

The Institute Monthly

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NUMBER VIII

TUBERCULOSIS

DR. I. R. WHIPPER
(Read to the Sunday Evening Club, 5-11, '09.)

The first question that naturally presents itself is "What is Tuberculosis?" The word Tuberculosis is of comparatively recent vogue in popular usage. As recent as the 12th. census (1900), the official term employed in the mortality statistics for Tuberculosis of the lungs was Consumption. Heretofore Consumption or Phthisis was regarded as a local disease of the lungs, and other forms of Tuberculosis were classified in connection with the organ or part of the body affected.

The present conception of Tuberculosis, is that it is a general, infectious disease, capable of affecting all parts of the body; but wherever found was caused by the bacillus Tuberculosis. The germ was discovered by Robert Koch in 1882.

It is a general disease, because it may affect the entire organism, (the bones, joints muscles, vessels, skin, or any organ.)

It is an infectious disease because it may be communicated directly or indirectly or indirectly from a person suffering from it to a healthy person. But it is not necessarily contagious. Hence it is a cruel in justice to Tuberculous persons who take proper precautions for the destruction or disinfection of their sputum to treat them with the abhorrence that is usually associated with leprosy, small pox, scarlet fever, etc.

Its contagiousness is due entirely to carelessness through ignorance, which has made Tuberculosis the most universal scourge of the human race. It prevails particularly in large cities, and wherever the population is massed together.

Statistics show that ten percent of all deaths in 1900 were assigned to Tuberculosis, a decided decrease from the statistics of all the previous centuries. (Ex President Roosevelt estimated that two hundred thousand lives were lost annually in the United States from some form of the disease.)

In youth and early man and womanhood, (15 to 29) nearly one third of all deaths are from tuberculosis. From thirty to forty years, one-fourth are Tuberculous. The rate decreases with advanced age. No age is exempt although the least number of cases are reported to be between five and fourteen while the greatest number occur between twenty-five and thirty-four.

In infancy (one to four) the bones, lymphatic glands and meninges are more frequently infected. In adults the lungs may be regarded as the seat of the infection.

The Mortality of the negro is higher than other races. This is probably due to acquired conditions partly forced upon the race from the exterior and partly from his own neglect and ignorance. The Jews have the lowest death rate.

The influence of sex is very slight. Women are perhaps more frequently attacked than men, possibly from the fact that in a more sedentary indoor life they are more liable to infection. The athletic girl does not enter this

class for she is not the sort that goes into a decline.

Occupation has quite an influence. Those employed as marble and stone cutters, cigar makers, mattress makers, and any kind of business from which dust emanates freely are more prone to the disease, for the fine particles clog up the aveola of the lungs and then impair their power of resistance. On the contrary, agriculturists and those employed in out door work are the least susceptible. Hence it would be wisdom for those holding indoor jobs to be in the open air frequently, breathe deeply in order to increase the lung's capacity and thus acquire that which is thrust upon the Agriculturists—Health.

The characteristics of an employment which tends to make Tuberculosis unusually prevalent may be thus summarized:

A low rate of wages, unsanitary surroundings, exposure to dust, excessive physical exertion, close confinement, indoors, exposure to excessive heat, and temptations to intemperance with long and irregular hours.

Environment is an all important factor. Dwellers in the city are more exposed to this White Plague (as it is sometimes termed) than residents of the country. Not only is the liability to infection very much greater but the conditions of life are such that the powers of resistance are apt to be weakened. The strenuous life of the city consists usually of hard work all day and some form of recreation which too often is indulged in poorly ventilated and overcrowded halls, churches or dwelling houses as well as the style of dressing for fashion rather than comfort.

The relation of injury to Tuberculosis is well known. A blow upon the chest may cause pulmonary or pleural Tuberculosis, on the knee Tubercular Arthritis, to the skin, Lupus, on the head Meningitis etc. These injuries set up an inflammation where the circulation becomes sluggish and the part congested thereby furnishing a fertile spot for the bacilli to lodge and grow. A neglected cold is blamed as the starting point of the disease. It acts simply by lowering the resistance and favoring the condition which enables the bacilli either to enter the system or when once in it to grow.

