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

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The Normal Bulletin

State Normal and Industrial School
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPRING QUARTER

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUMMER QUARTER
Leisure for Farm Women

A SUMMARY OF A SYMPOSIUM
BY A HUNDRED GIRLS

Announcement of Spring Quarter
Preliminary Announcement of Summer Quarter

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

The major part of this bulletin has been prepared by Dr. John W. Wayland, head of the Department of History and Social Sciences, and is an outgrowth of the work of the class in Rural Sociology. The object of this class is to study in a practical manner some of the most significant facts as to the conditions of life in the country and the relations of the rural population as a whole and especially as regards their work, their business welfare and interests, the character of their homes, and the social influences of community life in rural sections. The various agencies of enrichment of life in the country are pointed out and discussed. It is the aim of this course to give prospective teachers in rural communities a right understanding of country life and a proper attitude toward it, so that they may arouse in the minds of their pupils a love and respect for such life, and a keener appreciation of its great and varied possibilities. This bulletin contains a Summary of a Symposium by a hundred young women students at this school on the general topic, "Leisure for Farm Women."

This bulletin also contains on the last pages an Announcement of the work offered in the Spring Quarter beginning March 25, 1913, and a Preliminary Announcement of the work offered in the Summer Quarter beginning June 18, 1913.

JULIAN A. BURRUSS, President.
LEISURE FOR FARM WOMEN

Recently one hundred young women, studying rural sociology in the Virginia State Normal School at Harrisonburg, were asked to solve the problem of more leisure for farm women. Leisure, in some measure, was recognized as the sine qua non to culture and progress. They were given a month to study the question, to read, to talk, to think; and then each one was to give her plan in her own words, written in the briefest possible compass.

The problem was stated to them thus: "How may farm women secure some leisure, at least occasionally, for reading and study, for the preparation of papers, and for attending clubs, institutes, etc.?"

The hundred girls giving answers represented many different sections of the country; they had all studied the question in textbooks; most of them had also studied it from the experience of actual life on the farm—most of them were farmers’ daughters; and most of them, though all were unmarried, endeavored to consider it from the standpoint of wife and mother.

Here is a composite, or summary, of the hundred answers received. Nearly all the proposed solutions agreed on these two points: First, the farm wife must have system in her work; second, the husband must be thoughtful and "well-regulated."

Under the head of system: She must have a time and a place for everything, and everything must be done or kept in its time or place. She should have a weekly as well as a daily schedule. She should plan ahead, not only for the day and week, but also from one month to another, and from one season of the year to the others. She should of course have meals at regular hours, and have them attended promptly. The morning rising hour should be carefully observed, and too much midnight oil should not be burned.

System depends largely on convenient equipment.

Under the head of conveniences: The farm wife is entitled to a well-arranged house, with kitchen, dining room, and pantry close together. If water cannot be piped into the house, the well or cis-
tern should certainly be near at hand. She should not be compelled to walk across the yard, then across the pasture lot, and climb three stiles of fences going and coming, every time she needs a bucket of water or a fresh bit of cream from the spring house. She should be supplied with a modern and commodious range, a kitchen cabinet, plenty of cooking utensils, a dish-washer, a cream separator, a good churn, an easy-running washing-machine, a clothes wringer, electric or gasoline smoothing irons, a patent floor mop, a carpet sweeper or vacuum cleaner, a first class easy-running sewing machine, and a furnace to heat the house, as well as some general lighting system; not to speak of a bread mixer, rugs instead of the oldfashioned carpets, a fireless cooker, an ice cream freezer, and walks about the house to keep out mud and dirt.

In short, the housewife should have about the house for her work, equipment and conveniences no whit inferior to those that her husband, if he is a progressive farmer, has about his barn, orchards, fields, and stock yards.

The husband or the grown-up son should attend to such things as carrying in wood or coal, milking the cows in cold or stormy weather, carrying water, if water has to be carried, and to keeping house once in a while if that is necessary in order that the wife and mother may get away from home.

