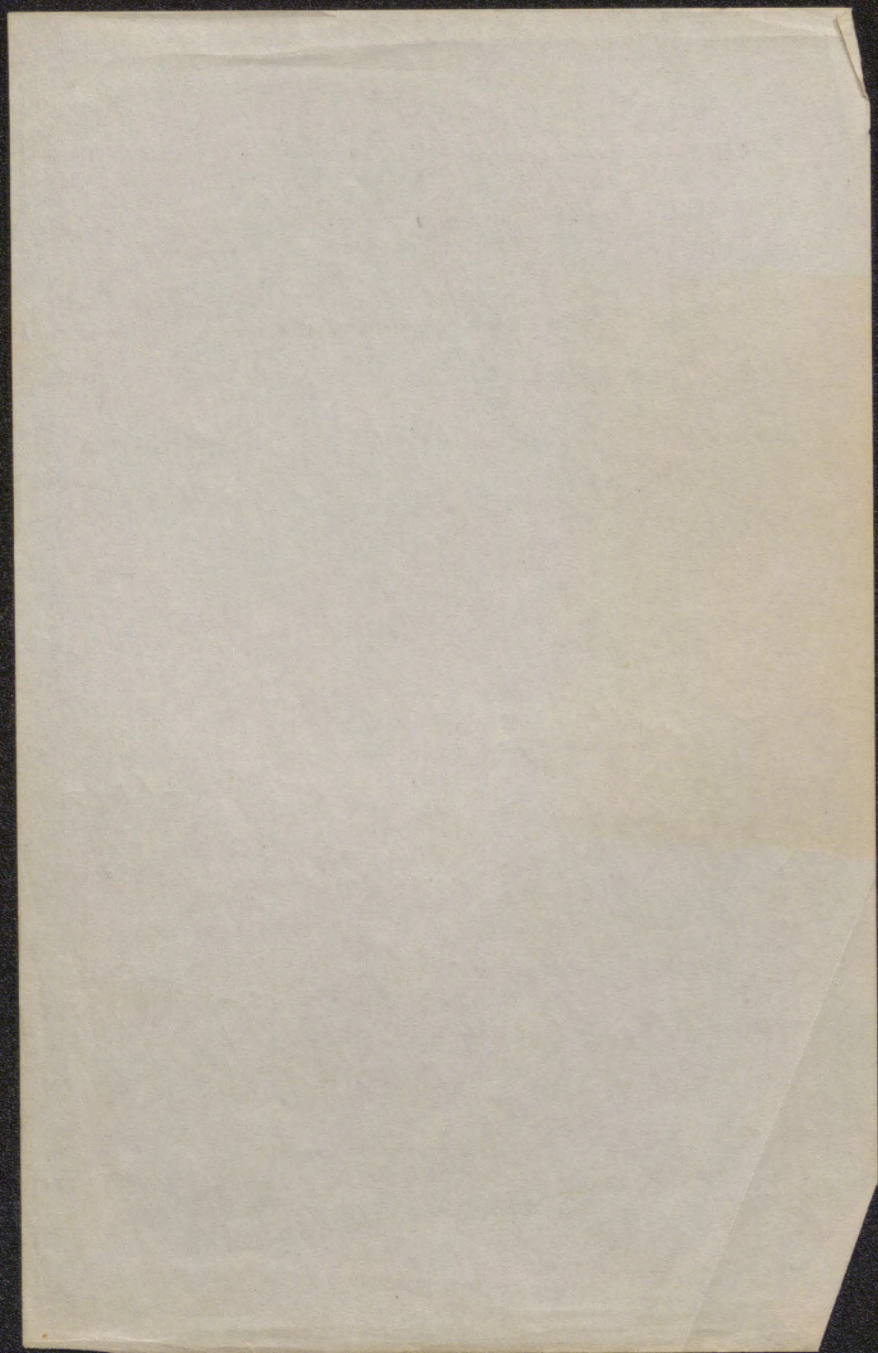
TX

999

B29

pp 12-16

Conclusions p 37



Laundry

Outside

Home

Labor

Water

Heat

Light

Soap

Starch

Chemicals

Bleaching

Utensils

Interest

Repair

Renovation

Rent

Delivring

Paper, wire, etc.

Stationery

Telephone

Clerical help

Indelible ink

Postage

Advertising

Damage, mistakes

Labor

Water

Heat

Light

Materials

"

"

"

Utensils

"

"

"

Rent

Clothes basket

Damage

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

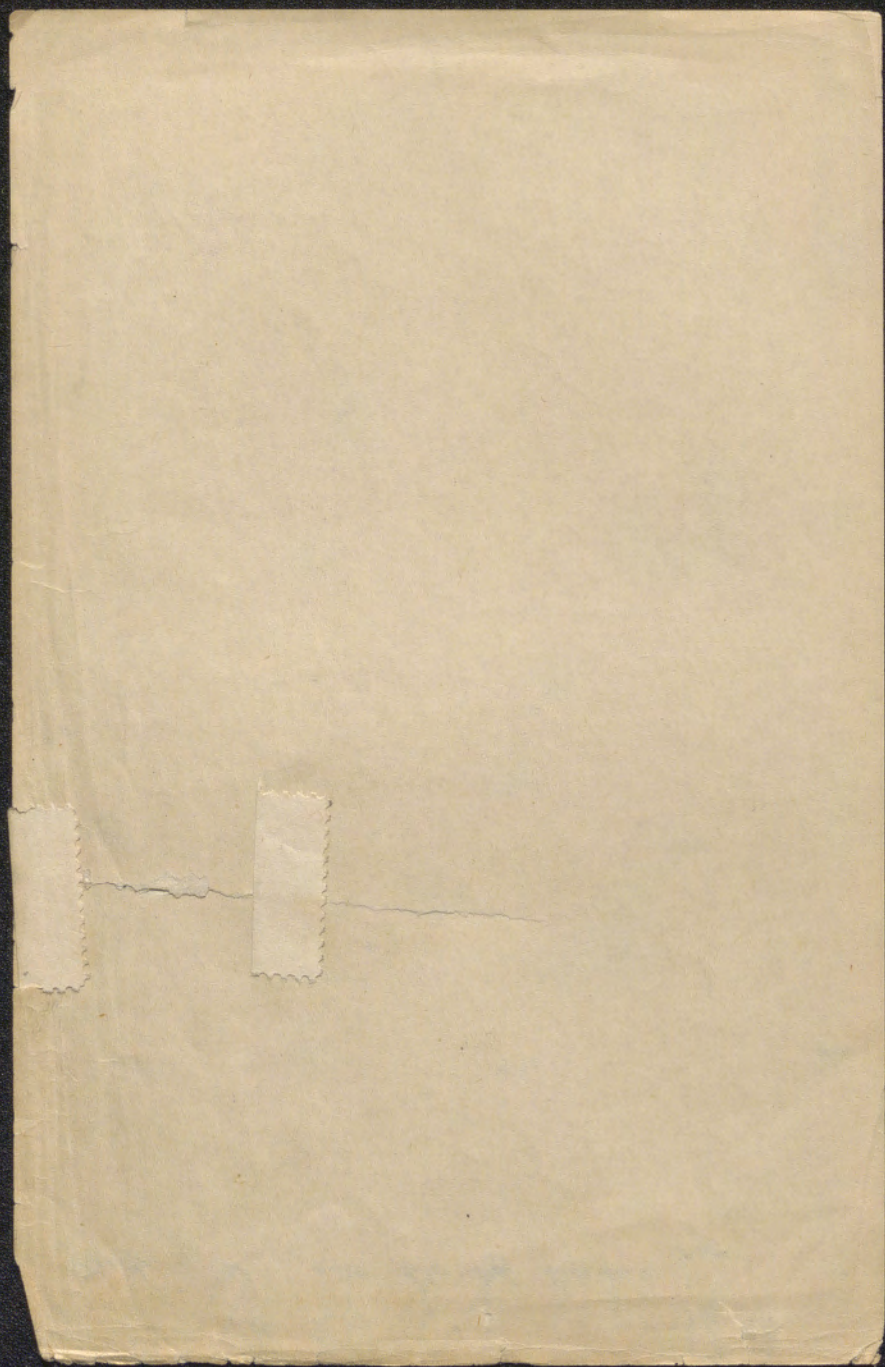
"

"

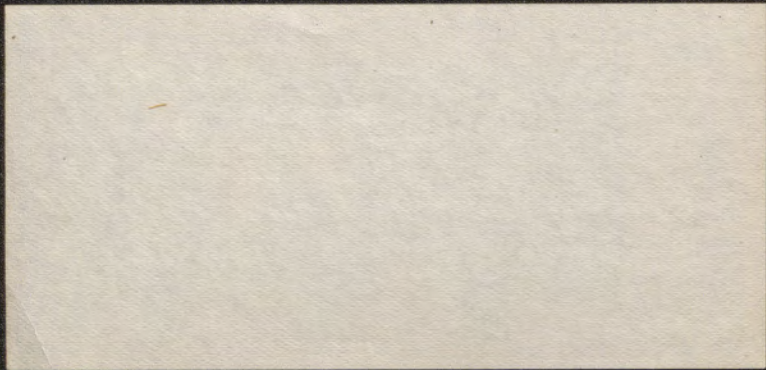
"

"

"



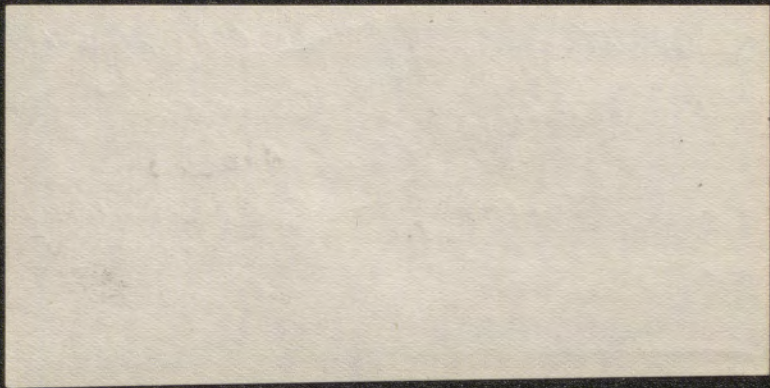
James' Prin of Psychology
Chap IV Habit-
Devere Human Nature Reconded
Chap II.



M. It.

April 19. 1924

1. What is a budget^{house keeper's}
2. What is _n cost-accounting



Chap. X

Why may housekeeping be
called a public function?