The germ enters the system through the respiratory tract, through the food and by inoculation.

Investigation affords conclusive proof that the dust of the room frequented by tubercular patients is infectious. The germs are often attached to fine particles of the dust which gain entrance into the system through the lungs.

Some authorities claim that the bacilli are conveyed by the free, finely divided particles of sputum, produced during the act of coughing and that these fragments are suspended in the atmosphere which we breathe. This makes it a contagious disease, but it is in our province to control its contagiousness. Teach the patient to burn or disinfect the sputum and keep plenty of air and sunlight in the room and the danger of contagion is overcome.

The infection through food enters the system through the tonsils or the intestines. Flügge, a medical authority,

claims that through the tonsils a large proportion of pulmonary Tubercular cases arise.

The bacilli pass from the tonsils to the glands in the neck and mediastinum then, an infected lymphatic gland becomes adherent to one of the branches of the pulmonary artery and the bacilli in this way gains entrance into the circulation. Should the bacilli remain in the gland of the neck they will grow and finally result in scrofula.

Tuberculosis is not often transmitted to man by inoculation and when it does occur it is usually accidental and the lesion remains local. This mode of infection is seen in persons whose occupation brings them in contact with dead bodies or animal products such as demonstrators of Anatomy, butchers, and handlers of hide. They are subject to a local tubercle of the skin which forms a reddened mass of granulation tissue usually on the hands.

Cases of inoculation have been reported from wearing the ear rings of a tubercular. Also by cutting the hand on the cuspidor used by a consumptive.

Years ago inoculation among convicts was common; for the sake of science the authorities allowed skilled physicians to experiment on prisoners with life sentences or those condemned to die. If they survived the experiments they were given their freedom. Three experiments were usually performed at stated intervals. It is needless to say but few survived.

The theory of inheritance which has formerly played such an ardent part in poisoning the laity mind against preventive and active treatment has at last been defeated.

Once if a consumptive could trace the disease to either parent or grand parent he became despondent and entertained no hope for recovery but silently sat and waited for the final call. He felt that he had inherited the disease and that his case was incurable. In this enlightened day we acknowledge that we can inherit the tendency to weak lungs but with certain precautions can ward off the disease as well as overcome the tendency.

The consumptive himself is almost harmless and only becomes harmful through bad habits such as spitting around carelessly without disinfecting, being afraid of fresh air, and daily baths etc. To teach the consumptive to take care of himself properly is of supreme importance. For this purpose the Tuberculosis League is soliciting members from every section to join hands with them and help stamp out the contagiousness of this much dreaded disease.

The International Congress on Tuberculosis composed of the most noted and skillful physicians of the world met at Washington, D. C., Oct. 12th, 1908, to discuss the subject of Tuberculosis. They realize the possibility of stamping out the disease and proposed tangible ways of accomplishing it. They also impressed the public with the importance of constant crusades against it.

As a result of this agitation the crusaders have become more active and many new bands are formed.

In New York some of the wealthiest women have donated both their time and

THE CALL OF THE SHEEP

We call him "Vaggy," because, as Motherkin said, "when he came to our door, he was the worst looking little vagabond that ever wore skin."

One summers evening, while we were at supper beneath the fall elm trees of our lawn, he dragged his weary little body into our midst, and coming directly to me, cast his pathetic eyes up at my face, and, with a white almost human in its wistfulness, began to lick my shoes.

From that moment we were friends; for my heart went out to the little wounded waif, and without farther ceremony we adopted each other, and mutually happy. He is in the possession of a home and friends, and I, in a boys most treasured possession—a dog of my very own.

