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Normal Bulletin, November, 1913

State Normal and Industrial School for Women (Harrisonburg, Va.)

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Recommended Citation

Normal Bulletin, November, 1913 , V, 4, Harrisonburg, (Va.): State Normal and Industrial School for Women.

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VOL. V

NOVEMBER, 1913

NO. 4

The Normal Bulletin



State Normal and Industrial School
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

RURAL SOCIOLOGY
"Best Things from Best Communities"

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPRING QUARTER

Best Things From Best Communities

A STUDY MADE IN THE CLASS
IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY



Announcement of Spring Quarter

Published by the State Normal and Industrial School for Women, at Harrisonburg, Virginia. Issued quarterly. Entered as second-class matter March 2, 1909, at the post-office at Harrisonburg, Virginia, under the Act of July 16, 1894.

Copies of any number of the Bulletin will be mailed without charge to any address upon application to the President of the school

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin has been prepared by Dr. John Walter Wayland, Head of the Department of History and Social Sciences in this institution, from reports submitted by a large number of young women who are members of his class in Rural Sociology. The object of this class is to study in a practical manner the conditions of life that prevail in the country districts, including work, business interests, social welfare, homes, sanitary conditions, management of farms, lay-out of grounds, etc. The course seeks to give to prospective teachers in rural communities a right understanding of country life and a proper attitude to it, so that they may arouse in their pupils a love and respect for such life, may awaken in them a keener appreciation of its great and varied possibilities, and may give them some knowledge of how to realize these possibilities.

The Normal Bulletin for January, 1913, contained a summary of a symposium by a hundred girls on the general topic, "Leisure for Farm Women." This bulletin has been widely circulated, requests for copies having come from many sections of the United States. The present bulletin contains a summary of a study made by another class of young women in Rural Sociology. It is unfortunately impossible at this time to reproduce the maps and charts made in connection with this work. It is hoped that the contents of the bulletin may be found suggestive and helpful to those to whom it may come.

At the back of the bulletin will be found an Announcement of the Spring Quarter of the school which begins March 23, 1914. The Announcement of the Summer Quarter, beginning June 17, 1914, will be contained in the January issue.

JULIAN A. BURRUSS, President.

BEST THINGS FROM BEST COMMUNITIES

In the effort to make the work in Rural Sociology as practical and helpful as possible, each pupil is frequently called upon to give attention to actual conditions in her own community. In so far as local conditions are typical, this gives her an understanding of the country at large; in so far as they are peculiar, it brings them forward for the study of a wider circle; and of whatever sort these local conditions may be, an attempt on the part of the student to analyze them and classify them is sure to bring her into a more appreciative and sympathetic relationship with her surroundings. She becomes a more potent factor in her neighborhood, and a larger citizen of the world.

One of the specific tasks assigned in this connection has been the writing of an essay, developing the following outline, given by the teacher:

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN MY HOME COMMUNITY

1. Prevailing Race, or Races;
 - (1) Proportion native
 - (2) Proportion born elsewhere
2. Literacy and Illiteracy; General Culture; Etc.
3. Health Conditions in the Community
4. Temperance and Intemperance
5. Standards of Morals
6. Churches; Religious Conditions
7. Sanity and Insanity
8. Size of Families
9. Occupations and Industries
10. Wealth; Poverty; Pauperism
11. The Houses the People Live in:
 - (1) Size and Design
 - (2) Materials used in construction
 - (3) Furniture and decorations
 - (4) Lawns and surroundings

12. Barns, Stables, Etc.
13. Implements on the Farm and Conveniences in the House
14. Home Life of the People
15. Schoolhouses and Schools:
 - (1) What the teachers are doing
 - (2) What the patrons are doing
 - (3) What the school authorities are doing
16. Means of Communication and Transportation:
 - (1) Mail facilities
 - (2) Telephones
 - (3) Roads
 - (4) Trolley lines
17. Special Features

For those members of the classes who live in towns or cities the outline is put into the following form:

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN MY HOME COMMUNITY

1. Prevailing Race, or Races:
 - (1) Proportion native
 - (2) Proportion born elsewhere
 - (3) Proportion recently from the country
2. Occupations and Industries
3. What Sort of Life Predominates?
 - (1) Home Life?
 - (2) Hotel life?
 - (3) Apartment house life?
4. Discuss the Home Life of the Homes, and the Family Life of the Hotels and Apartments
5. Size of Families
6. Health Conditions in the Community
7. Temperance and Intemperance
8. Standards of Morals
9. Sanity and Insanity
10. Civic Pride and Public Spirit
11. Churches; Religious Conditions
12. Patriotic Movements and Benevolent Institutions
13. Recreations and Amusements
14. Parks and Pleasure Resorts

15. Cost of Living:

- (1) Rents
- (2) Food supplies
- (3) Clothing
- (4) Household equipment; light; water etc.