The farm woman must be conscious of her rights, and must tactfully insist that they be recognized. She must have sweet reasonableness and common sense, as well as some knowledge of books. She must be cool-headed, and avoid worrying and "spluttering." Too much haste makes waste—waste of energy and waste of time. She should take an hour or two each afternoon for rest. Early rising in the morning and doing the bulk of her work in the forenoon will make this possible. She must learn to leave unnecessary things undone, but she must also avoid "laying up work for the morrow." Neglect, like procrastination, is the thief of time. Therefore, she must learn to discriminate between the things of much importance and those of little or no importance—between the things that must be done at once and those that may just as well be done a day or a week or a month later. The less busy times of the year should be selected specially for reading, study, club meetings, etc. She should take some good papers for the farm and home, so as to keep informed on
the latest inventions and the most helpful methods. These periodicals may be looked over, if not fully read, during the afternoon rest hour.

One young lady found the solution of the whole question in two words: Education and co-operation. The farm wife must know something of household economy, as a science, as well as of many other things; and the necessary co-operation is to be secured mainly by an intelligent understanding and a sympathetic helpfulness between the farm wife and her husband.

Much, very obviously and properly, is required of the husband. He must indeed be thoughtful and "well-regulated." Whether the woman on the farm can be of the right sort depends in large measure upon the farmer at the head of the table. He must be wide-awake, intelligent, and thrifty, and must possess a fair degree of business ability. Some measure of mechanical skill is also a great advantage. The small farm, with intensive farming, will make both the farmer and his wife more independent. There will not be so many "hired hands" to cook for on the small farm. If the farmer is intelligent, progressive, and reasonable—that is to say, if he is not hopelessly a "mossback"—he can and will help to solve the problem before us. Without his help solution is wellnigh impossible. Girls are earnestly warned against marrying a "mossback."

If the farm wife have or have not a thoughtful husband, she may have a thoughtful and dutiful daughter. All farm girls should be taught to be dutiful. They should be taught not only cooking and sewing, but also the more varied arts of household economy. Then the problem of a few leisure hours and of getting away from home once in a while ought to be a comparatively easy one for the mother. Each child in the family should be made responsible for some particular task or tasks, and thus be trained to work out his part in the household system. Servants may be had occasionally, if needed, and perhaps all the time if they are treated with due consideration.

A number of the young ladies made a specific suggestion to this effect: In a farm community, where the houses are within average distance of one another, a sort of sewing-culture club may be formed, holding weekly or bi-weekly meetings at the different houses alternately. During the two or three hours of the afternoon, while the club is in session, and while most of the women sew, one may read to the
company from some helpful periodical or book dealing with household topics and problems. Now and then a literary classic might be introduced with fine effect. Such a plan will preclude mere gossip, and will at the same time give culture, inspiration, and practical knowledge.

Once in a while the whole family—the farmer, his wife, and all the children—can get into the big carriage or the automobile and go in a body to the institute, the school fair, the horticultural demonstration, or the tomato club exhibit. If it is impracticable for all to go, or to take all the children every time, it may be possible for several ladies in the same neighborhood to co-operate: one may keep her neighbors’ children while they go; next time another may take her turn as kindergartner, and so on. If all the mothers cannot go all the time, some of them can go all the time, and all of them can go some of the time. Co-operation is the keyword. It unlocks the door to opportunity as well as to happiness.

Above all things, the farm woman must have the mind for leisure and the fruits of leisure. She must have a real desire for the uplift and culture that reading and clubs and association with other women may bring to her. “There are two kinds of poverty: one is lack of goods for the higher wants; the other is lack of wants for the higher goods.” The former is less fatal than the latter. The interest, the desire, the real soul hunger for the richer and fuller life will beget the purpose, the plan, and the woman’s will needful for at least occasional triumph over circumstances, however difficult.
SEVERAL ANSWERS AS THE GIRLS GAVE THEM

ONE FROM AUGUSTA COUNTY

We all know that when a farm woman is invited to attend a lecture or a society, to write a paper to read at a conference, or to visit a farm, she usually answers with an expression similar to this: “I should enjoy it very much, but I declare I haven’t the time.” She has no time for these things—not even to walk out among nature’s beauties. And so, as the days and months go by, she stays at home and works.

