

4. What did Washington know as he returned?
5. What did he do in 1754? In 1755?
6. Where did Washington build a fort after Braddock's defeat?
7. What was the big result of the French and Indian War?
8. What is the Union Jack?
9. Name three forts mentioned in this chapter. Which one had two names?
10. What was Washington called upon to do in 1775?

Chapter XV

LIFE ON THE PLANTATIONS

1. In what parts of Virginia was plantation life most developed?
2. What were "the quarters"?
3. Name some famous colonial homes.
4. Why was it necessary for the big houses to have many bedrooms?
5. What kinds of dishes were used on rich men's tables?
6. What kinds on poor men's tables?
7. What was the "planter's pace"?
8. How did people travel?
9. What were the favorite sports?
10. What occasions brought together large crowds?

Chapter XVI

LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS

1. What do we mean by "life in the mountains"?
2. Compare what is said about farms and servants in this chapter with what is said about the same subjects in Chapter XV.
3. In what sections of colonial Virginia were stone houses most used? Why?
4. Describe the dress and outfit of a pioneer hunter.
5. What did the Indians call the rangers of western Virginia?
6. Tell what you can about a frontier fort.
7. Name two or three women who were captured by the Indians.
8. Name three or four famous Indian fighters.
9. Where is Abb's Valley? Kerr's Creek?
10. Where did Daniel Boone figure chiefly?

V

ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 23-26

Much significance will attach to the Annual Educational Conference which comes in Richmond during Thanksgiving week. Now that the educational amendments to our constitution have run the gamut of popular approval, the way has been cleared for all supporters of public education to get together for a supreme effort to put over in the Legislature and in local communities adequate and complete measures for the betterment of our schools.

The State Teachers Association has two additional problems that mean much to its future; First, a reorganization, a redirection, a house cleaning or something of the kind, that will make the average teacher take a *real* interest in the organization; Second, a more efficient handling of the *Virginia Journal of Education* which, in many sections of the State, is failing to appeal to the teaching force at large.

Among the educators who will appear on the program are: Harris Hart; George O. Ferguson, Jr., professor of educational psychology at the University of Virginia; Dr. Henry S. Curtis, former secretary of the Playgrounds Association of American and National Children's Welfare Association; Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Rees, chief of the educational recreation branch, War Department, Washington; Dr. C. Alphonso Smith; John Williams, professor of mathematics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Professor John Counselman, William and Mary College; Charles B. Givens, John Marshall High School; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, professor of history at the University of Richmond, Dr. C. H. Judd, director of the School of Education, University of Chicago; Mrs. B. B. Munford; R. Walton Moore; Dr. Dremer J. Hoke, professor of education, William and Mary College; Dr. J. B. Manahan, University of Virginia; E. E. Smith, superintendent of night schools, Richmond; Dr. H. B. Handy, professor of English, University of Richmond; Dr. J. S. Wilson, professor of English at the University of Virginia, and

Dr. R. E. Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College.

On arrival in Richmond, visitors and delegates to the conference should report to room 115 at the John Marshall High School where they will be registered and assigned homes if they have not made their own reservations.

Many luncheons, receptions, exhibits, and the annual football game between Randolph-Macon and Richmond University will serve to break the monotony of the many meetings and renew old acquaintances and old loyalties.

Governor and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis have very generously planned to receive members of the association at the Mansion on Wednesday evening at 9:15.

The Alumni of Teachers College, Columbia University, will have their annual dinner at the Westmoreland Club, Friday evening, November 26.

The Alumnae of the Harrisonburg Normal School will have their luncheon at the Richmond Hotel, Friday, November 26, at 12:30.

The University of Virginia, Richmond University, William and Mary College, and other schools are planning similar luncheons for their alumni.

Let us make "On to Richmond" once more the slogan for Thanksgiving.

VI

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS ON SOME EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

ENROLMENT FIGURES FOR VIRGINIA COLLEGES

Enrolment figures for colleges and universities of Virginia and nearby states are shown as of October 22 in the following compilation made by the *New York Evening Post*:

Randolph-Macon College	180
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	608
Sweet Briar College	283

University of Virginia	1,620
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	726

Goucher College, Baltimore	833
Johns Hopkins University	2,432
University of Maryland	1,468
University of North Carolina	1,729
West Virginia University	1,520

SUMMER SCHOOL INCREASES

Eleven summer schools in Virginia reported to the Bureau of Education a total enrolment for 1920 of 4,993 students. This is an increase of 900 students over the summer of 1919.

SUPT. HART ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

In canvassing educators for their views regarding corporal punishment, the *Spokane Daily Chronicle* finds that the practice is generally frowned on, although only one state, New Jersey, forbids whipping in the schools.

Harris Hart, Superintendent of Schools in Virginia, is quoted by the *Chronicle* as replying to its query:

"My own opinion is that it is not unwise for the general law to permit corporal punishment under proper restrictions, but that the local school regulation should discourage it in every possible way. While I do not believe that whipping should be practised in the common schools, I would be a little doubtful of the effect if the boys in the schools knew that under no circumstances could they be punished."

Much the same idea was expressed by other state superintendents, for example, by C. P. Cary, State Superintendent of Schools of Wisconsin, who said: "The general trend in this state is to reduce corporal punishment to a minimum, but, in general, it has seemed that forbidding the use of corporal punishment was not altogether desirable."

NEW VIRGINIA LAW RELATING TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION SEEMS ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE—EVERY SCHOOL CHILD MUST RECEIVE PHYSICAL TRAINING

Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Georgia have enacted legislation during the