Cleanliness

Care of children

Dependent on community action

Cleanliness of streets etc

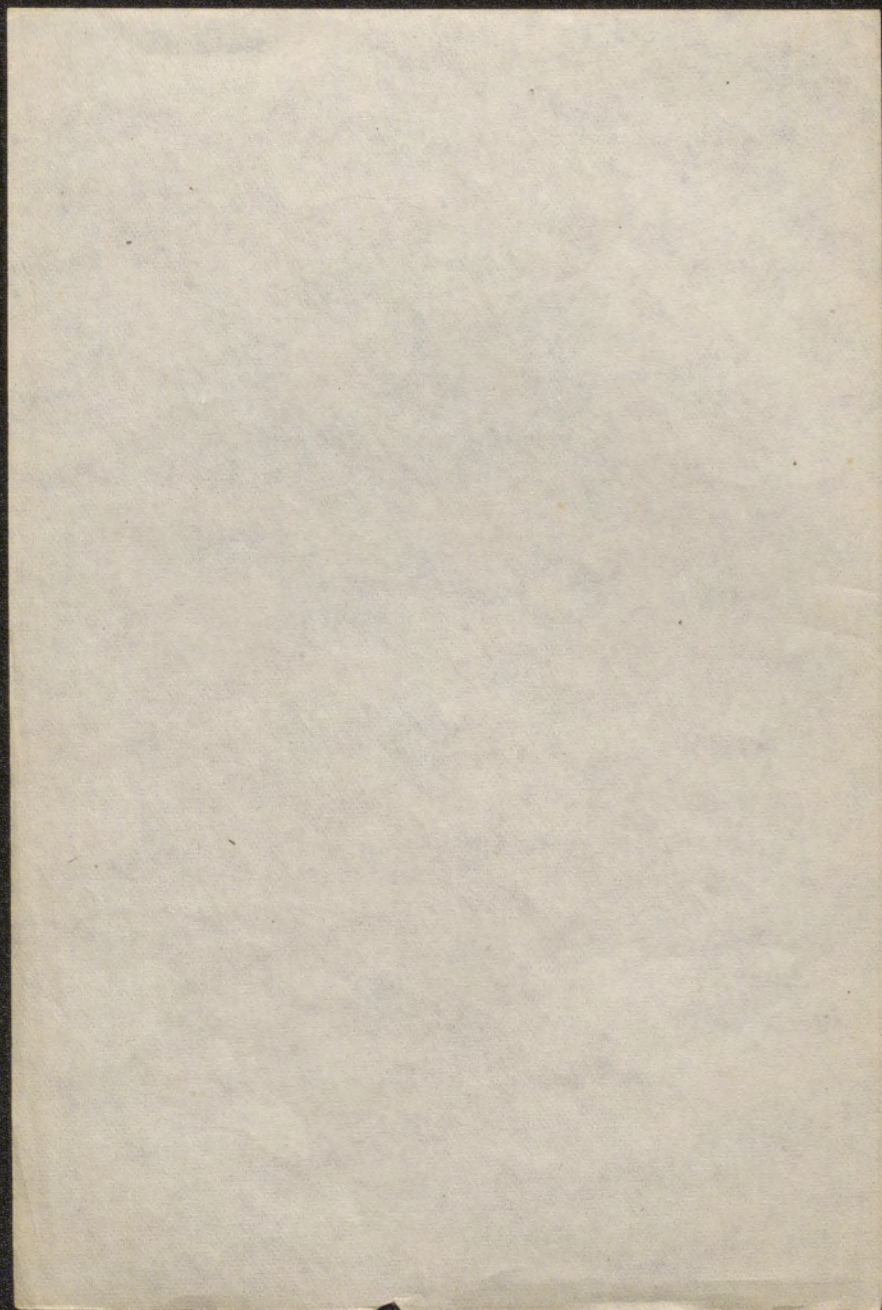
Food - P & S must be present

Communit's League

Amusements

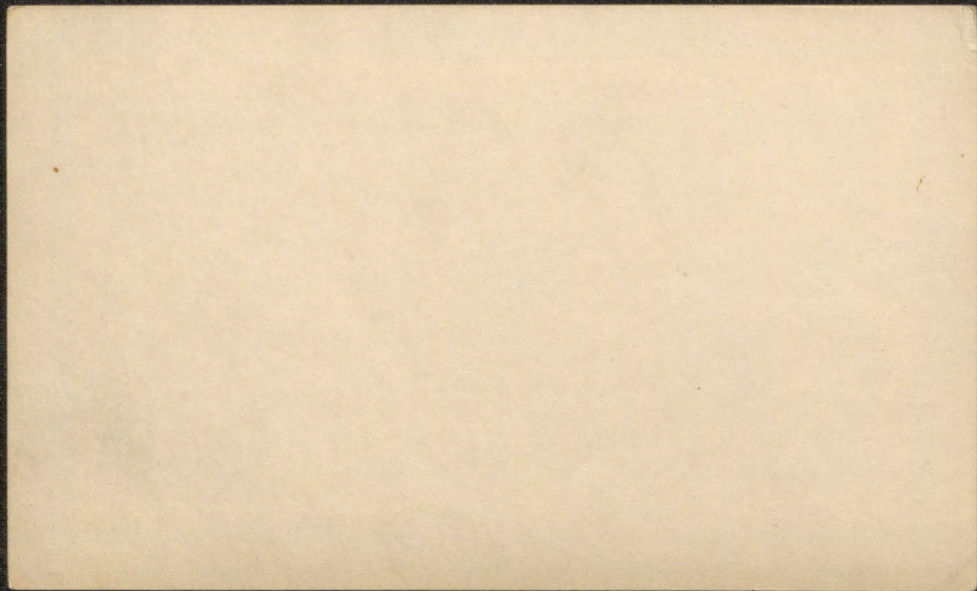
Courts

What are the two sets of bonds
which connect the house-
hold 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 ^{cooperation} combination, might reduce cost of food.
4. Methods of reducing expenditure of time, strength & money in your own household.
5. The duties, hours, privileges, wages, etc. of a domestic employee.
5. List of advisory agents which may be used by housewives.
6. List of kinds of domestic work which may be done either ^{whole or in part outside of home} inside or outside of home.



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-331 (also on reserve)
S-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

RA 55

C 59

1916

Chicago Ordinances &
Revised Building "

Chicago Sanitary Code

Dresser

Schrey

Chair

Hammer

Ranberrin

WOMAN'S CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

FOOD AND MARKETS COMMITTEE

NOTICE TO CITY HOUSEWIVES



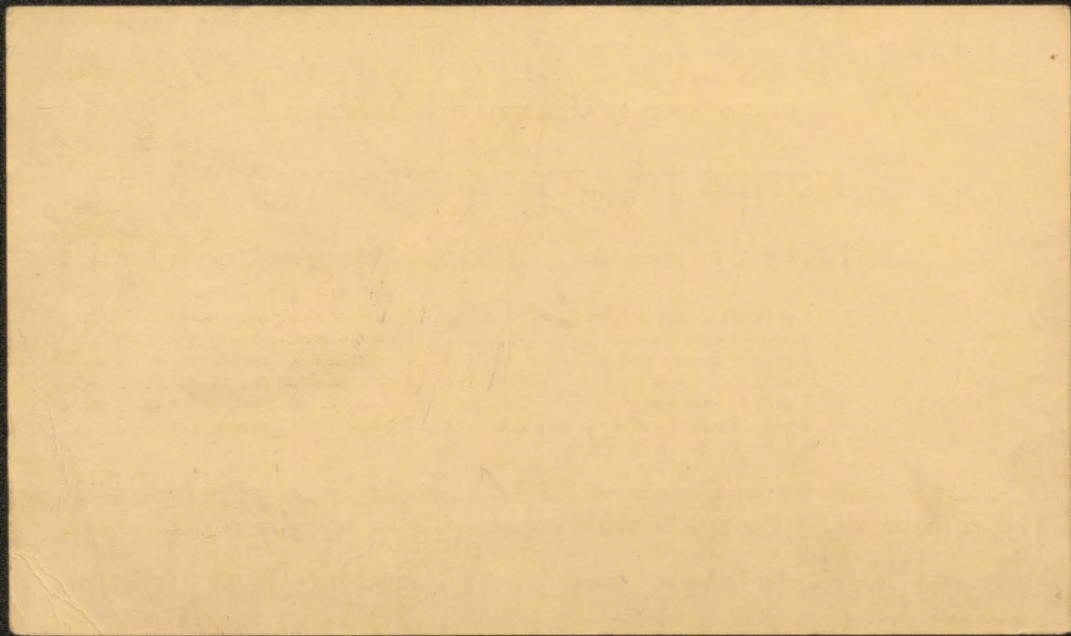
WHEN you go marketing, if you buy by the pound, remember that

1 peck of spinach weighs.....3 lbs.
1 peck of apples weighs.....12½ lbs.
1 peck of carrots, turnips, parsnips
or sweet potatoes weighs13¾ lbs.
1 peck of onions weighs14½ 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..1 7/8 lbs.

The city ordinance (passed December 4, 1911) requires that all vegetables, fruits, meats, 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



	1899 - 1900	per day	# week
Food	18714.86	.264	2.20
Tea/coffee	763.08	.013	.09
Soap	151.		
Laundry	194.31	.006	.04
Ice	563.26	.01	.06
Coal	170.25	.01	.07
Gas	411.91		
Scavenger	603.91	.01	.07
Furniture			
Repairs	925.25	.015	.11
Miscellaneous			
Rent	1500.	.026	.18
Sal. wages	5704.61	.097	.68
	29290.53		
	702.44		

apportionment of \$350
per day for 1899-1900

Division of Income

Apportionment of \$3.50 per week per person paid
for ^{table} board in the Women's Halls of a University.

What is involved in preparation of food?

service { covering
rent { serving
fuel

water

filtration
soap & cleansing

laundry

garbage
utensils
breakage

fees & presents

lighting

repairs

cost of procuring

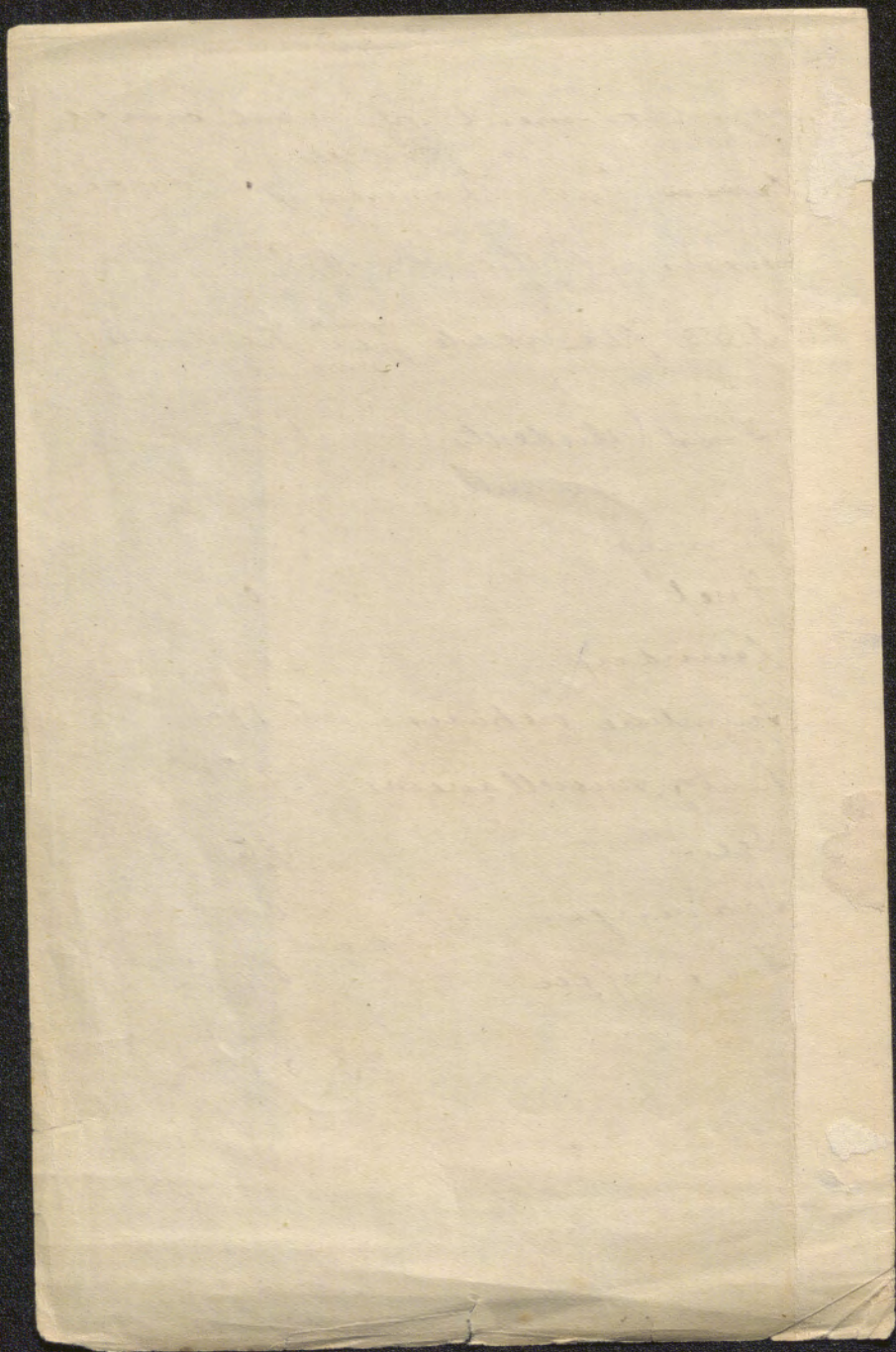
ice

risk (failure,

Apportionment of income
~~from~~ at Women's Com-
mons of the U. of C.