16. The Matter of Domestic Help

17. Schools; Libraries; Museums.

18. Means of Communication, Travel, and Transportation

19. Special Features

There is not time, of course, for a discussion in class of all the papers that may be prepared; but time may be found for the reading and discussion of one or two representative ones from each group.

COMMUNITY MAPS

Another helpful exercise in this connection is the drawing of community maps. Two maps may be required of each pupil. In the first one she may show her home community as it actually is; in the second she may show it as she desires it to be, introducing such features of improvement as she may deem practicable and helpful. These maps should be drawn as accurately as possible, in colors, preferably, and on paper not smaller than 18 by 24 inches.

SPECIAL REPORTS

During the past two sessions a number of interesting reports have been received in response to a call for "best things from best communities." It is the chief purpose of this bulletin to give in some detail the matter of these reports.

These reports are called for only toward the end of the quarter during which the class has given special study to rural life. By such time they have eyes to see more things than they could see at the beginning, and have a keener appreciation of values and possibilities. Only brief reports, about a page in length, are asked for; and each student is advised to limit her mention and description to one particular thing. This recom-

mentation is made for the purpose of developing power in the comparison of values.

The reports thus far received have reference in almost every case to communities in Virginia and adjacent States, but to many different communities within this field.

WATER AT A PREMIUM

The particular thing singled out most frequently for presentation in these reports on "Best Things from Best Communities" was some sort of water supply for the country home. This fact is significant. It shows the importance which women at large attach to a good water supply for the home, and also indicates that this important convenience is being provided in an increasingly large number of homes.

Here are descriptions of some of the devices by which certain homes are supplied with water.

1. A house beside a steep hill contains an upstairs tank fed by the rainfall upon another building that is situated on the hillside. Instead of running into a cistern, the water from the elevated building runs through a pipe a short distance into the house tank.

2. "About seven miles north of Winchester lies Green Wood Farm. An old plaster mansion house stands on the crest of a small hill. At the foot of this hill is a fine spring, and from this, by means of a windmill, water is forced up the hill and into a tank which is placed on the second story of the house. The tank is a large one, and is walled into one end of the upstairs porch. From this tank the water is piped over the entire house."

3. "The water on a farm I visited was pumped from a well to a tank, or reservoir, and was thence piped to the house and barn. There were also connections for watering the yard and garden, and arrangements for applying the water to run the cream separator and cooler."

4. "One of the best things I have seen in any community is an arrangement by which water is conveyed to the house from a creek about two hundred yards from the house. A small shelter on the bank of the creek,

which is dammed up at the place, contains a small gasoline engine, which is kept running during the day, or a part of each day. By means of the engine water is pumped up the hill through pipes into a tank, situated about forty feet from the house. From this tank the house is supplied, the kitchen range being used to heat water for the bath, etc."

5. "Not far from my home is a force pump in a spring, down on the shore of the Nansemond River. Pipes connected with this pump run up to a tank on the hill, near the house. The tank is filled once or twice a week, by means of the pump. It takes two or four men to work the pump. The pipes are underground. This plan was thought out and worked out by the man who lives on the farm, and the total expense was slight."

6. "One of the greatest conveniences we have is the water system, operated by compressed air. By a wind pump water is forced from a well into a reservoir some distance from the house. The air and water tank is in the basement of the house, and air and water are pumped into this tank by means of a hand pump. The air forces the water up to the bath, the kitchen, and the laundry.

"In the kitchen is a large porcelain sink, above which the hot and cold water faucets are well elevated. This gives room for washing dishes under the faucets. At one end of the sink, and on a level with it, is a tray on which the dishes are placed before washing; and at the other end of the sink is another tray, arranged so as to drain the water from the washed dishes into the sink."

7. A simple and inexpensive device for getting water into the house is a pipe or hose connected with the pump basin, and running into the kitchen, where it empties into a tub or other receptacle. This arrangement could not be used in very cold weather, perhaps, and would not be practicable unless the pump were at least up on a level with the kitchen floor.

