

the technical schools of a large city brought this to mind. A young man had spent time, energy and care in making an article of brass; he was asked what would be done with his handiwork when finished—"Remelted," he said, with an expression that plainly said, "What's the use?" A student of another school was constructing a stool. The visitor asked "I suppose when you finish this nice little bench it will be broken up?" "Not much," he said with an air of pride, "this is for my little sister up in the kindergarten to sit on." These are homely examples; each one has a lesson.

Interest must be enlisted to get the most out of students, an appeal must be made to their vision—their imagination. They should see the connection between their thoughts and the ultimate purposes of their application, and expenditure of their time and energy. There will be less slighting of work when they find a vision inciting interest which spurs to better and greater effort. It is not always possible to utilize material which finds application beyond the laboratory, but teachers can more frequently adapt the work of students so that they may realize a greater appreciation of its usefulness. There is need of greater vision and the responsibility of its awakening in the students is with the teachers. E. G. E.

IDEALS NEEDED IN BUSINESS.

Jeremy Bentham, one of the first and greatest writers on legal and political reforms, immortalized the famous sentence of Joseph Priestley: "The greatest happiness of the greatest number." The National Association of Credit Men expressed the thought in a letter, recently sent out to its members, in the following words: "The producer of commodities must not in these days take advantage of scarcity and a pressing need to impose the biggest profit that a given commodity will bear. The world is starving, not for material things but for spiritual impulses, and plain speaking about spiritual ideals is the most needed thing in the world to-day." The human element is recognized in the foregoing as an important factor in business, and is an encouraging sign of these times when selfishness so largely controls the actions of men.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Briefly, the U. S. Supreme Court has decided that there are no serious defects in the Prohibition Law; that Congress did take a legal two-thirds vote in proposing the amendment; that a State referendum on a National amendment is unconstitutional; that the amendment does not conflict with Article V of the Constitution; that the amendment is now as much a part of the Constitution as any other part, and deserves equal respect; that the phrase "concurrent power" cannot be construed as joint power, and that the states cannot claim a share in enforcement legislation; and that though there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in enforcing the amendment those limits have not been exceeded in the Volstead Act.