Attention to vaggys wounds, and a good bath, worked a wonderful transformation in him. He was a very handsome specimen, of the shepherd extraction; obedient, perfectly trustworthy, and wonderfully intelligent. Before he had attained the age of adult dogdom, I had taught him many tricks. He would fetch and carry, pray, teign death, bring the mail, go to the grocers with a basket and bring back the groceries ordered, and many other tricks familiar to every boy who has ever owned a dog. He never grew very large, but what he lacked in size, he more than made up in sagacity. He soon became the pet of the neighbor hood; and even Motherkin, who professed a strong dislike to dogs, said that vagggy was certainly a valuable adjunct to our household.

But with all his pleasant surroundings, Vaggy was not happy. At times a far away expression would creep into his almost human eyes; and never a drove of market driven cattle passed our house but he would run out, and, darting hither and thither, would assist the drivers until the pens were reached; when he would come home and mope like a broken hearted lass for several days. I recognized my dog's ailment, but could think of no cure. The occupation, which for ages past had been the delight of his herding ancestors, was calling him. He was hearing the call, not of the wild, but of the gentlest vocation on earth; that of which our Savior is a type; the call of the helpless sheep. Could he resist the call, or would he yield?

Shortly after I had arrived at a satisfactory diagnosis of Vaggy's case I began to miss his cheery hail of the belated passers-by; and in the morning I would find him completely tired out; and, if there had been a rain, covered with mud. I tried hard to find out where he spent his nocturnal visits, but all of my investigations came to naught.

His puzzling absences had continued for about two months when the crises came. While playing in the yard one day, my attention was attracted by two countrymen, who had stopped and were looking intently at my dog. They talked earnestly to each other, and soon opened the gate and came to me. I noticed that

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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COMMEMORATION THURSDAY JUNE 9th

A NEW PHASE OF THIS YEAR'S

commencement week will be the Industrial Commencement. It will be held Wednesday, June 9th. We advise those preparing to attend our closing exercises, not to miss this interesting event.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES HELD AT THE school resulted in forty one conversions and twenty one reclamations. A great deal of credit is due Rev. W. T. Florain, Secretary of the Charleston Y. M. C. A., for the religious awakening which has come to our school. He was able to give us three days of valuable time and God wonderfully blessed the words of truth sown.

ONE OF THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF the revival was the organization of a "College Guild," the purpose of which is to work in connection with the other religious organizations of the school, to keep alive the spark of faith until the students go to their homes to be regularly inducted into the churches to which their parents belong, or the church in which they have been accustomed to attend.

THE DEATH OF DR. W. H. COUNCIL, president of the A. & M. College, situated at Norma, Alabama, was an irreparable loss to the Negro Educational world.

Dr. Council's life will always be a source of inspiration to every young man of his race. Born a slave and denied the opportunity of early educational training, he raised himself by steady application to eminent leadership. He organized and directed until the day of his death, the great school at Norma, thus giving to the race hundreds of well trained young men and women.

We drop a tear on his bier for he was indeed, one of nature's true noblemen.

CONCERNING TEACHER'S INSTITUTE. Would it not be possible to hold one well attended institute, in this part of the state for colored teachers? Some years since we deliberately discontinued the annual institute held at this school because we felt that the attendance did not justify the expense and trouble. If we could induce the teachers in this valley and in counties near us to unite and attend in large numbers, either at this school or in some other place equally convenient and satisfactory, one Institute, we are assured that the very best lectures in the race could be secured.

Some colored teachers are opposed to separation in Institute work; to these we have no word of argument to seduce them from their opinions. Word has come to us in the past year from many earnest teachers asking that some better

arrangement be made for colored teachers than is given in the ordinary county institutes held throughout the state. If a teacher gets any thing besides a certificate of attendance, worth carrying home as a reputation, this reputation is not a material thing obtained under conditions which usually exist at the mixed county teachers' meetings. The one thing needed to make these meetings worth attending is freedom to ask questions upon subjects not well understood. The average colored teacher is backward about talking too freely, and on that account sits through a week of lectures without getting any help, as anxiously desired.