8. Another young lady tells how water is conveyed a hundred yards or more up a hill to the house in a bucket hung on a stout wire, the bucket being pulled up by a cord attached to a windlass.

9. A large tank on an upper porch is filled with rain

water from the house roof, and pipes convey the water, as needed, to the lower floor, where it is used for bath, laundry, etc.

10. A cistern is placed in the cellar, directly under the kitchen floor, and water is thence pumped up into the kitchen sink with a small hand pump, as needed.

OTHER USES AND DISUSES OF WATER

In a number of instances cited, water is forced up greater or less elevations by means of hydraulic rams, and into tanks or reservoirs properly located.

On one farm two cisterns are dug side by side. One of them is used to catch the winter water, for drinking purposes; the other, to catch the summer water, for washing, etc.

One young lady says: "The best device I know is an arrangement for carrying off waste water. In the back yard is located a big sink, made of zinc. Into it runs the waste water from the kitchen, the wash house, the house roof, and the chicken yard, which is thence carried off by a big pipe into the river."

Another tells of a constant supply of water, in cement troughs, in reach of the cow stalls.

At a certain railway station, where formerly people had to go across the tracks and beyond them some distance into a field to a well for water, pipes have been laid underground, bringing the water within the safe and convenient reach of all.

A one-armed farmer and mechanic has a small saw mill run by a water wheel. He has contrived to apply this power to his wife's churn, thus saving her much labor and many precious minutes.

Bath rooms in country homes were mentioned in several instances as things of pre-eminent advantage.

BETTER LIGHTS

Next after a cheap and convenient water supply for the country home, the particular thing that received most consideration in the reports was this or that improved system for lighting houses and adjacent buildings. A number of cases were cited in which either electricity or acetylene gas is used.

1. "About fifty yards from the house is an acetylene gas plant. This is enclosed in an underground room. This plant lights the entire house, and requires very little attention. About once a week gas must be generated. A plant of this sort costs from \$150 to \$200. To light a house by this means is more expensive, specially at the beginning, than by the ordinary method, but it is well worth the cost in the comfort and convenience afforded."

2. "One of the best country-home conveniences I know of is acetylene gas. In the particular case I have in mind the plant is situated on a small stream of water at the foot of the hill on which the house stands. The gas is conveyed to the house by means of underground pipes. The same plant also furnishes the nearest neighbor's residence with light. The two houses are, I judge, about a quarter of a mile apart. Such a plant is very cheap after the first expense of installing it, especially if two or more families co-operate."

3. "The best thing in the way of improvements for country homes that I have seen is the electricity used in a home where I was once a guest. The farmer built the line from the town to his farm, about three miles in length. Electricity was then used for lighting the house, barn, and other buildings. An electric motor pumped water from the well into a tank, which supplied the house and barn. Another motor ran a mill at the barn, which was used in grinding feed for the stock. Various electrical conveniences were also provided for the housewife."

4. In one neighborhood a number of the farmers joined together, dammed a small stream, installed an electric plant, and thus supplied electric light and power to the whole community. The final cost to each farmer was small.

5. At another place an enterprising miller installed a dynamo at his mill, and furnished light and power to the surrounding neighborhood.

CO-OPERATION IN BUYING MACHINERY

1. "One good thing in my community is the plan the farmers have in going together to buy different ma-

chines, such as reapers, mowers, harrows, drills, etc. These different machines would cost one man a great deal of money, and perhaps no one man alone would be able to have them all; but by this plan of co-operation each one is able to have the use of all at about the cost of one machine."

2. "The best thing I know of in my community is the plan the farmers have of going together to buy machinery. For example, three brothers own a threshing machine in partnership, and they take turns in running it, doing not only their own threshing, but the threshing for a number of other farmers in the neighborhood."

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Many instances were cited of great things done in the improvement of rural schools, in various parts of the country. Here are a few of the statements:

1. "I have in mind a new school building which was erected to take the place of four one-room schools. The new building is situated on a trolley line, and is one of the most modern school buildings I have ever seen in a rural community. It has two entrances, with granolithic walks leading to each one; two porches, and two cloak rooms. It is furnished throughout with single patent desks, jacketed stoves, maps, globes, window shades, and plenty of blackboard space. The walls are painted a light green, and the floors are oiled. The grounds have been sown in grass, and are enclosed with a wire fence on three sides; along the front is a privet hedge. People passing on the car often remark about the beauty of the place; but I think one has to go inside to appreciate fully the beauty and excellence of the equipment."

