

Doings of Legislature During Past Week

(Continued from page 1.)
and even the capitol itself.

Public Bills.
The following public bills have been presented during the week:
An act to amend section 2391 of the consolidated statutes relative to judicial sales; to amend sections 1536, 1537, 1541, 1542, 1551 and 1554 of the consolidated statutes by authorizing cities of a population of 2,000, and over to establish recorder's courts and providing for a schedule of fees in said courts; to amend section 564 of the consolidated statutes prohibiting the judge from criticizing the verdict of the jury; to amend section 108 of the consolidated statutes relative to authorization by clerk to executor or administrator for gravestones; to repeal sections 6018 inclusive of the consolidated statutes relating to the primary law; to amend statute relative to immunity to witness in bribery cases; to aid in the development of any city, incorporated town or county; to amend statutes relating to the establishment of recorder's courts providing for a mode and manner of establishment of township recorder's courts; an act to forbid a person carrying arms to protect himself while engaged in making intoxicating liquors; an act appropriating moneys to settle claim of the western Wake highway district against the State of North Carolina by reason of the location of the State prison farm; the State Highway shops in said Highway District; an act to amend statute changing the date of Arbor day; joint resolution for appointment of committee to investigate Fort Macon and report with recommendations for the care and preservation of same; an act to amend statute relating to the corporation commission; an act to amend statute providing for the licensing motor vehicles for the calendar year; an act to amend the constitution relative to the rotation of judges of the Superior courts; an act relating to the procedure in hearings in the superior court in matters pertaining to allowances; an act to amend statute with reference to husband and wife as witnesses in criminal actions; an act to regulate

the size of nets to be used for catching food fish and the time to begin fishing; an act to amend statutes relative to expense account of judges; to provide for an additional issue of 35,000,000 of bonds to be used by the State highway commission for the further extension of the State Highway system of public roads; an act to amend the statute relative to caveats to wills; an act to relieve the congestion of court dockets by authorizing any county in the State to establish a county court; an act to regulate the hours of service of State Employees; to authorize the governor to appoint a commissioner of pardons; to regulate the practice of continuing cases in superior courts of the State; to prevent the erection of signs of the state highway; amend statutes relating to payment of damages for injury of property by dogs; amend statutes relating to time for entering judgments; amend public laws increasing exemption allowed widows and minor children under the inheritance tax law; authorizing the sale of life estates in the capital stock of foreign corporations; act to provide for a suitable memorial to the late Judge Henry Groves Connor; to enable each county in the State to have county Agricultural Agent; to make exemptions of North Carolina income tax; relating to speed limit for automobiles; to provide for State fish and game commission and regulations of wild animals; to make it unlawful for notaries and magistrates to charge for attesting affidavits for pensions; to authorize clerks of Superior courts to allow executors and administrators to purchase gravestones; to amend constitutional requirement of joint officers; to protect county and city agricultural fairs from certain competitive shows; to allow creation of county courts and extending service of their processes.

Other Uses

Small Boy: "I want another box of pills for my mother like I got yesterday—and charge 'em."
Druggist: "Certainly. Did your mother like them?"
Small Boy: "I dunno—they just fit my ailment."

WORRIED BY TRAFFIC VOLUME

It Is Not the Initial Cost In North Carolina Roads That Hurts But Upkeep.

Raleigh, Jan. 19.—District highway engineers who meet here for conference with the chairman of the state highway commission and its chief engineer come in their regular monthly session, but of course they talk over a condition of roads which they have not seen since the whole system was inundated in September. The highway outfit is now forced to consider a traffic of nearly 350,000 machines as against the 140,000 for which it was built. It is now deliberating on what it must do to be saved from a thousand auto passages daily when 500 was the worst that it ever feared. These conditions, aggravated by the continuing rains, make the conference of more than usual interest, though highway headquarters said tonight there was nothing unusual in the summons tomorrow.

Brushing Baby's Teeth

"When should a child begin to use a toothbrush?"
You should use a soft brush on baby's teeth after the first six teeth are cut. You can use plain water, or use a little bicarbonate of soda (cooking soda) in the water, brushing after each feeding. After the child reaches the age of four or five years, he should be taught to brush his teeth.

Bicarbonate of soda (cooking soda) or salt can be put in the water used to brush the teeth. They are just as good as expensive tooth paste. The bought tooth pastes taste better, and may have a great deal to do with making the brushing a pleasant operation. Clean teeth seldom decay. See that the first teeth or baby teeth are kept clean, because the quality of the permanent teeth depends greatly on this.—F. M. Register, in Progressive Farmer.

Ed Purdy's Philos

"The world owes you a live, alright, but I've found one has to specialize in collecting to get it."