Now the problem is, How are we to remedy this, so as to give this farm woman time to do things outside of her household duties?

First, let us see if the farmer has any time to spend as he pleases. There he is cutting corn with a new up-to-date corn cutter, which cuts six rows in the time he used to cut one; and in this way he saves the expense of employing laborers, and five-sixths of his time. Now take a look into the kitchen of that man’s wife. She is baking pies in the same little old stove that her mother used when the housewife herself was a little girl, too small to remember. Only one or two pies or one loaf of bread can be baked at a time. There is no water nearer than across the field, in a spring. How can she have time to spend at other things when she is tied to her house work by the bonds of “compelled to be done”?

Now, if she had a large range, and the water piped near the door, or an artesian well near the house, she might have a great deal more leisure time. The more conveniences, the more time. If as much money were spent for the conveniences needed by women as for those used by the men, there would be no problem as to how the farm wife is to find more leisure.

—Ethel Fitzgerald.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA

First, she should have all the modern conveniences. She should plan her work well. Many steps can be saved in this way.
Second, do not lay up work for to-morrow—it will have enough of its own. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Third, let each member of the household have his task. If some are too young, do not spoil them; let them learn to amuse themselves. Put them to bed early. The farm wife should retire early herself. "Early to bed, early to rise." It is the little things that count; therefore we should take care of every minute.

Fourth, she knows several days beforehand of these meetings, and should prepare for them each day, by doing whatever she can, as baking cake, pies, &c., for that day's dinner and supper; then her work will be lighter, and she will feel like attending the club meeting.

Sometimes a woman does many unnecessary things—things that would be as well undone. Leave these out, and learn to work quickly.

---Mary Sale.

A ROCKINGHAM GIRL SPEAKS

Have farm women no leisure? No—Yes—No: This will express the opinions of most farm women. But is there not a busy and a less busy season on the farm? There is; and the latter is the time for farm women to prepare papers, attend clubs, and read magazines. The Grange and the farmers' institutes can be held at a time most convenient to farmers' wives.

Every progressive farmer will have modern conveniences in his home, and this will lighten housework a great deal.

In Iowa—that State that does things—farmers attend the institutes with their wives and children. They claim that this will interest the boys and girls in farm life.

A farm woman always feels that she has no time for any enjoyment or indulgence of her tastes; but she must take time—she must think she has time. For what shall it profit her if she gains a whole farm and loses that which makes for greater enlightenment and a higher plane of helpfulness for her sex and the companionship she gives to her children? If she has the will, she surely must find the way if she is to keep pace with her progressive farmer husband; if she is to be able to give to him the necessary co-operative interest, and with her woman's intuition give to his plans the practical and helpful revision which is expected and even exacted of her. She must be
made to see that education along her special line is as important for her as is similar training for her husband. She must realize that the artistic, the finer part of our natures, must be developed. She must take some part in social affairs and live with people; for there are other things of greater value than the "almighty dollar."

She must systematize her work, and tactfully govern her household. For she will understand that with every compound solution of efficiency there must be mixed a wholesome amount of "mother-wit." She must understand that better bread, better cookery, will promote better health in her own family and in the future generation.

On a farm the forenoon is taken up with necessary duties; but in the afternoon even the busiest of farm wives should have at least two hours of recreation. Then she should do something to take her mind off her work. If she has more poultry than she can attend to, let her sell part of it and read how to make greater profit on the other half. She need not have an educative mania, and, like Mrs. Jellyby, sit absorbed in periodicals while the children convert the pie plates into wash basins, become guillotined in the stairway, and other demoralizing activities proceed in the household.

She must not be a "mossback," but up with the times—well groomed and well informed—if she is to be paid her wages in the currency of helpful companionship, to work shoulder to shoulder in equal partnership with her husband, and to bring about a satisfactory solution of the woman's rights question, which has its most vital issue in the home.

—Tracy Hentone.