(¹⁴
3.50 per week per person)

Food (students)	1.87
servants	.37
Service	.68
Fuel	.07
Laundry	.04
Furniture repairs	.11
Rent, miscellaneous	.189
See	.06
Scavenger	.032
Tea & coffee	.09
	<hr/>
	3.50



Servant

✓ Food ✓
Room ✓
✓ Fuel ✓
Light ✓
✓ Wages ✓
Waste ✓
Gifts ✓
Aprons etc. ✓
Breakage ✓
Laundry ✓
Furnishings ✓
Wear & tear ✓
Entertainment ✓
Illness ✓
Vacation ✓
Interest
✓ Depreciation

Food

✓ Fuel
✓ Materials
✓ Labor
✓ Utensils
✓ Water
✓ Room
✓ Heating
✓ Lighting
✓ Ice
✓ Refrigerator
✓ Furniture
✓ Ordering
✓ Cleaning
✓ Garbage
✓ Repairs
✓ Breakage
✓ Delivery
✓ Waste
✓ Planning

labor house factory
Cost of fruit +

fuel -

utensils -

cans -

rubbers -

breakage -

sugar -

other materials -
labels -

inconvenience
wear & tear

storage -

waste of fruit -

spoiling -

excess in amount

time of storing
loss of interest

cans, etc.
advertising
management

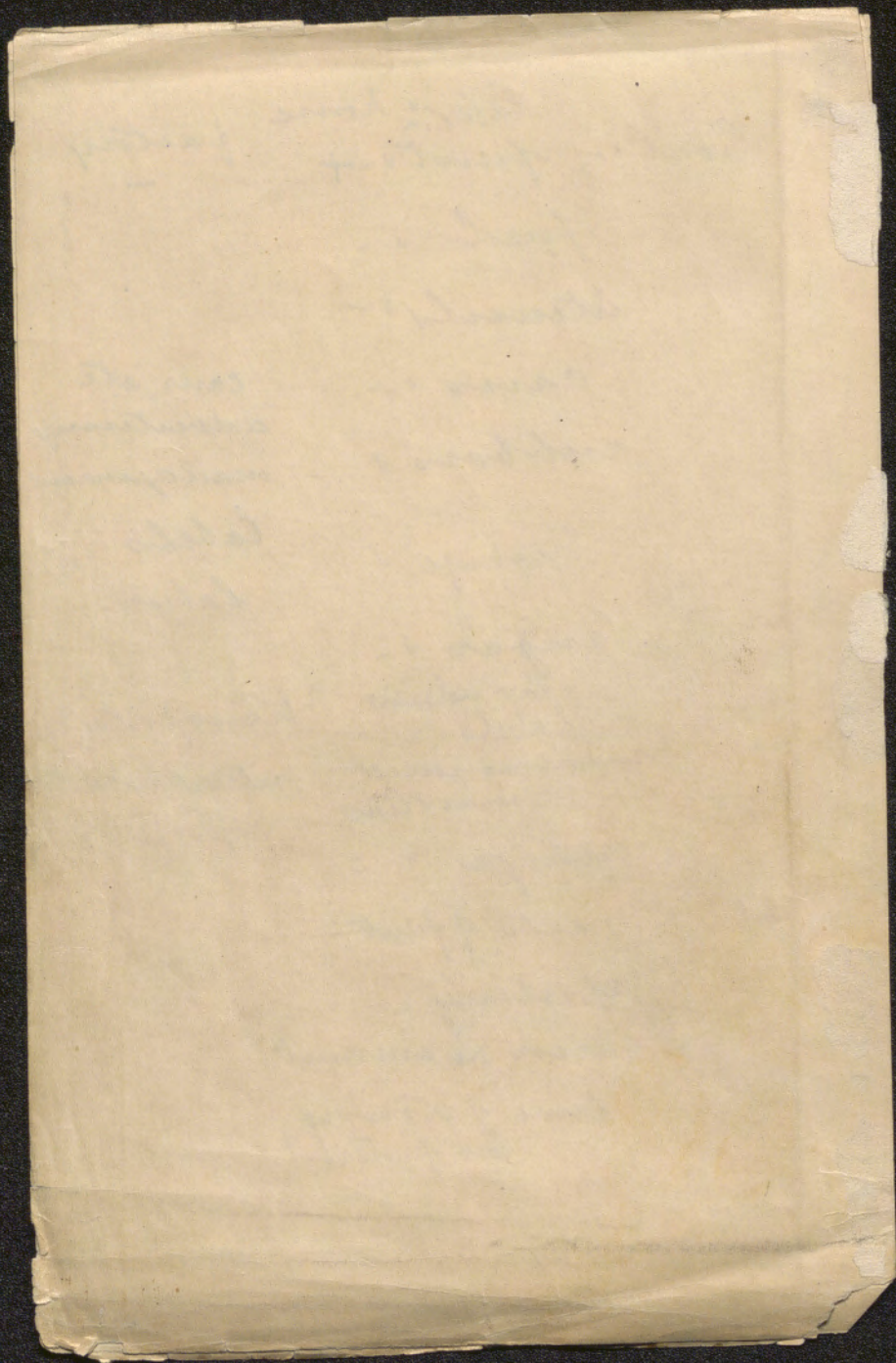
labels

labor

transportation

interest on capital

profits



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. Shientag, 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.

APRIL 21, 1925.



Oxford, Black
and Tan Calf.

The Coward Shoe

MADE IN U.S.A. PAT. OFF.



Patent Leather.

The Broad of Coward for Men

FOR SPRING, 1925
presents the newest, the
smartest of Men's Oxfords
the most complete variety
New York! There are no
taste and every style
business, everyday,

All are built with

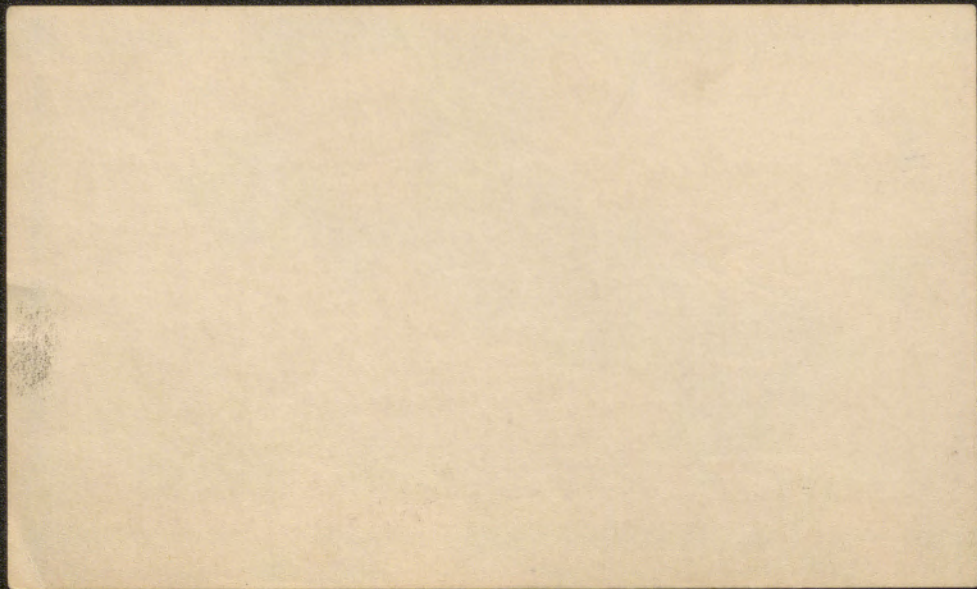


Adm'n. of House

June 1, 1915

1. ~~What legal change is taking place~~
view concerning
in the ^{legal} relation of mistress to maid?
is undergoing change
2. State three general objections to
the "living-in" system.

What change of view is appearing
in the lay as to effects mis & maid



Chap I.

Criticisms on present form
of home and family. 2

what are the modern conditions
what are the changes in habits of living which follow?
what is meant by defects?

✓ decay of community spirit

p7 Sound family life 2

✓ Give illustrations of 2

what are harmful influences
from cinema class? p2

✓ what are competitive and
wasteful business standards?

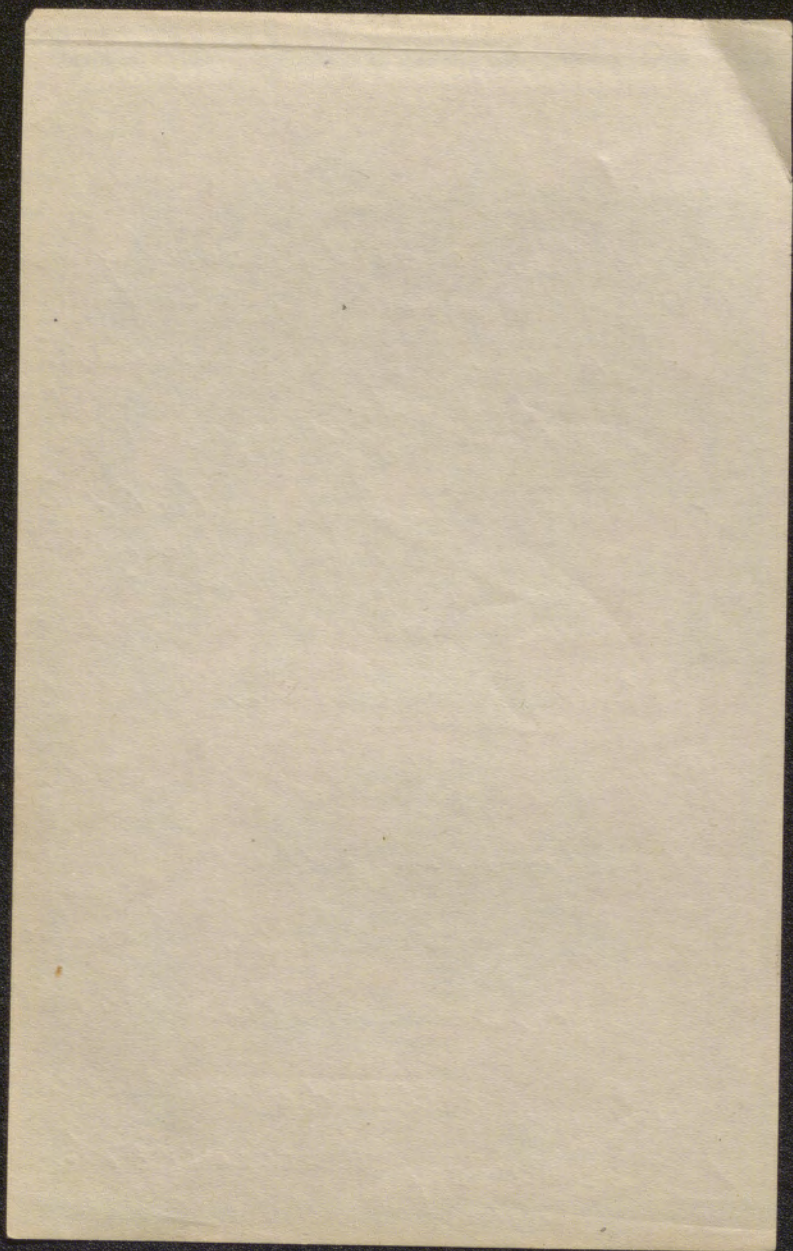
what are hindered tasks
of outgrown value?

what are substitutes for
earlier domestic tasks?

Study of outside agencies

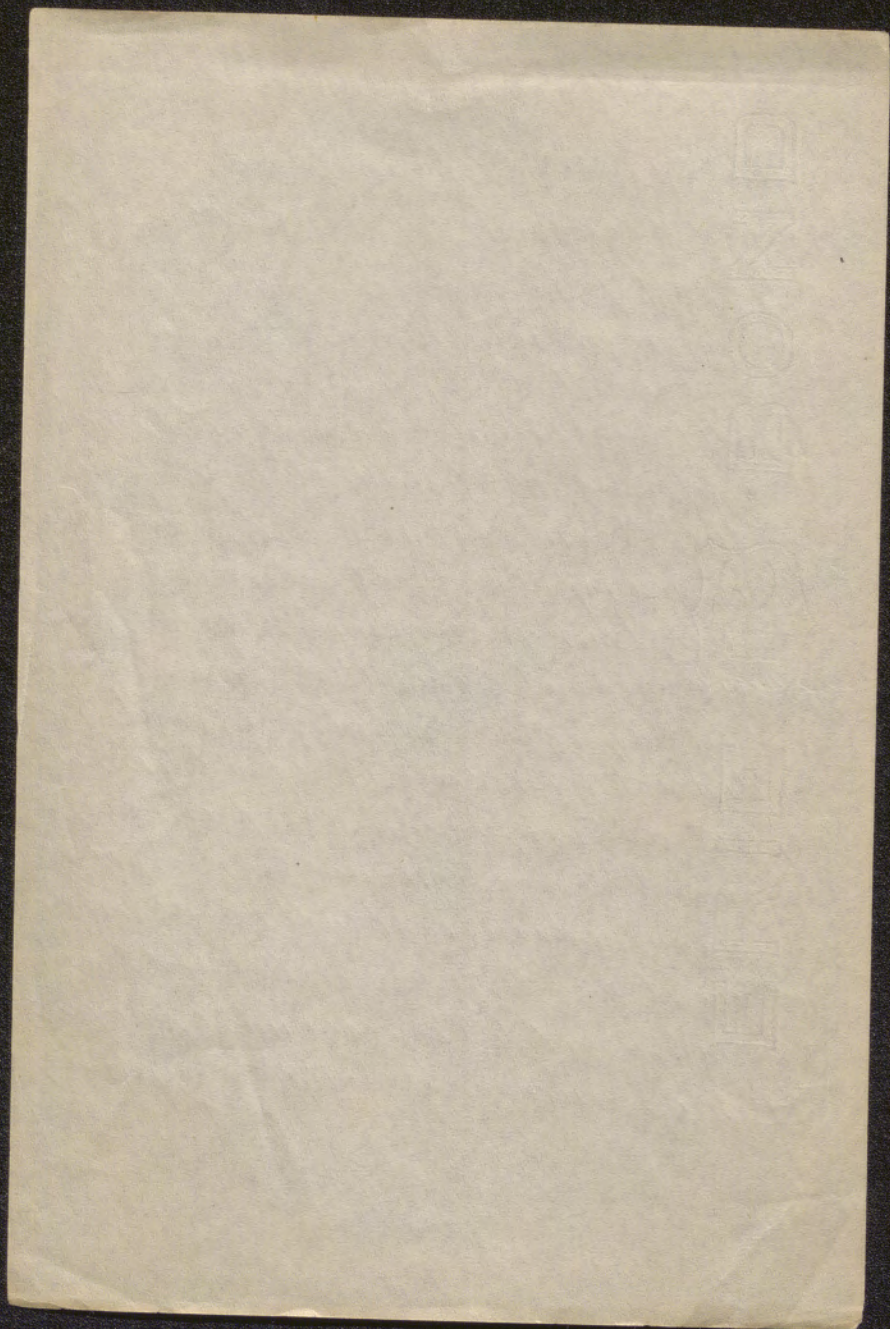
✓ for doing housework. 6

what are relations of child and home? 7



Margaret Fuller (Auditory) p 127

The London Reform Club was a great adventure to the whole party especially the marvelous kitchen arrangements. In which Margaret remarked that "Laurier himself might have taken pleasure in them." Mr. Spring was busily taking notes on the steam cooking and washing machinery. Margaret, always pining at a symptom of woman's atavism, remarks of this wonderful kitchen that there she found women only as the "servants of servants" but she did not begrudge the chef and his male apprentices their position of supremacy. "I was not sorry, however," she wrote "to see men predominant in the cooking department, as I hope to see that and washing transferred to their care with the proper things since they are the stronger sex."