Higher Qualifications For Teachers

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—This is legislative year in 42 States. Many new laws pertaining to schools will be enacted. Indications are that a greater number of legislatures will consider the enactment of laws exacting higher qualifications for teachers' certificates than ever before.

State certification laws are of special importance to rural school officials and parents of rural children since they represent the only insurance against the employment of unqualified teachers. Upon the efficiency of the teachers depends to a great extent the opportunity for an education which rural children have. Naturally every parent is interested in securing the most progressive type of legislation possible for the regulation of teacher certification. During the war years standards were lowered because of the scarcity of applicants for teaching positions. The emergency is now over and disregard of professional standards is no longer necessary. Indeed, reports to the Bureau of Education indicate that the supply of teachers is now more nearly adequate to fill the demand than for many years. High school enrollment has increased during the past ten years in an unprecedented manner. There are plenty of high school graduates anxious to prepare themselves to be teachers. In view of these facts, many State superintendents are proposing to the legislatures now in session that they provide laws which gradually raise certification requirements until a minimum of high school graduation plus two years of professional preparation of higher grade is reached. Already several States have set that as their goal for 1927 or 1928.

Increasing Demands Create Pressing Problems.

Those who live in the open country are attending high schools in rapidly increasing numbers. Small high schools have been established to meet the need and demand of this population group until now more than 80 per cent of all high schools are located in the open country or in villages of less than 2,500 population. These schools enroll on an average 60 pupils each, compared with an average enrollment of 500 for other high schools. Studies in several States recently have shown that these small schools are much more expensive than large schools, in spite of the fact that general standards are much lower in the small schools. A typical State reports that schools enrolling 35 to 50 pupils each cost 60 per cent more for each pupil in average daily attendance than schools enrolling 200 to 300 pupils. One State reports a small high school operating at an expense of over \$1,132 for each pupil in average daily attendance. When it is considered that many communities are not yet served by local high schools and that not more than one-third of the children of high school age are now enrolled it is evident that the maintenance of a sufficient number of high schools to accommodate all rural children, and organized as city high schools are, would prove a serious financial burden. Is it necessary to operate such schools? The answer means many millions of dollars yearly.

Fresh Air For the Children.

Proper ventilation of school buildings is essential. Fifteen per cent of the high school juniors, in a study recently made, stated that the school could help more than it does to develop health habits by looking after ventilation more carefully. Of those stating ways in which the school tends to produce ill health, 40 per cent mentioned "poor ventilation." Pupils want fresh air. Twenty-one per cent of the 15,075 answering included "fresh air" among the "three best health habits possessed." This recreation-including group placed it second only to "plenty of exercise."

Small rural schools meet the requirements by providing ventilating heaters or satisfactorily jacketed stoves with adequate fresh air inlets and foul air outlets. Some have furnaces, gravity exhaust ducts, and window boards at the majority of the windows. The window boards are frequently panes of glass one foot high set as deflectors in the window sash. These, properly regulated, serve ventilation needs admirably.

According to experiments performed under the direction of the New York State Ventilation Commission, window-ventilated rooms with gravity exhausts seemed fresher and freer from odor and more comfortable as to temperature than rooms equipped with more expensive fan system. The appetite for food is considerably decreased as a result of breathing stale air. Malnutrition and ill health retard pupils. The temperature of the room affects the vigor of pupils. A reliable thermometer in plain view of the teacher's desk should register a room temperature

SPECIAL NOTICES!

If you have a threshing machine, a steam engine, a milch cow, a mule or anything imaginable to sell let a little ad in the columns below find you a buyer. On the other hand, if you want to buy anything or if you have lost anything let an ad find it for you. The Reporter wants this little department used freely and it will be of great benefit to our patrons.

\$100 REWARD OFFERED— WANTED—A reliable white man wanting to make \$10 to on deposit in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court at Danbury and will be paid to the person arresting Rice East and delivering him to the Sheriff of Stokes county. 7jan1w

OFFER OF REWARD OF \$150
A reward of \$150.00 will be paid to any person who shall arrest Rice East, and deliver him to the sheriff of Stokes County, N. C., who is wanted by said sheriff under a warrant charging the said Rice East with the unlawful killing of Frank Joyce in Stokes County, N. C. This Jan. 5, 1925. BOARD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. 4t

WANTED—White man or boy to do farm work for 1 year. Apply to W. M. PRINGLE, Route 2, Greensboro, N. C. 28jan4w

FOR SALE—One J. B. Colt acetylene gas light plant at real bargain. Plant has fixtures and other necessary equipment. See or write E. P. Pepper at Danbury. 4t

LAND POSTERS—Printed on good card board, 25c. dozen at Danbury Reporter office.