A DAUGHTER OF WARWICK COUNTY NEXT

In order to accomplish this task, I think the farmer is the first person concerned. He must be a wide-awake, thrifty, business man, one who works to obtain the best results from his farm, and who uses the revenues, or rather a generous part of them, toward home improvement. Then it will be that a furnace may be had, and we readily see the steps this saves. Save the housewife's strength by putting running water into the house. As soon as one can afford it, he should have a lighting system put into the house, and thus save the farm woman that daily task of lamp cleaning and filling. A con-
venient kitchen equipment is needed—the good range, kitchen cabinet, washing machine, and bread mixer—the housewife needs all these things, as well as a generous supply of sauce pans, mixing bowls, and cutlery. There will be better cooking, but fewer dishes on the daily table; and these should be so carefully prepared that they will be satisfying without the aid of luxuries.

Routine home work, like sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, etc., may be lessened if the housekeeper uses fewer draperies, carpets, and useless ornaments to catch dust and breed germs. She must know the value of fresh air and sunlight as germ destroyers, and she must adapt her methods of work to accord with her knowledge.

During the busy season the farm work must receive first attention, but during the less busy season the free time may be devoted to reading, visiting, attending lectures, and getting into closer touch with the community and with the outside world.

As soon as it can be afforded, by all means have an automobile; it saves time, takes the farmer and his products to town in half the usual time; the family can enjoy and come in closer contact with their city friends, clubs, etc. The farmer keeps up his car at much less expense than the average city owner. The handling of machinery in his work enables him to become something of a natural mechanic, and he keeps his car in good running condition with little trouble, and seldom finds occasion to run it into the repair shop.

As a result of all this, we shall have more wholesome homes, happier and better people, physically and mentally, and more intelligent housekeepers and home makers.

—Susie D. Madison.

ANOTHER ROCKINGHAM GIRL ANSWERS

Most of us have lived on a farm, or know the duties of farm women. Some of the things that will help farm women to secure some leisure are:

1. Systematizing their work. Each one should have regular times to perform her different duties.
2. They should have plenty of kitchen utensils.
3. When they go to prepare a meal they should not get in such a hurry and run from the dining room to the kitchen a dozen times
before they know what they want, but simply stop a few minutes and think.

4. They may take their sewing and go to a neighbor's and sew and talk at the same time. They should not talk about everyone in the neighborhood, but about the literature they read, their club, etc. Another good way is to let one person read to the others while they sew.

5. Farm women should use more canned fruit, and not cook so much, but have light lunch occasionally.

6. Have regular hours for meals.

7. If women know one day that they want to go to a club meeting the next day, they should arrange their work so they can go.

8. Let the men do some of the work, as carrying coal, making fires, etc. This will help the women very much.

—Tenney S. Cline.

A SOLUTION FROM CHARLOTTE

Every farm woman should consider it her duty as well as her privilege to take part in the social life of the community in which she lives.

She must keep up with the current events, study educational topics of the day, attend club meetings, institutes, and other organizations. She must prepare papers, deliver lectures; in short, she must enter heartily into the social life of the community.

When will the busy farm woman find time for reading, writing, and attending club meetings? is the ready inquiry of many who know the busy life of the housekeeper.

I shall answer with the old saying, "Where there is a will there is a way." Now, where there is evident self-interest, there is always a way; and the sooner we succeed in making the farm woman see that it is to her interest to cultivate this social spirit, the sooner we shall see a wonderful improvement in the rural districts.

In order to save time for these various social duties a woman must have her household well regulated.

First, she should adopt, as far as possible, the scientific methods of housekeeping.

Second, she should have as many as possible of the modern improvements, which save both time and labor.
Third, she should systematize her work.

Fourth, a woman should train each and every one of her children, both girls and boys, to help with the domestic affairs.

In the fifth and last place, “Have a place for every thing, and keep every thing in its place.”

—Edmonia B. Shepperson.

**SHENANDOAH ANSWERS**

It is not an impossible problem that we have to solve, that farm women may have time to read, attend clubs, and take part in institutes; but it does demand some thoughtful and careful planning on their part.

One of the first things for them to do is to thoroughly systematize their work. And this is no great task either. Each woman should have certain times to perform her numerous and varied duties, and also to secure the help of her husband and children. Their duties should be chopping the wood and carrying it in, bringing the water, feeding the chickens, etc.