2. "I have been attracted by a rural school in a community four miles from my home town. Two years ago a nice frame building containing four rooms, with large halls, cloak rooms, etc., was erected to take the place of a little, old, one-room log house. The new house is heated with hot air; and sanitary water tanks, with individual drinking cups, take the place of the old bucket and dipper. Numerous shade trees were planted

around the building by the children, on Arbor Day. The teacher and pupils gave an entertainment and ice-cream supper, the proceeds of which were used to fence the grounds. Along with this improvement of the school building has come a corresponding improvement of the pupils and the community in general."

3. "For the school I am describing the district employs a janitor, and the rooms are thoroughly cleaned each day. The floors in the rooms and halls are frequently oiled. The school has a library, and it is an important factor in the work. In order to get better teachers the patrons each month make up among themselves the sum of forty dollars to supplement the teachers' salaries. This school is situated out in the country, but some of the pupils in attendance are from the adjacent village."

4. "Five years ago the school in the little village of Charlotte Court House was held in an old dwelling house, and had an enrolment of only fifty or sixty pupils. Just then the school board secured as principal a young man fresh from college, energetic and full of enthusiasm. Since he has been there a new school house has been built, an acre of land has been added to the school lot, and the number of teachers has been increased from three to five. The number of pupils has been more than doubled. This young man, by his own enthusiasm, has aroused the community; and the school is now the social center not only of the village but also of the surrounding neighborhood."

GOOD ROADS

1. "The greatest improvement that I have observed in our community has come through the good roads movement. The people go to church more regularly, and the children do better in attending school."

2. "Last summer an automobile road was run through our county from Newport News to Richmond. The overseer of the construction work won a prize of \$100 for having done the best road building. A new school house, well lighted and well ventilated, has just been built."

3. "A farmer in my community had an old stone fence extending along a somewhat isolated country

road. He wanted to replace this old fence with a wire fence, and at the same time he wanted to improve the road along his farm. He conferred with his neighbors, and they agreed to help him. They obtained a loan of the county rock crusher for the asking, the men all came with their teams, and the crushed rock was spread on the road for more than half a mile. This was done last winter, while the regular work of the farmers was largely suspended. The men of this same community recently put up a telephone line in co-operation."

CORN-CUTTING MACHINE

"One good thing I have seen is an up-to-date corn-cutting machine. It cuts six or seven rows of corn in the same time that it would take the poor old farmer, stooping over in a very tiresome position, to cut one row with the corn knife. With this new machine the farmer avoids the necessity of employing many laborers and saves much of his precious time. The time he saves by use of the new machine he can spend in part attending institutes and getting other ideas."

SPRAYING MACHINE

"One of the best conveniences I have seen in actual use is the sprayer. All through my section of the State orchards, especially apple orchards, are of great importance; so a successful sprayer is much in demand. The old-time sprayer was shaped like a bucket or barrel, with a tube attached. This was carried from tree to tree, and the solution pumped by hand upon the trees. The new sprayer looks very much like the water wagons which are used to sprinkle the streets in cities. The tank is filled with the spraying solution, and the wagon is driven between the rows of trees, two rows being sprayed at one driving. With this machine the work is done in less than half the time required by the old process."

A CERTAIN SILO

"In Loudoun County there is a man who is very much interested in farming, especially in the raising of cattle. He lives on a small farm, a fact which at first

kept him from raising many cattle. The small lot of land did not produce enough feed for a large number. He decided to build a silo. He built it one summer and in the following September packed it with fodder ensilage. He kept more cattle, fattened them sooner, and with less expense. He sold his cattle earlier in the spring than the other farmers, and thus got better prices. He bought more cattle, and fattened them in a short time. He also fed his cows on ensilage. They gave more milk, and his wife was thus enabled to sell more butter than she had ever done before. He saved enough money the first year to pay for the silo."

CREAM SEPARATOR

Several of the "reporters" pointed out the advantages of the cream separator. Says one:

"The cream separator is one of the most useful devices ever invented for the use of country people. By using it one churns only pure cream, and gets all the cream from the milk. Thus the amount of butter is increased, while the amount of labor in the process of making it is decreased."

POTATO DIGGER

"One of the most useful and convenient implements I have seen at work is the potato digger. It saves time and labor. It is drawn by two horses, and has two plows and four forks, two forks behind each plow. Two rows of potatoes are dug at one time. The plows lift the hills out of the ground, and the forks shake the potatoes free from the vines and dirt. This implement may be used for gathering other crops, also, as artichokes, etc."