Is there any more need of knowing about
construction now than formerly? p1

~~How can~~ more complicated - poorer construction
What are structural diseases? 6

rotting of cells - settling - shrinking
How can direction of floor beams be determined?
Why is this good to know? 14

How is weakness in timbers remedied? 8

What are chief defects in plastering due to?

How are roofs constructed?
i.e. slaty simply (flat)
What are the causes of leaks?

How remedied?

What attention should be given to chimneys? 19

How should flues be constructed? 20

What are remedies for defective flues? 20
" " " down draught 20, 21, 22, 23

Shape of fireplace 24

Care of " 25

Construction of hearths 24, 26

Diagonals 26 Use of windows & doors.

Construction of closets 28

How is combustion controlled 29, 30

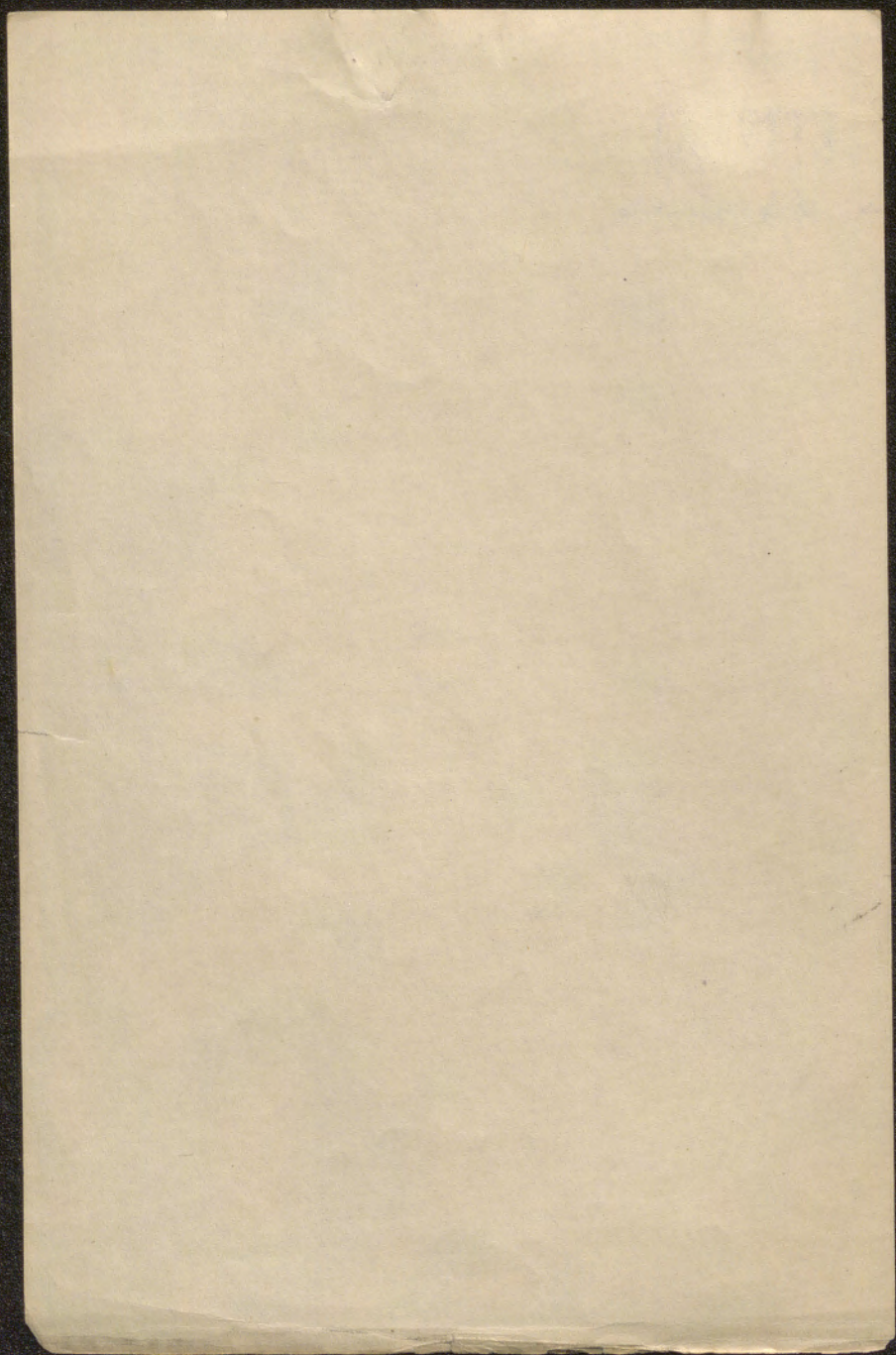
Use of dampers 30

What is a jacketed stove 32, 33

What is a kitchen stove? 34, 35

How is oven heated 34

What work does it do 35



What is a water front 36 37

" " Bath Butler 36

Construction of proatis

Removal of arches & clunkies 39

Bad draught- 40

Use of stone flint for other purposes 4,

Obstruction by atheros 42

Heating and distributing water 43/44

Blowing up 2 water fountains 46, 47

What general misconception is there about furnaces?

give description

Why do smoke & ashes come thro registers 49

Where does cold air come from 49

There is supply of air to fire regulated 51

What is essential principle of heating - Contact & 1

What are the methods of increasing contact - 52.53

What is a check-draught? 5-4

Automatic control 54

Escape of gas 56

Clean - out 56

Evaporation of water 57

Results to be secured 58

Flies 18 & 19

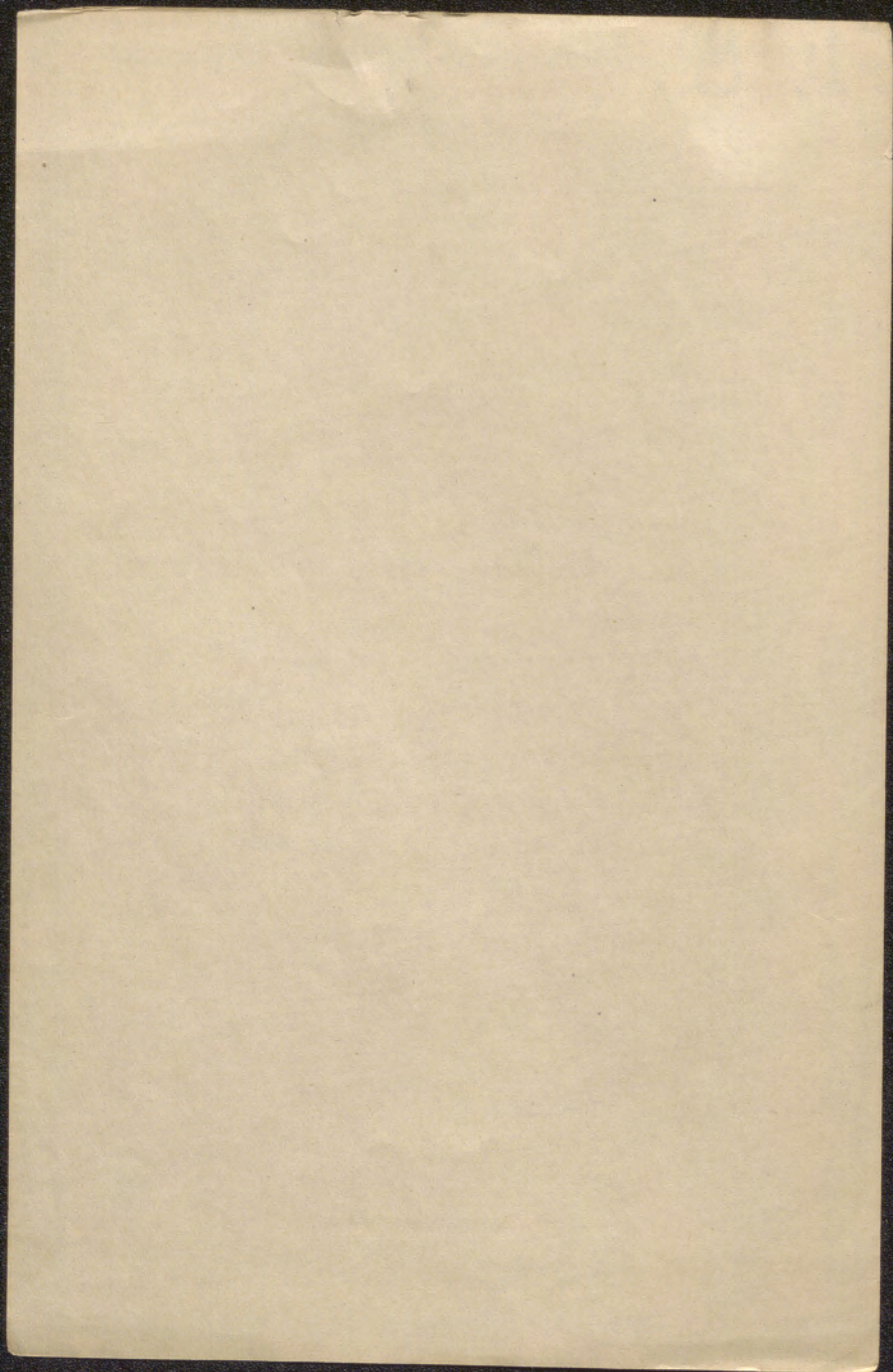
Hot-water attachment 65

7400- air pipes registers 66

Fresh air inlets 62

Size of unit 68

Interplanetary heating 69, 70



What is direct system of heating ^{hot water} by steam? 74

" " indirect?