The housewife should always take an hour or so each afternoon to sit down and rest. This time can be very profitably spent in reading different papers and magazines dealing with rural questions. Some will no doubt say there is sewing and mending that must be done when she finds time to sit down. This may be very true, and in such cases she could take her mending and go to a neighbor’s house, and while sewing there she could also derive, and perhaps confer, some benefit by discussing different appropriate topics with her friend. In this way she could accomplish two things at once.

The farm woman should be given the benefit of improvements that will lessen her work, namely, an improved washing machine, a good churn, and so on.

If a plan something like this is followed, the farm woman will find it rather an easy matter to secure some time for reading, attending clubs and institutes, etc.

—Grace McInturff.

**ANOTHER ROCKINGHAM GIRL SPEAKS**

I am afraid too many of our farm women are like the one told about in “The Visitor.” She had just finished reading a newspaper
article on women's clubs, when she became so indignant that she burst out:

"Women's clubs indeed! I have never used anything but a keen willow switch. What kind of brutes are they anyway who use clubs?"

This shows that the country women should first learn all they can about these clubs, and with their growing acquaintance is apt to come an interest and a desire to work in them.

Following are some ways by which farm women can find time to do the thing mentioned in our statement of the problem.

1. Have a place for everything, and keep everything in that place. Nothing wastes so much time as looking for things.
2. Be precise. If the time for rising is five o'clock, do not lie in bed till half-past, unless there is a good reason.
3. Do all the hard work possible in the morning, so as to have the evening for light work and for planning for club meetings, etc.
4. Have new conveniences, such as cream separators, improved churns, and the new mop for polishing floors.
5. Have lights and water in the house. I think this is one of the best ways to save time.
6. Systematize work. Plan one day the work for the next.
7. Each member of the family should have a special part of the work to do, so it will not all fall on one.
8. Never let work "pile up."
9. Take farm papers, so as to keep up with new improvements, etc.
10. Have a horse and buggy that can be used at any time.

—Florence Keezell.

ANOTHER ROCKINGHAM SOLUTION

First, the farm woman should learn to be a manager. Her motto should be, "A place for everything and everything in its place; a time for each duty and each duty in its proper time."

Second, she should have her work arranged so that she has one day out of each week in which she can leave the home without inconvenience. Of course, she should have a set day, but she generally knows a few days ahead so she can plan her work to have any day she may wish.
Third, she should have all the conveniences possible in her circumstances. Labor-saving machinery is a great boon to the farm woman. Some of this need not be expensive, but can be made by the husband to answer the purpose.

Fourth, she must be cool-headed and not worry, but go about her work with a will in a cheerful, hopeful frame of mind, and never let herself get in a hurry. She loses time by hurrying.

Fifth, a stitch in time saves nine. She must never let her work get ahead of her, but do each day’s work in the proper day—never put off until tomorrow what you can do to-day.

—Eleanor Good.

ANOTHER AUGUSTA COUNTY GIRL SPEAKS

The answer to this problem, as well as many others concerning farm life, is found in two words: Education and co-operation.

The average farm woman of to-day has not kept up with the farmer in regard to the many labor-saving devices that are being made. It is a well known fact that almost all the profits of the farm go towards labor-saving machinery for it. This unfair division of the proceeds is not always due to selfishness on the part of the farmer. If the farm woman knew about the many inventions made for her benefit she could no doubt get some of them at least. But often she does not know about them; and if she does know, she oftener would rather work along in the old way than to attempt to learn how to use these new devices.

New farm women, as well as new farmers, are needed—women who keep up with the times; not those who think their way the only way. The intelligent, progressive farm woman can also educate the farmer, and thus get his co-operation in many of her affairs.

Most farmers have some mechanical talent and, once influenced in the proper manner, can fix up many conveniences that will save wives much time. Gasoline engines are not uncommon appliances on the farm now, and are recognized as valuable in saving both labor and money for the farmer. They can be made quite as valuable to the farm woman if she but exercises a little ingenuity and applies them to such machines as she has under her control, for example, the churn, the washing machine, the sewing machine, the cream separator, and even the vacuum cleaner. She can also initiate the farmer in-
to enough household lore to take care of himself and the family while
she takes an occasional outing, provided she has done everything pos-
sible for his physical welfare before her departure.

