

resolve shall not last long nor recur often—but during which there may be need for a time and in some places, to face frankly the fact that reasonable standards are temporarily out of reach and that while the tragedy lasts one must guide, with what wisdom one may, the expenditure of inadequate funds for food in such ways that the children affected may be brought through without life-long injuries so that even if body weights are subnormal for a time there may still be a basis of sound bone and lean tissue to permit of complete nutritional rehabilitation with the coming of better days.

REFERENCES

- Adequate Diets for Families with Limited Incomes.* Hazel K. Stiebeling and Miriam Birdseye, United States Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous Publication No. 113. Government Printing Office. 1931. 16 p. 5 cents.
- The Family's Food at Low Cost.* Hazel K. Stiebeling and Miriam Birdseye, United States Department of Agriculture; and Clyde B. Schuman, American Red Cross. 1931. 4-page leaflet. Free. Office of Information, Department of Agriculture.

HENRY C. SHERMAN

LIBERTY

Liberty is a hard and difficult lesson to learn. It involves the freedom to make mistakes and errors as well as to make successes. It involves meeting the temptation to do wrong as well as the opportunity to do right. Liberty has its dangers and its limitations, but so far as human history goes no form or type of despotism, whether individual or group or social, can for a moment be put in comparison with it.

—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Under no circumstances can secondary school graduation be accepted by itself as qualifying for admission to college, and the time has now come when the mere possession of a baccalaureate degree is incomplete and unsatisfactory evidence of capacity to make best use of the graduate and professional studies and direction which the university offers.—*Report of the President of Columbia University for 1930.*

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

THE General Assembly, which convenes in January, will have before it many important financial problems, not the least of which will be the problem of reducing expenditures to make up for loss in revenue or else to increase taxation in some form in order to allow expenditures to continue as they have during the past biennium. It is generally conceded that the Governor's budget proposals will contain few provisions for capital expenditures. It is believed, however, that some provision will be made for the State Colleges to continue with approximately the same support they now receive from the state.

Dr. Hall, our newly appointed and very efficient State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has thrown a bombshell into budget considerations by advocating the additional appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the public schools in order that the state may pay a reasonable salary to teachers. Whether the source from which this money is to come should be the state or the locality is a moot question, but nobody who knows the situation in Virginia will question the wisdom of Dr. Hall's plan in trying to increase the funds for our public schools. If the state cannot provide the two million dollars when it is asked for at this time, Dr. Hall has, at least, entered into the record in the proper fashion and has placed himself in the strategic position to get this aid whenever the state is able to grant it.

Many people have discussed free tuition or scholarships as measures that should be abolished at the State Colleges. It is my feeling that there should be a very careful investigation of this matter, at least to provide for equalization in such allowances in our State Colleges. It is rather striking that the range of these allowances varies from \$440 as the maximum at one state college to \$30 per year as a maximum at another.

Virginia ought to feel a great pride in its financial condition when one compares it with the financial condition of many of our southern neighbors. The Tennessee teachers colleges are paying their faculty members only a portion of their salaries for the current year, and in one case I happen to know that they are paying only 25 per cent of the salaries. In Alabama, the teachers college presidents tell me that they have received no appropriation from the state for more than five months. Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States are practically in the midst of as great difficulties as Alabama and Tennessee. When it is recalled therefore that Virginia has not yet failed to meet its obligations and when it is further recalled that the state has very little public debt of any kind, we should feel especially gratified that this condition exists in our state.

To the alumnae who visited Richmond at the Educational Conference, the writer would like to express his great pleasure at having an opportunity to talk to those who have gone out and are representing Harrisonburg so splendidly in the public schools of Virginia.

SAMUEL P. DUKE

WHAT FIFTY SAID

When I was young my teachers were the old.

I gave up fire for form till I was cold.

I suffered like a metal being cast.

I went to school to age to learn the past.

Now I am old my teachers are the young.

What can't be moulded must be cracked
and sprung.

I strain at lessons fit to start a suture.

I go to school to youth to learn the future.

—ROBERT FROST.

It is monstrous to suppose that labor is the highest goal of man, and leisure little better than an affliction.—HEYWOOD BROWN.

WHEN TEACHERS EXHIBIT THEIR OWN WORK

What unsuspected talents and interests do teachers have outside of their profession?

Teachers of Newark, N. J., have devoted spare moments to cultural activities outside their actual school work.

An exhibit was held in Newark and teachers were asked to contribute objects which they had made, books or articles they had written, or any other illustration of their activities outside the profession. The bulk of the material they placed on exhibition included "sculpture, oil paintings, period furniture, etchings, textile designs, jewelry made from precious metals, other metal work, pottery, costumes and costume designs, architectural designs, models, photographs, lace and embroidery, hooked rugs, lamps and lamp shades, wall panels and hangings."

Approximately 300 teachers took part in the entire exhibition of "outside interests and accomplishments."

TEN RULES FOR THRIFT

The Ten-Point Financial Creed which has been the basis of the National Thrift Week observance since this movement was started some fifteen years ago will again be offered to the people of the nation as the basis for sound procedure on the part of individuals and the family. These Ten Financial Commandments can hardly be improved upon as a practical recommendation, in the opinion of the leaders in the movement.

These "Ten Rules for a Successful and Happy Life" are:

1. Work and Earn
2. Make a Budget
3. Record Expenditures
4. Have a Bank Account
5. Carry Life Insurance
6. Own Your Home
7. Make a Will
8. Invest in Safe Securities
9. Pay Bills Promptly
10. Share With Others