" " direct indirect 75

Relative advantages & disadvantages 75

What amount of temp is possible with steam 77

Advantage of hot water heating 78

Why more costly than steam 79

What are difficulties 79

What test required 79

What should be done 80

On what does circulation depend 82

Effect of air bubbles 82

What causes hammering & how prevented 86

How prevent freezing in hot water pipes 89

How much water is needed 90, 91

What joints about gas need attention

What are causes of gas leakage 189, 190

Where are they usually found

How detect a leakage 190

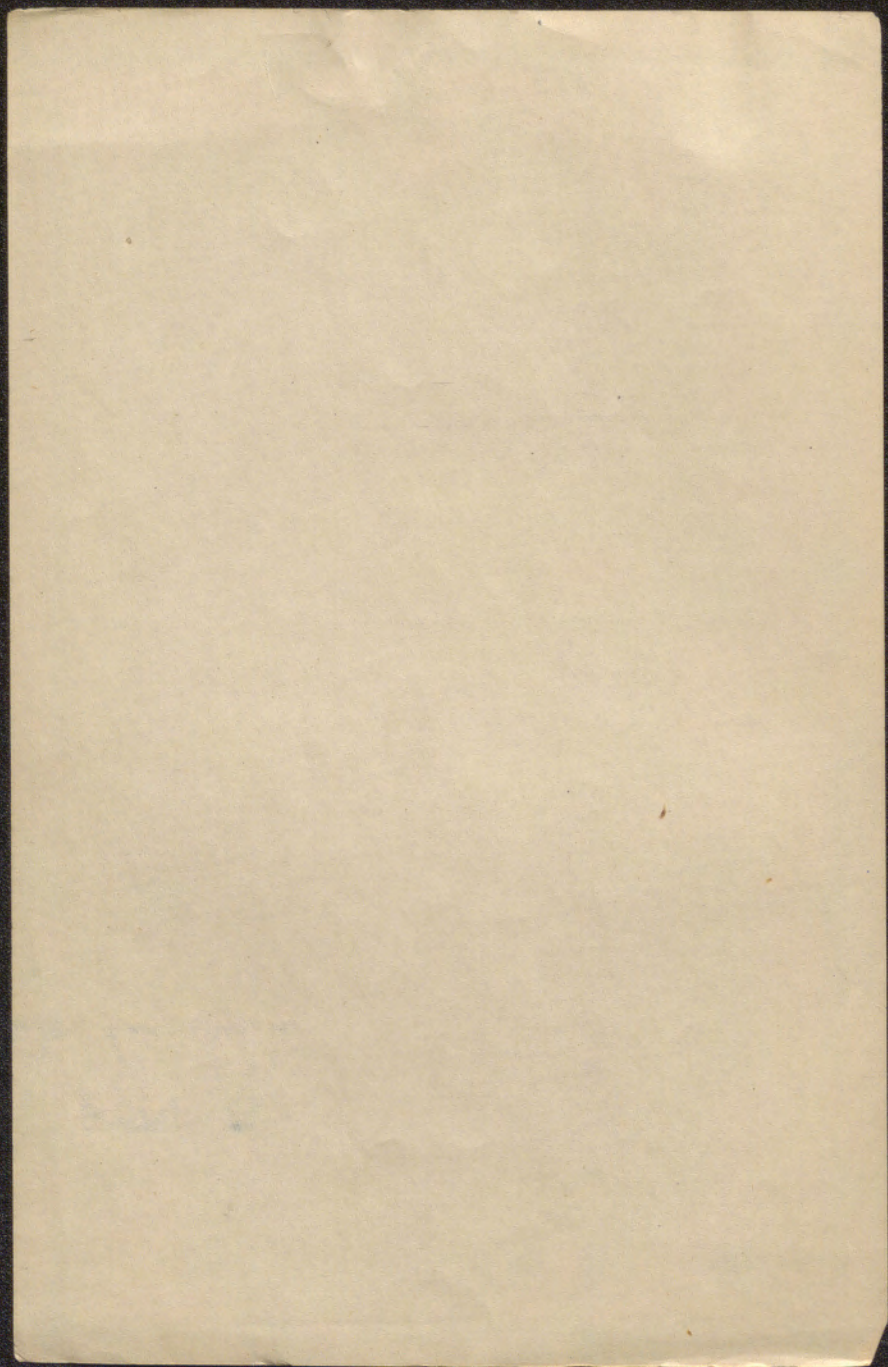
Causes of pipes

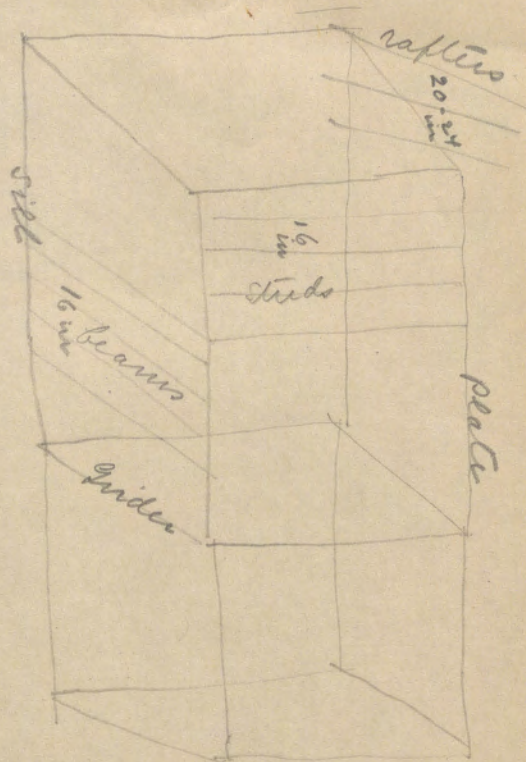
Tightening gas keys 192

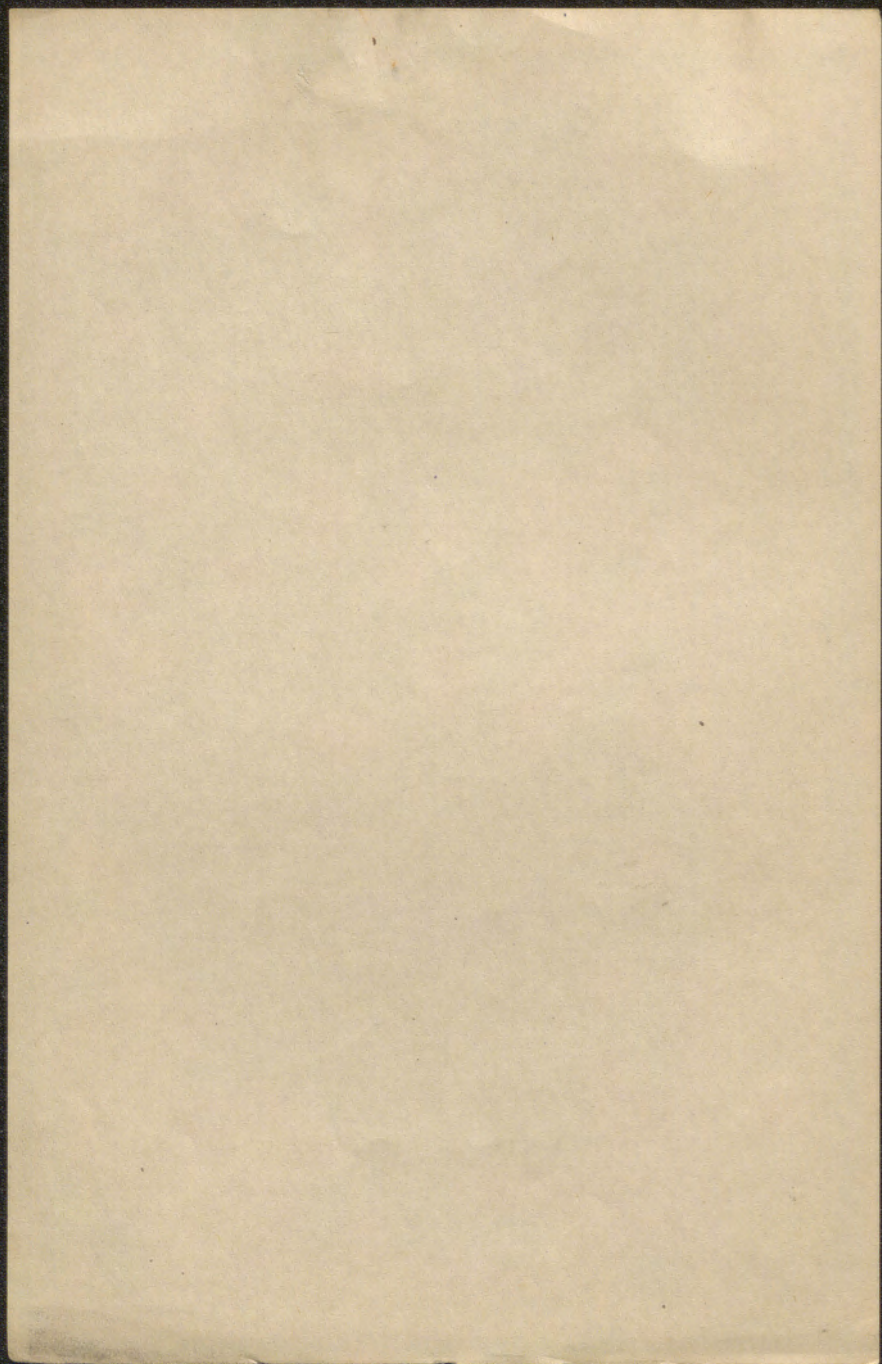
Key to stop turning key 194

Use of soap for tightening joints 195

Electric lighting general points







The Care of a House.

Need of knowledge of construction
of principles of operations.
more complicated - poorer construction

Wooden houses -

Studs 16 in apart

Sill

Plate

Rafters 20-24 in apart

Boards. Shingles.

Girders

Beams 16 in

Floor boards

Trimming strips 12

Laths

Hollow spaces - Ropes, wires

Directions

Structural disease ^{Inadequate foundation}

Settling of walls ^{Right angles to crack}

In wooden house - rotting or shrinkage of

^{insufficient strength} timbers. Sawn first in outside walls

Remedy - paint in new house. new sill in old

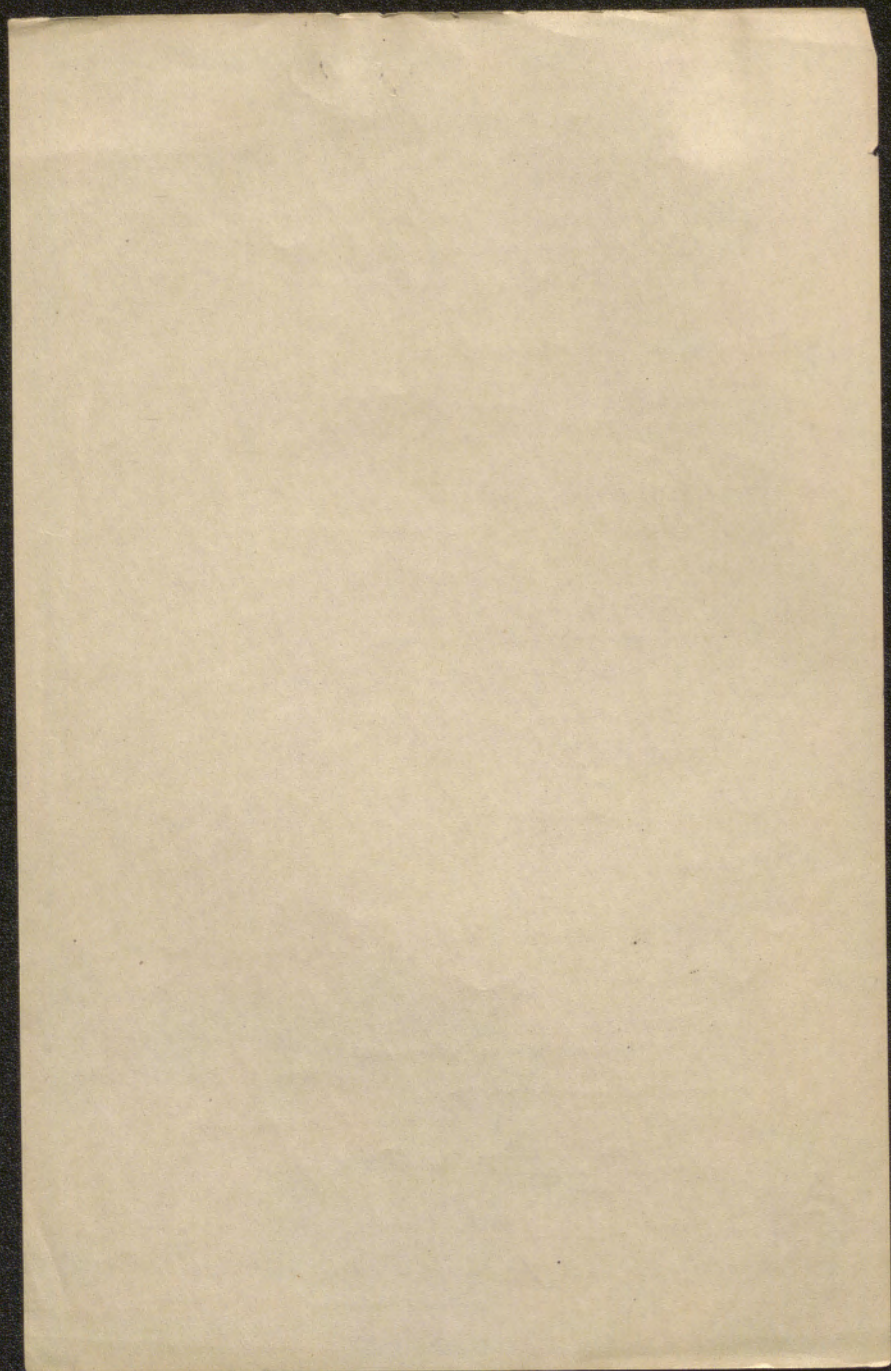
Shrinkage Remedy

Weather of timbers - props.

Defects in plastering Poor plaster

Cracks - insufficient space

Shrinkage of laths



Need of knowledge concerning home.

Complicated - Poor construction

Information on occupying.

Healthfulness, general construction.

Principles of operation, heating, light, &c.

General position of timbers

Structural diseases.

Defects in plastering

Leaks in roofs.

Chimneys

Defective flues

Form & size of fireplace. ^{disproportionate}

Dors & windows - ^{from} fireplace smoking

Control of combustion in stove.

Arguments for & against dampers in smoke flues

Uses of kitchen stove p 35-

Cause of bad oven

Accumulation of ashes.

Hot water.

Use of smoke flue for other purposes.