We are certain that such men as Dr. Daniel Boone Carter, Daniel Boone Carter, and ever Dr. Washington, for a day, could be induced, to come and make our Institute worth while, if our teachers were willing to attend.

Where could such a meeting be held to the best advantage? In our opinion, while our teachers are willing to attend wherever it is held, we say without prejudice, that we have the most convenient and best arranged place in this section. We have large buildings, well lighted, good water, and a beautiful campus. Our room for boarding and lodging visitors can not be surpassed, and nowhere could better board at a more reasonable charge be obtained.

One day of such an Institute ought to be given to a general conference. Race leaders from every walk of life, should be invited, farmers, mechanics, miners, our ministers, and other professional men should be brought together in order that questions which vitally effect our progress might be discussed.

Do we not need to get closer together in the struggle to reach the full standard of race development? Within the next few weeks, THE MONTHLY intends to make a personal appeal along the lines suggested above. We hope that our friends will at least pay us the poor courtesy to respond. We are anxious to find out just how many teachers are satisfied with the cold corner in an institute where little if any consideration is given them and where the free literature distributed, is deliberately passed over their heads.

To accept such treatment when we can do no better, is a reflection upon those who insult us, but to accept such treatment when by a little sacrifice we could avoid it, is a reflection upon our own self-respect.

THE FIRST EASTER

Easter Service at the West Virginia Colored Institute is always interesting and enjoyable, the last service was no exception to the general rule. Too much credit cannot be given Mrs. E. M. Jones, our competent music teacher for the programs rendered on such days. On the past Easter the music was rendered by a selected choir of Institute students, and was thought by many to have been the best of the very excellent musical programs rendered here. The choir sang the sacred cantata "First Easter." The following is the Easter Sunday program:

- Gloria Patri
Prayer.....Mr. W. A. Spriggs
Scripture Reading
Silent The Sleeping Town.....Introduction and opening chorus
In The Garden Alto Solo.....Lela Powell
I Shall Heave Rock.....Amelia Wilcher and Chorus
The Break of Day Soprano Solo.....Beulah Smith
As It Began To Dawn.....Seth Dixon and
Womens Chorus
Hymn.....Congregation
All Hail.....Clarence Wilson and Chorus
Lo, I Am With You Alway Bass Solo.....
Mr. C. E. Jones
Sermon.....President J. McHenry Jones
Christ Is Risen.....Clarence Wilson and Chorus
Doxology.....
Benediction

The Choir was composed of the following students:

- Soprano Voices: Messrs. Beulah Smith, C. R. Wilson, Soloist; Amelia Wilcher, Alexander Gregory; Volma Snyder, Bennett Saunders; Eva Roben, James Hardy; Elizabeth Evans, Bass Voices; Aileen Harper, Messrs. Blanche Christian, S. W. Dixon, Soloist; Camella Nickens, Matt Jones; Alto Voices: J. G. Patterson
Misses: Lela Powell, Soloist; Beulah Carter, Soloist; Nancy Bolden

DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCE

We always strive to have plain, practical talks with our girls, and give out such ideas as will be beneficial to their home life. We wish to impress them with important points on home, for if we can manage the science of home life, many of the aggravating conditions of today will dwindle into insignificance. The following programme was rendered at the regular bi-monthly Domestic Science Literary Hour, Monday, April 12, 1909:

- How to Begin House Cleaning.....Cornelia Nickens
Paper.....How to Sweep and Dust a Room.....Amelia Johnson
Paper.....How to Make and Care for a Bed.....Bessie Hunter

Thinking that further benefit might be derived therefrom, we print one of the papers that was read at our last meeting.

HOW TO MAKE AND CARE FOR A BED

Everybody should appreciate a clean sweet bed. To make a bed first, turn the tick, dust and beat it in order to make it soft. Then put the bottom sheet on with the right side up and the large hem at the head. Tuck it in at foot and sides. Put top sheet on with the right side down and large hem at the top allowing four inches to be turned back over the quilts in order to keep the quilts from being soiled, then tuck in as the first was.