WANTED—A reliable white man wanting to make \$10 to \$70 weekly in Stokes county selling Whitmer's complete line Home Remedies, Extracts, Toilet Articles, Soaps, Spices, etc. house to house. Products guaranteed to give satisfaction. Cherry of Alabama made \$57.90 in five days; Middleton of Virginia, \$96. Team or car needed. Experience unnecessary. Write for full particulars today. Give age and occupation. THE H. C. WHITMER CO., Columbus, Indiana. Dept 198. 14jan3w

FOR SALE—20 acres fine tobacco land with a beautiful new 7-room house heated by furnace, large new barn, 2 miles from Walkertown. School jitney comes right by door. This place at a bargain. Small cash payment, rest on easy terms to suit purchaser. C. R. FLEMING, Walkertown, N. C. 21jan5w

FORD COUPE FOR SALE. I have a 1923 model Ford coupe, in good condition. Will sell at a bargain for cash or good note. N. E. PEPPER, Danbury, N. C.

WANTED—The Danbury Roller Mills can use several hundred bushels of wheat at \$2.25 per bushel, and would like to have some corn at \$1.50 per bushel.

of degrees. The lower stimulating temperature, together with an air change, without chilling drafts, sufficient to remove the accumulation of bodily odors, is most favorable for study. School boards should provide proper ventilating equipment. Teachers should learn how to regulate it.

Prevention Rather Than Correction.

Errors once made by a child are not wholly blotted out of his mind. He tends to repeat them and to continue repeating them until they become firmly fixed bad habits. As far as possible, schools should try to direct the child that there will be a minimum of mistakes in his work and he will not be led into the formation of faulty physical and mental habits.

These were the conclusions reached by two of the speakers at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, concerning the teaching of spelling and algebra. Dr. Garry Myers, of the Cleveland School of Education, studied children's mistakes in spelling and found that if a word was misspelled once the same error would probably occur again and the amount of work then necessary to learn the word correctly was much greater than it would have been had the child not made the original error. A similar experiment was carried on by Flora L. Scott, who followed up the errors made in a series of algebra problems to see whether the mistakes made by any pupil had no apparent connection with each other or whether in answering the same problem the pupil repeated the same mistakes. Out of 200 sets of answers containing more than one error she found that in 168 sets or 84 per cent the errors were repeated. Both speakers conclude that much valuable time and effort can be saved in the schools if mistakes are prevented rather than corrected.

Kentucky Improves Rural Schools By Standardization.

Kentucky has recently adopted a State-wide plan for improving, by standardization, its more than 7,000 one, two, and three-teacher schools. Approximately 100,000 rural school children attend these schools. The suggestions and regulations regarding the plan are set forth in a pamphlet entitled "Kentucky Rural School Standards," prepared under the direction of the State superintendent.

The pamphlet says that the State, in justice to the present generation of country school children can not tolerate the present low grade of efficiency of the small rural school; that the greatest need in the campaign for rural school improvement is some practical way of evaluating the different elements in the make-up of an efficient school; and that a few standard schools in each county will awaken the civic conscience and open the public purse to the end that country children may enjoy the educational advantages to which they are justly entitled. According to the Kentucky plan the main points to

evaluate in order to build up a good school are: Grounds and outbuildings, the school building and furniture, equipment and supplies, the teacher and the organization of the school, and community activities.

Improving rural schools by standardization is not new. More than two-thirds of the States have adopted similar plans for increasing the efficiency of the small rural schools. Reports issued by departments of education in these States indicate that standardization improves physical conditions, raises the qualifications of teachers, increases school attendance, and stimulates interest in the schools on the part of the communities.

Do Rural Teachers Believe In Supervision.

The Maryland State Department of Education recently published a bulletin giving a number of interesting replies to the question, "What do the teachers of Maryland think is being accomplished by the supervision of teaching?" The following extracts taken from the replies of seven teachers are typical:

"The supervisor is often more aware of the school than the teacher herself."

"The beginning teacher and the experienced teacher in outlying districts need more than anything else some one who understands and can cheer the teacher on her way."

"To discontinue supervision would mean a loss to taxpayers of our county in the less effective work of the inexperienced teachers, the careless work of indifferent ones and in loss of inspiration to the hardworking, conscientious group of teachers."

"The supervisor keeps me in touch with the work being done in the other schools in my county and with the activities of the State at large."

"This makes my second year of teaching and I feel that the progress I have made is due to the encouraging, words, the helpful methods, and the wise judgment of my supervisor."

"I have taught school for 35 years. For years I measured my self by myself which is the poorest measure to use. During my two years' teaching under supervision I have found new means by which to measure my work."

"Supervision aids a teacher in finding her weak and strong points, and does more toward overcoming the weak points and strengthening the strong ones than does any other thing in the school life."

Bonde Bess

The office chick says I couldn't tell a lie in a year but I knew that was one the moment it was uttered."

Not In Market

Greocer: "We have some very fine alligator pears today."
Young Bride: "Silly. We haven't even got a goldfish yet."

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