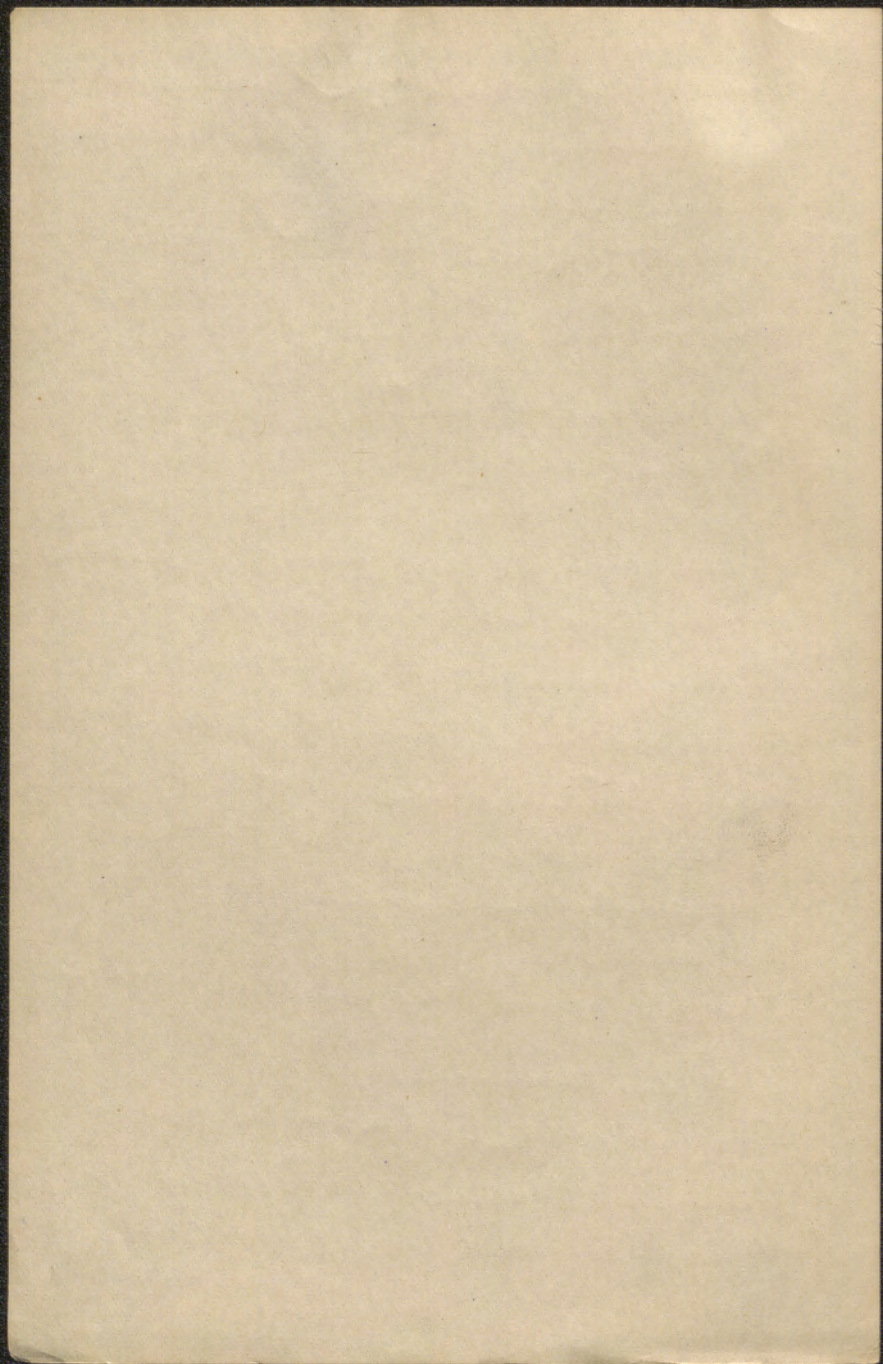
Hot air furnace.

Smoke & ashes thus repeated.

Regular heating & remedies

Direct, indirect, direct & indirect

advantages & disadvantages.



Roofs. Sls. slate, shingle.
copper. tile, composition
Leadings.

also about windows.

Immediate repairs.

Chimneys - high bend p 19
low loose bricks

Rest on foundations

Defective flues.

Size 8 x 12 fire place

Built separately to top full size

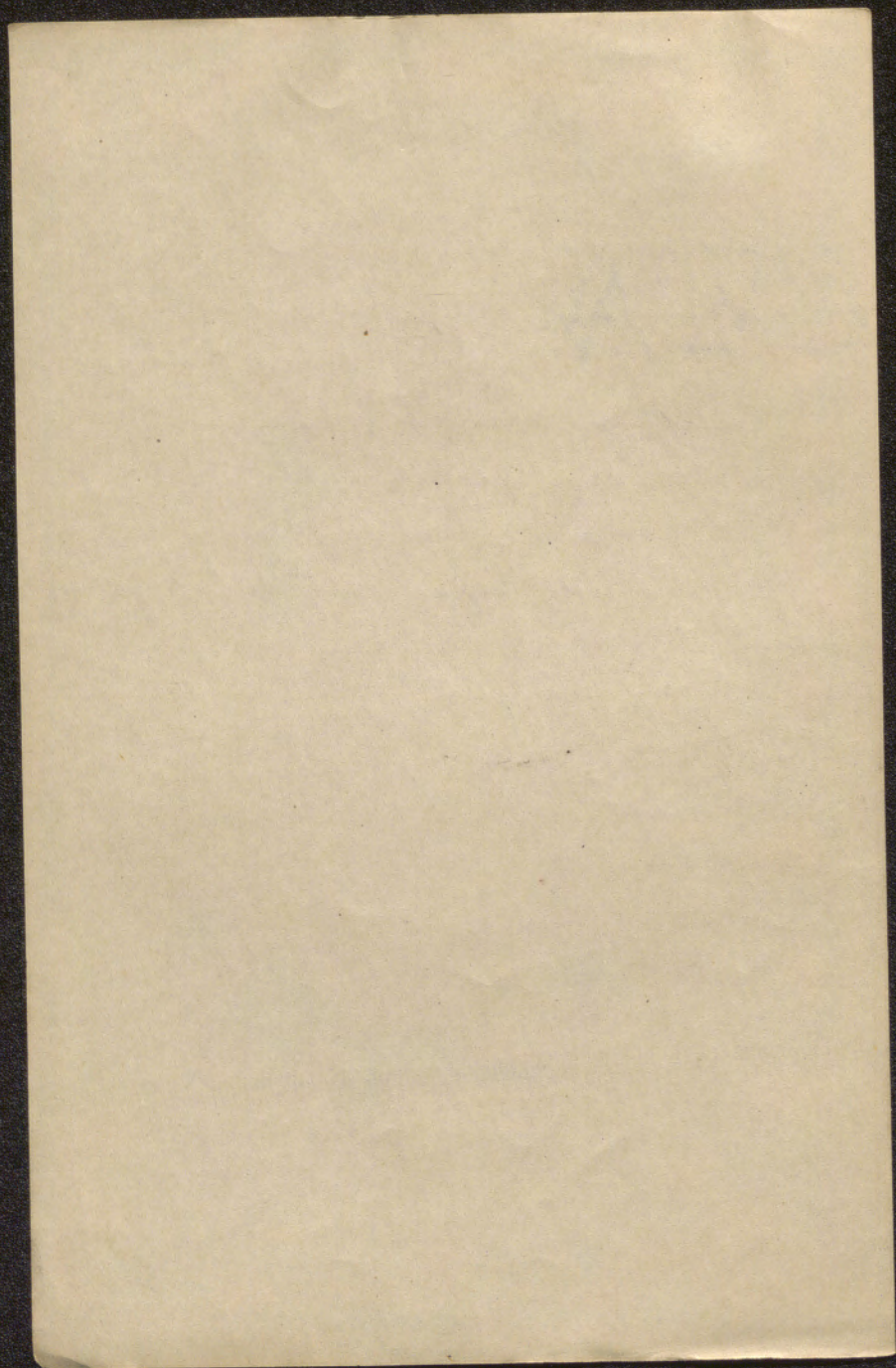
p 23
bottom

Remedies.

Down draught.

24 Form & size of fireplace

26 Scapions



Kitchen stove
construction 34
Furnelins p 35

Water front

Grates p 37

Removal of ashes p 39

Bad draught

Causes p 39

Water front

construction

circulation

loss of heat

blowing up p 46

Furnaces. principles of construction
objects p 58

Line.

Admission of air p 60

management 64

Hot air pipes 66

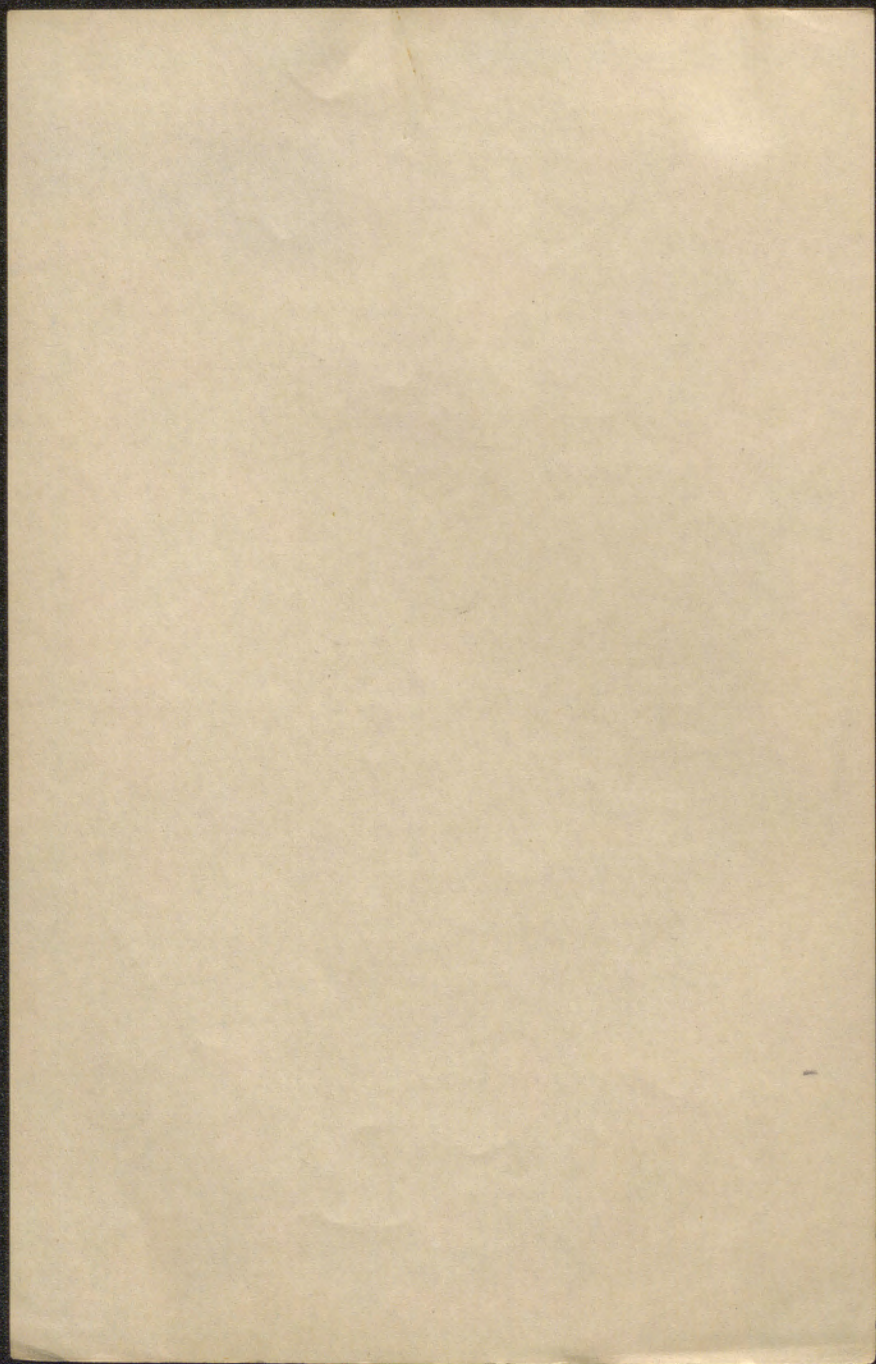
Size of cold-air inlet 68

integral heating 69

cold register p 69

Wall register p 70

outlet p 73



Steam, hot water

difficulties 79

Plumbing

uses

Simplicity

Accessibility

Lightness

Cleanliness

Polish

affects glazed earthen ware,
porcelain, or enamelled iron
not brass lead or iron

Water pipes.

Plan. shut off.

Faucets - construction. repair

Ball cocks - leakage of water

Condensation p 164

Care of plumbing 173

Frost

Closed homes.



Gas

Leakage

Investigation p 190

Gas-key ^{tighten screw}
turn upward

Use of soap

Electrical appliances

Care of wood work

Floors, stairs

~~in carpet~~

2nd grad. White pine

soft, lies flat, dunks little

Spine cheaper, curls at edges
likely to splinter

Staining - water better than oil

Painting ^{cheapest}

Hard wood N.C. pine, G. pine, maple,
ash, birch oak.

Spots, Paint, Lye colors.