GASOLINE IRON

"The best thing I know of for convenience in the house is a gasoline iron. It does not require much gasoline, and it saves other fuel as well as time and trouble."

MAIL BOX DEVICE

"When the house is a hundred yards or more from the road, on a rural delivery route, the mail box may be mounted on a stout wire running from the house to the

road. A strong cord, controlled by a pulley and windlass, may be used to move the box back and forth. By this means mail can be sent out or brought in in a few minutes, without going into rain, mud, or snow."

CO-OPERATIVE CLUB

"The best thing in my community is the 'Farmers and Fruit Growers' Club.' Through this club the farmers and fruit-growers get all their fertilizers, spraying materials, spraying machines, farming implements, seeds, and frequently stock feed. This club also looks into the matter of selling produce, and thus enables the farmers and fruit-growers to realize better prices and larger profits."

GASOLINE ENGINES

Were referred to with favor in a number of the reports. Here are two of the several statements:

1. "In our community one farmer has bought a gasoline engine with which he runs a small mill for grinding corn, a saw for sawing his wood, a clover seeder, and a threshing machine."

2. "There is a man in my community who has made a great improvement in his shop by getting a gasoline engine to take the place of an old steam engine. He serves the community by repairing engines, drills, binders, and all kinds of farming implements. He is expecting to utilize his engine still further next summer by putting lights into his house."

It may be a question whether this man is not a better asset to his community than even his gasoline engine.

ROCK CRUSHER

"In my community several of the farmers have joined together and purchased a rock crusher, the finely crushed rock being used for fertilizer. Now that the good roads movement is on, they are utilizing the machine further for making roads."

CORN CLUB FARMER

In several of the papers the value of the boys' corn

club movement was pointed out. One young lady cites the following incident in this connection.

"Last year a man who lives about three miles from my home became very much interested in the boys' corn club, and decided that he would try to raise his crop of corn under the directions of the club. He made the experiment, and last fall when his corn was measured he discovered that he had raised nearly 130 bushels of corn to the acre. This was very encouraging, especially when we consider the poor land of that county."

PEANUT PICKER

1. "Down on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where peanuts grow in abundance, the peanut picker is a very valuable machine. Before this machine was introduced the people picked the peanuts from the vines by hand, and very little could be accomplished in a day. Now upwards of 350 bushels can be picked in a day."

2. "One of the most useful inventions in my part of the State (Nansemond County) is the peanut picker. This machine somewhat resembles the wheat thresher. The peanuts, still on the vines, are thrown into a hopper. The sound peanuts are picked from the vines, and come out through a trough. At the end of this trough is a bag in which they are caught. The vines come out through another pipe; and the pops, or inferior peanuts are blown out, thus being separated from the good ones."

SIDEWALKS AND SHADE TREES

1. "Near my home the people have arranged to build sidewalks to all parts of the community, and to plant shade trees alongside the walks. Most of the trees are being planted on Arbor Day, from year to year. The rural teachers are helping in this work."

2. In another community one of the farmers rendered the public a service by planting rows of trees along the road running through his farm; but incidentally he made an investment for his heirs by planting these trees inside the fence, in the edge of his fields. He also showed his forethought by planting black walnut trees, the timber of which has a high commercial value, and the fruit of which is also worth considering. More-

over, the black walnut does not impoverish the soil as do most other trees. Future generations will probably bless this farmer's memory as they walk or drive under the splendid shade of these trees, and his descendants will justly congratulate themselves upon his good sense and public spirit.

COMMUNITY LAUNDRY

"The greatest problem for farm women today, so far as everyday or everyweek duties are concerned, is the laundry problem. The town laundries are not always near enough, and it is often not convenient to take the laundry to town or to fetch it back at the right times. These conditions may be much improved if some trained energetic person, man or woman, will establish a laundry in the rural community, and guarantee good work. The laundry I have in mind was started by one of the neighborhood boys, with two assistants. Within a year the business had grown until more help and better equipment were necessary."

A CANNY SCOT

"Near my home there lives a Scotchman who came over to America about five years ago and bought the place on which he now lives. He has done many things to improve the place. He has built a silo, into which he puts his green corn every year, keeping it green all winter. He has had a telephone put into his house. He has fertilized his fields until they yield larger crops, and has pruned his apple trees until they look like other trees."