Thus the problem must be solved by better educated farm wo-
men, by co-operation between the farmer and his wife, and by ed-
ucating the farmer in some household mechanics.

—Sadie Davies.
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.
EXPENSES

No Tuition.
Board, including completely furnished room, lights, heat, food, laundry, etc., $42.00 for the entire Spring Quarter, March 25 to June 10, 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; School Hygiene; Principles of Teaching; How to Study; Philosophy of Education; Primary Methods in Nature Study, Story-telling, and Juvenile Literature; Rural School Problems; Child Psychology; Kindergarten Methods and Materials; Theory and Practice of Kindergarten Teaching; Observation and Practice Teaching.

Department of English: Spelling and Elementary Composition;
a Review Course in Elementary Language Study, including Reading and Methods of Teaching; 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.

*Department of Household Arts*: Beginners' Sewing; Advanced Sewing; 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.

*Department of Manual Arts*: Elementary Drawing; Design; Primary Handwork; Grammar Grade Handwork; Elementary Woodwork; Furniture Construction; Household Mechanics; Practice Work in Manual Arts; The Place of Industrial Branches in Education.

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


*Department of Natural Science*: Geology; Household Chemistry; Physics (advanced); Elementary Science Methods.

*Department of Physical Education*: General Courses, for
SUMMER QUARTER
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Summer Quarter begins June 18, 1913. It is divided into two terms of thirty working days each. First Term, June 18 to July 29; Second Term, July 30 to August 30.

Classes are offered in all subjects for:
3. First, Second, and Third Grade Certificates.
4. Most of the regular courses of the State Normal School.

The Summer School Professional Certificates, both Primary and Grammar Grades (formerly known as Professional Elementary Certificates), are given for the work of two terms of thirty working days each, the two terms’ work being done in different years. No State Examination is required for these certificates. First year work for either certificate may be done in either the First or Second Summer Term.

The regular State Examination for the First, Second and Third Grade Certificates will be held at this school at the end of the First Term.

Work done during the summer is given full credit toward the regular diplomas and certificates of the Normal School. Opportunity is also offered students to remove deficiencies in their regular courses at the school or in preparation for entrance to such courses. Special attention is called to the fact that those desiring to do so may remain for a Second Term and secure a full quarter’s credit. This is the
only school in Virginia offering an August term, thus enabling a student to do either six or twelve weeks' work in the summer.

Unusually good opportunities are offered for instruction in the special industrial branches: Manual Training, Drawing, Sewing, Cooking, Home Economics, School Gardening, etc.

Large classes are divided into sections, providing better attention for the individual student and enabling students to arrange their programs to include the subjects they desire.

This summer school has been noted for the genuineness of the work done, particular care being taken to secure instructors who are not only well prepared in their special lines but who can give the teachers in attendance just what they want in a practical way. The results of the examinations have shown how well they have done this.

Gentlemen as well as ladies are admitted in the summer terms. The school dormitories are reserved entirely for ladies, and gentlemen will be assigned to rooms in private homes.

On account of the altitude the location of this school is unusually fine for summer work. The water supply comes from mountain springs thirteen miles away and is unsurpassed for purity and general excellence. The sanitary conditions are all that could be desired, both in the town and on the school premises. There has been practically no sickness, accident, or unfortunate occurrence of any kind during the three summers the school has been conducted.

The total cost for a six week's term, including tuition, completely furnished room, towels, bedding, lights, food, service and laundry, is $26.00 in the First Term, or $21.00 in the Second Term. For twelve weeks, $44.00 covers all expenses.

Correspondence is invited with reference to any point in connection with the Summer Session. In view of the large number of applications already received for rooms it is advisable to write early. Send for the Catalog of the Summer Session about March 1st, as in it will be found full information of advantages equal to, if not superior to, any summer school in Virginia.

Address:

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