Papers

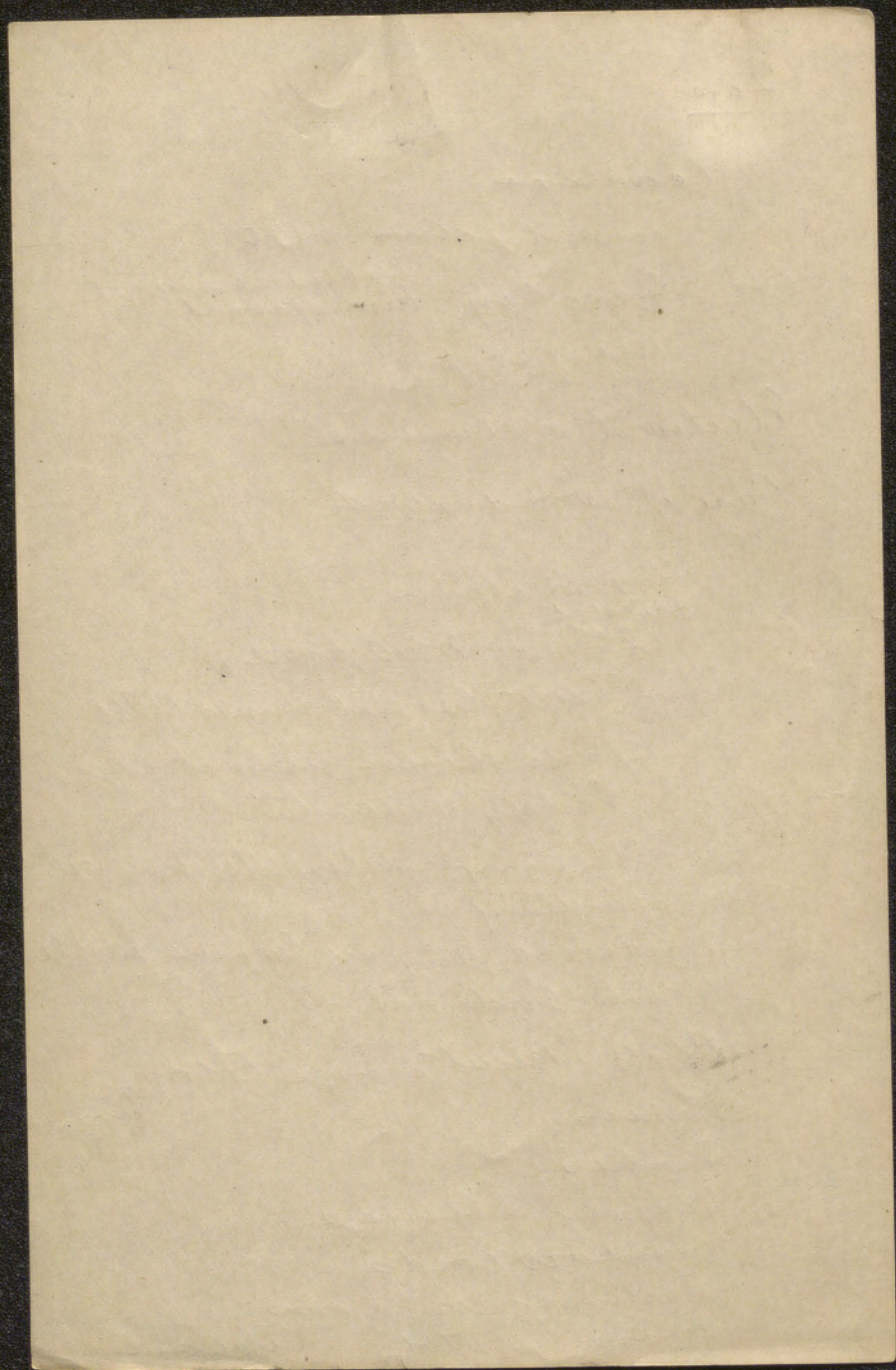
Sashes

Sagging of blinds

Window cords

Rattling windows

Doors p 274 Oilcare



What general facts should be known

about floors 209, 10.

Use of stains 210
white pine - spruce.

Paint 215

Wood for hard wood floors

W.C. price. Ca price. p 217

Polish - wax 218

Kitchen floor 223 paint 224

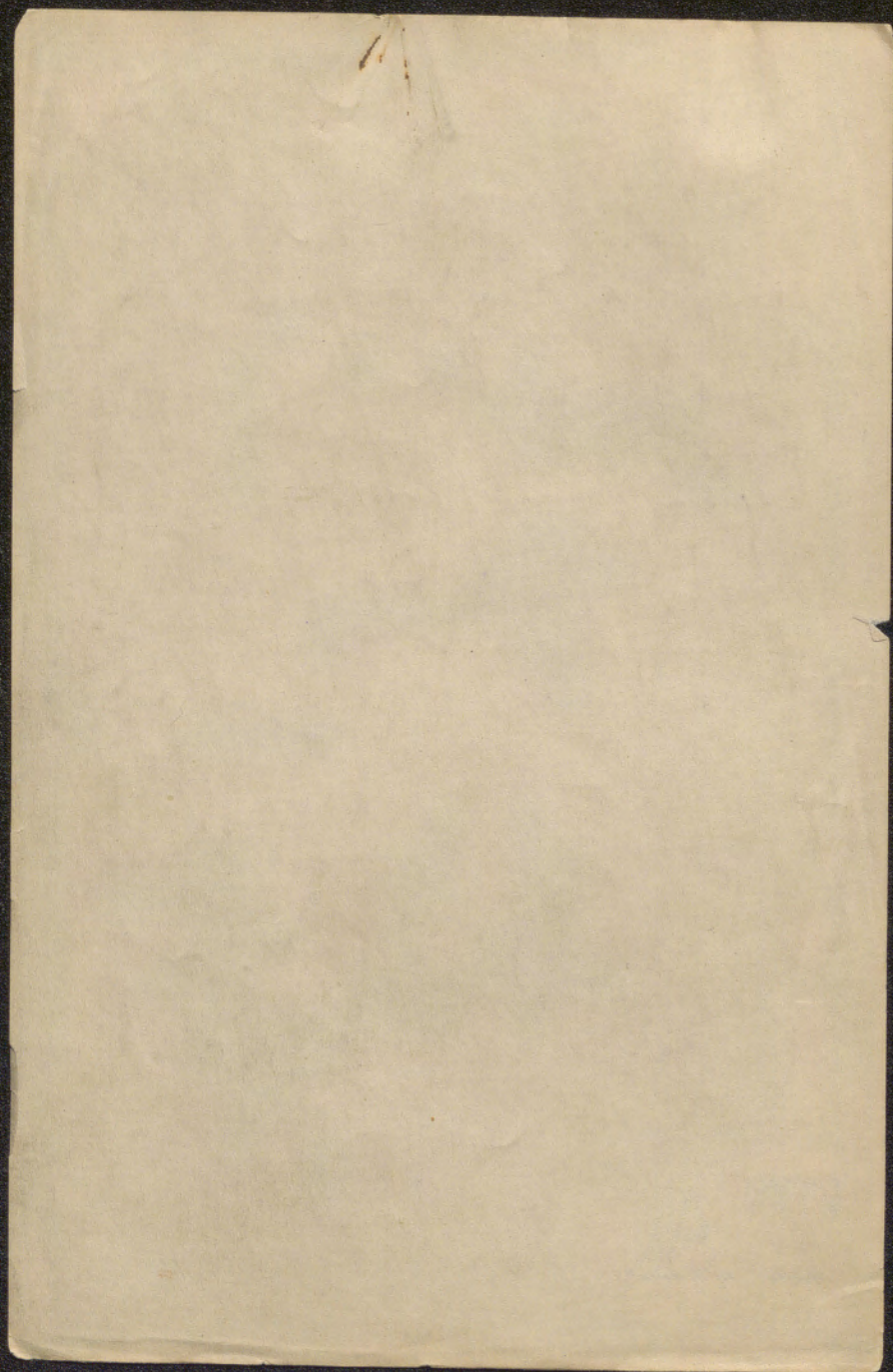
Removal of grease spots 226

" " with iron stains 226

Washing of floors 228

Economic considerations

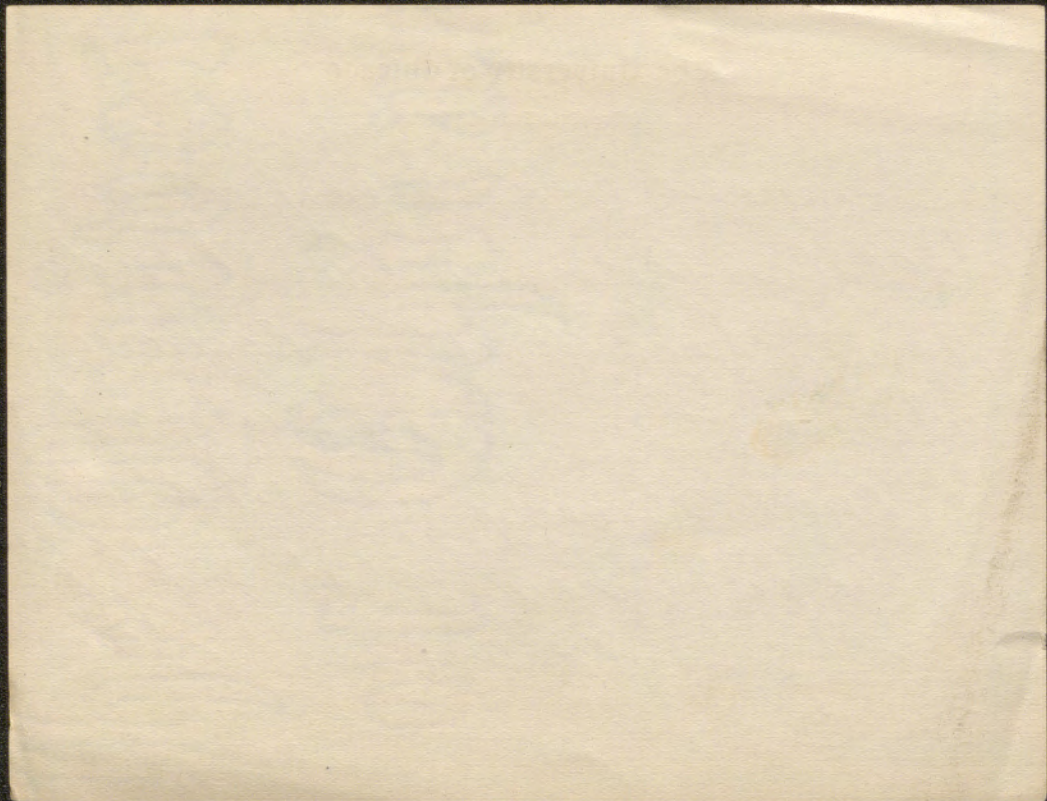
Outside painting 235



The University of Chicago

Office of the Dean of Women

to you "Mrs
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 she outlines" 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.¹—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 capital. 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 an asset. Where agriculture remains the chief occupation of the people there is no need to worry about race suicide, 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 sacrilege.

It is not the truth, however, which need fear investigation, and it may be that questioning of previously accepted canons will bring a more complete understanding of the values upon which home and family have survived. Romantic conceptions must not be allowed to interfere with the intelligent analysis of conditions. It is no service to man or woman to build up an expectation of happiness based on misrepresentation of human nature and the basic conditions of existence.

Management engineers have developed a tool known as the "job analysis." It involves the scientific determination of purpose and an equally careful study of the simplest and best way of directing energy to the achievement of that purpose. Such a study of home and family would be of tremendous value in our national life.

A PROPOSED COURSE.²—Every effort should be made to extend the period of home economics training to four years. The reason for this is twofold. The judgment and creative skills which must be developed, unlike the manipulative skills, can not, by intensive effort, be given quickly; and aside from this, if we are to keep the interest of the girls in homemaking constantly growing, it is necessary that the study not be broken off while competing interests, many of which lead away from the home, continue to be developed.

There are apparently four major classifications under which virtually all of the material that should be taught in home economics may fall. They are: (1) Manipulative abilities; (2) nutrition; (3) applied art; and (4) home relationships. Each, save the first, might serve as an excellent center of organization; and there is no reason apparent to me why each might not, in turn, give a distinct character to a year's work.

I do not mean that in any given year all else would be rigorously excluded save that which was included under the chosen classification. Rather, the present flexibility might be preserved in some degree; but a distinct check would be set upon the prevailing use of relatively small and more or less unrelated and fragmentary teaching units. That is, each year's work would in itself represent a well-knit unit of functioning material of sufficient magnitude and difficulty to command the interest of students and would be presented so that it would actually become properly organized in their minds.

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 primarily 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 homemaker 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 Gosling 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 arousing 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 commerce, University of Iowa.

² Excerpts from speech of 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

Editor WILLIAM DOW BOUTWELL

Terms: Subscription, 50 cents per year, in advance; to foreign countries in which the mailing frank of the United States is not recognized, 75 cents. Club rate: Fifty copies or more will be sent in bulk to one address within the United States at the rate of 35 cents a year each. Remittance should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL LIFE is indexed in Education Index

MARCH, 1931

Conferences, New Style

THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION is committed to a program which necessitates, first, keeping its studies on an objective basis, and second, leaving to volunteer agencies activities that might be considered as promotional or propaganda in character.

We should be negligent, however, if we fail to heed the requests for leadership in helping solve some of the serious problems which confront education 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 about 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 on a program of studies and we have reason to believe that conditions 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 half-day 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.

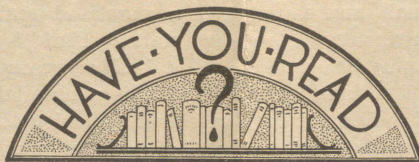
The papers delivered at the Iowa conference on home-making by Prof. Karl E. Leib and by W. H. Lancelot, which are quoted on page 129 will be printed in full in a forthcoming Office of Education bulletin, "A Symposium on Home and Family Life in a Changing Civilization."

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 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 were approved by 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 promoting mental 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," especially 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 scientific investigations and studies on the topic.