AN OLD FARM

"Six years ago an old farm near my home was purchased by a comparatively poor man for \$16 an acre. The fences were down, the meadows were overrun with willows, and there were numerous marshes here and there. Everything was in a state of collapse. Now this same land may be sold at \$50 an acre, not because any great amount of money has been spent on it, but because the owner has put brains and brawn into the process of building it up."

WAYSIDE WATERING TROUGHS

At a number of places in Augusta County, as well as in many other sections of the country, there are wells and springs on the hillsides along the public roads. The supervisors of this particular county have utilized these resources most happily in placing watering troughs at convenient intervals along the highways, frequently under great shade trees, where horses and cattle and other animals may drink. The water is piped out of the field or wood and allowed to run continuously through the troughs, no pumping being necessary on account of the gravity pressure. At some places two troughs are provided, one high enough from the ground that horses may drink without being unreined, the other low enough that dogs, hogs, or sheep may easily reach it.

A SMALL STREAM AT WORK

1. At a certain place in the splendid agricultural and dairy district around the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, a small stream that runs along the base of a steep bluff is being finely utilized by the owner of the farm house that stands on top of the bluff. It is just a little stream, but it is strong enough to operate a hydraulic ram, and thus raise the water to the top of the cliff, where it supplies house, barn, and garden. This is but one of many similar cases in which a little stream is made to serve a great convenience, and an illustration of what might be done at many other places where tired men and women and dwarfed little children are dragging water up rugged hills in buckets, and then never having as much as they need.

2. Near Timberville, Virginia, a gentleman has on his farm a small stream that flowed there from time immemorial, yet never until a short time ago was made to serve half its purpose. One day this man found that he could, by the natural fall of the stream, easily get the water to a height of eight feet. Accordingly, he proceeded to install an overshot water wheel, eight feet high and three feet wide. This wheel, when the water in the stream is low, furnishes about one and a half horsepower; when the water is stronger, it furnishes about

two horse-power. This power is utilized for several important purposes. In the first place, it is applied to force water from the stream to the top of the adjacent elevation—a rise of forty or forty-five feet in a distance of 700 or 800 feet. From this elevation the water is carried to various points where it is needed. In particular, it is distributed over a field for irrigation, the value of the field being thus increased threefold.

In the second place, the power from this water wheel is used in compressing air for spraying a large orchard of apple trees. Other possible uses are being considered. This is another simple story of a little stream put to work, to make the life of country people richer and their work lighter. It tells of an achievement that might be duplicated in a hundred rural communities in Virginia and elsewhere.

SAVING THE LIFE OF A TREE

On the steep side of the bluff near Knoxville, already referred to above, stand two or three trees whose lives have been saved by the same man who put the stream at the base of the bluff to work. Trees that stand on steep slopes often have their roots exposed by heavy rains, freezing and thawing, that undermine and wash away the soil and clay on their lower sides. Soon then such trees are halted in their growth; and later, after clutching vainly at the receding earth, they fall headlong down the hill and die. The trees on this particular bluff were in danger of such a fate, and the owner was in danger of such a loss; for the death of a great tree is a great loss. But this owner was wise, and came to the rescue. He saved the life of his trees. He built a retaining wall below each one of them, and filled up the vacant spaces with nourishing earth. The trees stood up, then, straight and strong, and gave grateful promise of long life and manifold usefulness. It was a small thing, a simple thing; but all the better for that. A thing so small and simple, that brings such fine results for a hundred years to come, is well worth doing in every community where trees are in similar danger.

SPRING QUARTER

MARCH 23 TO JUNE 9, 1914

The State Normal School at Harrisonburg makes a special effort to meet the needs of young women already engaged in teaching, by providing in its Spring and Summer Quarters a great variety of professional and special classes for those who can come only at this time. A large number of teachers, some of long experience, have taken advantage of this opportunity to raise the grade of their certificates and to better prepare themselves for their school work. Many are registered for one of the school's diplomas or certificates, doing all of their work in Spring and Summer Quarters and thus losing no time from their employment as teachers.

The school year is divided into four quarters of about twelve weeks each, any three of these, whether consecutive or not, counting as a full year. Students are admitted at any time. The arrangement for spring and summer work enables a teacher to attend the school three, four-and-a-half, or six months, consecutively, between her school terms. Full credit is allowed on courses for certificates and diplomas for satisfactory work completed in the spring and summer. An excellent opportunity is offered for thorough preparation for the State Examinations, more time can be devoted to the work than in the ordinary short term summer school, the classes are smaller, the equipment is better, and regular Normal School methods are followed.