Columbian Association of Housekeepers

... AND ...

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

President—Mrs. JOHN WILKINSON, 482 La Salle Ave.
Vice-President—Mrs. THOS. F. GANE, 425 La Salle Ave.
Treasurer—Mrs. FRANCES E. OWENS, 243 State St.
Secretary—Mrs. H. S. TAYLOR, 469 La Salle Ave.

CHICAGO, Sept 7 1892

Dear Mrs. Abbott

I just rejoice to hear that
you are to come to be in our new museum—
but regret very much that you cannot help us
in our preparation for the Convention of Housekeepers—
I shall hope that it may be possible for you to
attend the meeting and take part of the
discussion—

The topic has now been taken by one of our women
doctors—Dr. Ellen G. Buckle—

Trusting to have the pleasure of seeing you

Very soon—Yours very truly—

Laura J. Wilkinson

Columbian Association of Housekeepers

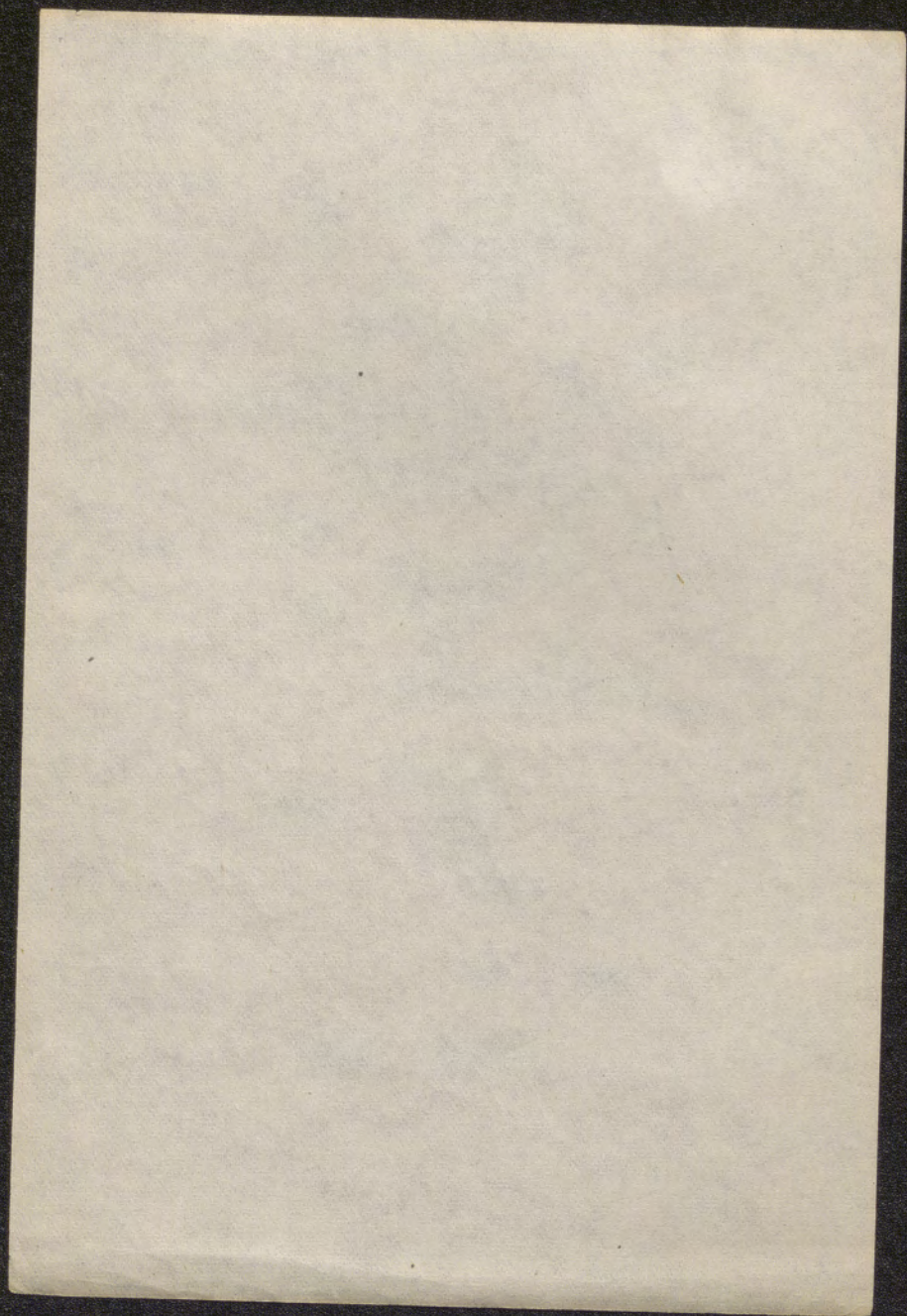
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

Circular

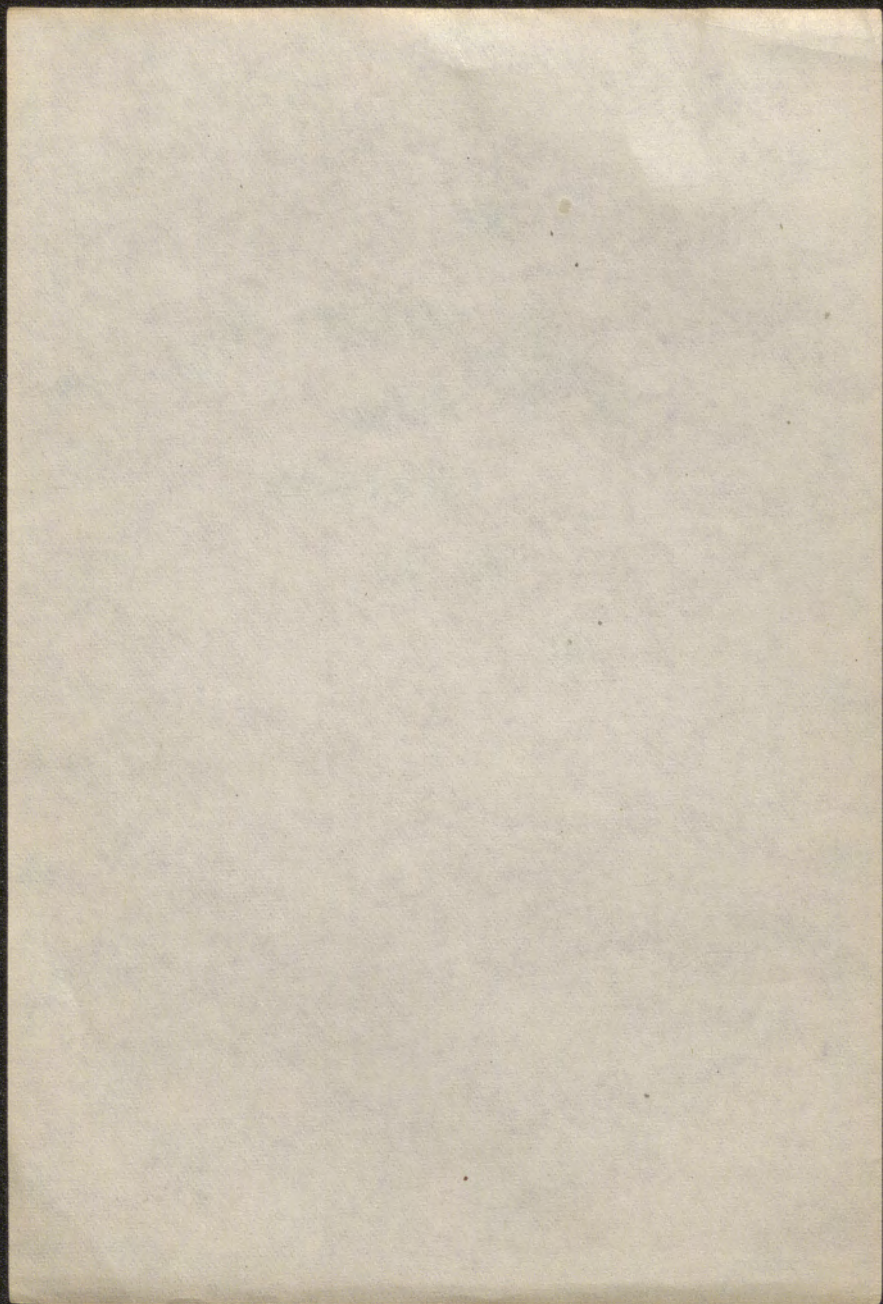
3533 1/2

For Tues May 26

200 word paper
giving list of methods
available in your
household for lessening
house-work and
~~improving~~ ^{bettering} conditions
of domestic labor and
at the same time improving the family
life.

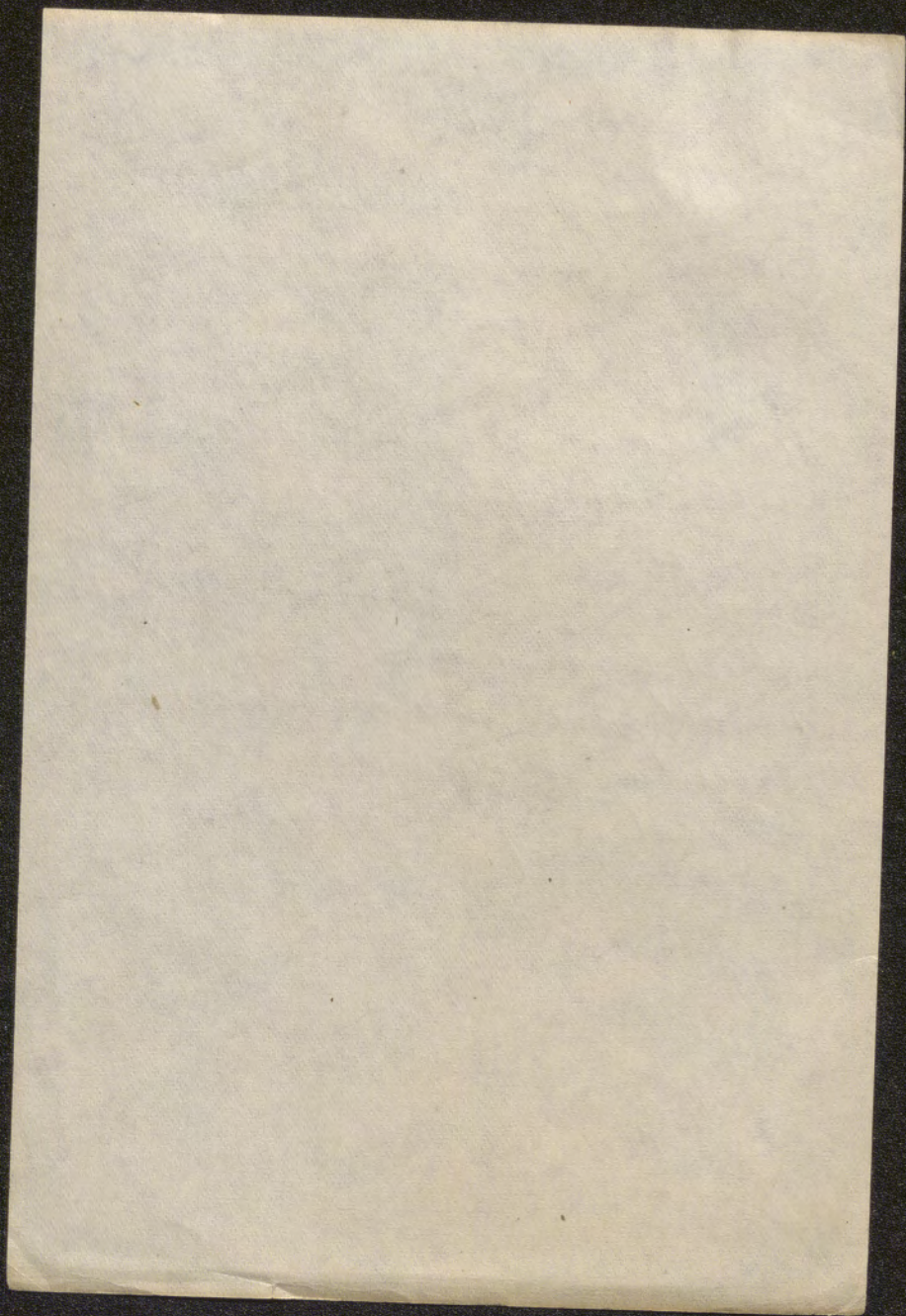


Reasons for
Differences in apporportion-
ment to different uses.
Fallacies in standard
budgets e.g. Teachers.
Use of accounts.



Andrews p 582

"The apartment is favored because woman, the homemaker, regards personal ease and does not think of her business as family building. You cannot raise the nation's children in an apartment any more than you can raise our wheat in green houses. It may be harder work to live in a detached house than in an apartment but we will never rise as individual families or survive as a nation in that way". Dennis.



0, 1922.

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 or connected therewith."

THE N

er
sts
30
ur.

L.B.

"C



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 18th

REDEMPTIVE

BOND

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

U.S.A.

REDEMPTIVE

BOND

U.S.A.