Instruction will be offered in the Spring Quarter in all of the subjects required in the State Examinations, and in numerous other branches. A number of special beginners' classes will be formed for students entering at this time. Students will be allowed to enter any class in which they may profit by the instruction, no entrance examination being required. A special effort will be made to meet the needs of rural school teachers and of

those who need a better knowledge of the fundamentals in the various branches of public school work, with a view to taking the State Examinations or preparing for better work in the schoolroom.

STATE EXAMINATIONS

Arrangements will be made for any one who desires to do so to take the Spring Examinations at Harrisonburg. It is usually advisable to divide the examinations, taking a part in the Spring and the remainder at the close of the Summer Term.

EXPENSES

No Tuition.

Board, including completely furnished room, lights, heat, food, laundry, etc., \$42.00 for the entire Spring Quarter, March 23 to June 9, inclusive; or by the week at \$4.00 per week, for room, food, laundry, etc.—*all necessary living expenses.*

Students should bring text-books which they now have, and other text-books needed can be had at the school for a very small charge.

Students living at home or making their own living arrangements, attending as day students only, pay nothing to the school, as all instruction is offered free.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

On account of the large number of students already in attendance, no places are available in the dormitories on the school grounds, but the school has rented a considerable number of rooms in private homes in the immediate neighborhood, where students may lodge and take their meals in the school dining room. All rooms are completely furnished, and the rate for board is the same as for students rooming on the grounds. In some cases rooms and meals may be obtained in the same home if desired. *Prospective students are advised to write for room reservations at once, in order that we may know beforehand how many to expect.*

COURSES OFFERED

Descriptions of the following courses may be found in the Annual Catalog, which also contains full information concerning certificates, diplomas, equipment, instructors, etc. A copy of the catalog will be mailed to any address upon request.

Department of Education: School Management and School Hygiene; Principles of Teaching and How to Study; Primary Methods in Reading; Primary Methods in Language, including Story-telling and Juvenile Literature; Rural School Problems; Child Psychology; Educational Psychology; Philosophy of Education; Kindergarten Methods and Materials; Kindergarten Theory and Practice; Observation; Practice Teaching.

Department of English: Spelling and Elementary Composition; Grammar and Composition; American Literature; English Literature (advanced); Methods of Teaching Language.

Department of Foreign Languages: Introductory Latin; Caesar; Virgil (or Horace); Elementary German; Elementary French.

Department of Geography: General Geography, a review course; Industrial and Commercial Geography; Methods of Teaching Geography.

Department of History and Social Sciences: A Review Course in Elementary United States History, Virginia History and Civics; English History; American History and Methods of Teaching; Civil Government; Ethics.

Department of Household Arts: Beginners' Sewing; Advanced Sewing and Textiles; Dressmaking; Millinery; Beginners' Cooking; Advanced Cooking; Food Production and Manufacture; Home Nursing; Theory and Practice of Teaching Household Arts; Practice Work in Household Arts; House Furnishing and Decoration.

Department of Manual Arts: Elementary Drawing; Design; Primary Handwork; Grammar Grade Handwork; Elementary Woodwork; Furniture Con-

struction; Household Mechanics; Practice Work in Manual Arts; Advanced Drawing.

Department of Mathematics: Elementary Arithmetic; Advanced Arithmetic; Beginner's Algebra; Advanced Algebra; Solid Geometry; Methods of Teaching Arithmetic.

Department of Music: School Singing; Vocal Music for Schools; Individual Instruction in Vocal Music; Individual Instruction in Piano Music, Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced; Individual Instruction in Violin Music, Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced; Methods in School Music; Kindergarten Music.

Department of Natural Science: Geology; Chemistry; Physics; Physiology and Hygiene; Household Chemistry; Elementary Science Methods.

Department of Physical Education: General Courses, for beginners, first-year, second-year, third-year students; Athletics; Games and Plays for School Use.

Department of Rural Arts: School Gardening; Poultry-raising and Bee-culture; Elementary Agriculture.

Correspondence is invited with reference to the above courses, other courses that may be desired, or any point in connection with the Spring Quarter.

Address:

JULIAN A. BURRUSS, PRESIDENT,
State Normal School,
Harrisonburg, Virginia.