Put on the blanket with the open end at the head so if it gets too warm for a double blanket you can throw one back without any trouble. Tuck in as you did the sheets. Put on as many quilts as wanted about two inches below the bottom sheet. The reason why each sheet, blanket, and quilt should be tucked separately, is if you want to remove one you can do so without disarranging the entire bed. After all the quilts have been put on, turn back the top sheet over the quilts and blankets in order to protect them. The spread is put on as the bottom sheet was, even with the head piece. It can be tucked or left loose to suit our taste. The pillows should be beaten and placed to suit our taste also.

THE CARE OF A BED

The bedding should be aired every morning, being left open about one half hour. The bed clothing should be hung separately on chairs or across the foot or head of the bed. The mattress should be often turned. It should at times be given a thorough airing out of doors, each quilt, blanket, and sheet hung separately.

Feather ticks and pillows should never be placed in the sun; but it doesn't matter about the mattresses. The bedding should be changed every week. The bed should often be washed and insect powder or something used that will keep away bed-bugs and germs.

MARY E. EUBANK

ANNIVERSARY OF HOME MAKERS CLUB

The Home Maker's Club, the local branch of the Federation of Women's Clubs, observed its anniversary the night of the 12th inst., at the residence of Mrs. A. W. Curtis.

The parlors were modestly and beautifully decorated in a color scheme of which white was the prevailing shade.

The occasion marked the red letter epoch of all such functions the Club has observed since it was organized. The few invited guests, who were privileged to be present, were as one in the pronouncement of praise for the convivial and intellectual pleasures derived.

The feature of the function was the presentation of the "Statute Scene" from Shakespeare's Winter Tales, by some of the ladies of the Club. While amateurs, the conception of time, place, emotions, garb, and the presentation of the sketch would have won merited commendation from the critical.

Justice to the cast, prevents laudatory mention of any bright particular stars. Following is the program as rendered: Vocal Solo "One Heart, a Pair of Eyes" Pontini; Mrs. Charles E. Jones

- "Toussaint L'Ouverture".....Whittier
Mrs. William H. Lowry
Vocal Duet "The Dance" from "Faust" Gounod
Miss Bessie Morris and Miss Fannie Cobb
Violin Solo.....Air Varié No. 1.....Dancela
Mrs. J. McHenry Jones

- Piano accompaniment.....Miss Lela Powell
Vocal Solo "For all Eternity".....Mascheroni
Mrs. Charles E. Jones

- Violin Obligato.....Mrs. J. McHenry Jones

- Piano accompaniment.....Miss Lela Powell

- Synopsis of Shakespeare's "Winter Tale".....Mrs. Joseph Lovette

- "Statute Scene":.....Mrs. Edward M. Burgess

- Leontes.....Mrs. Edward M. Burgess

- Pauline.....Byrd Prillerman

- Perdita.....S. Hamlin Guss

- Polixenes.....Austin W. Curtis

- Camillo.....George Collins

- Hermione.....Solomon Brown

- Piano Accompaniment.....Mrs. J. McHenry

- Mistress of Ceremonies.....Mrs. Eunice Brown

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The special feature of the Etude Music Club during the month of March was the Chopin recital given by Mrs. E. M. Jones and assisted by one of the piano students, Miss Lela Powell, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of that noted musician, Frederic Chopin, the poet of the pianoforte. On Saturday afternoon the following program was rendered in the music room of East Hall.

- Quotations on "Music".....Club Talk
"Frederic Chopin".....Mrs. Jones
Piano Selections, with explanatory remarks.....Mrs. Jones
Polonaise Militaire, op. 40, No. 1
Valse C sharp Minor, op. 64, No. 2
Valse G flat Major, op. 70, No. 1
Nocturne in G Minor, op. 37, No. 1
Piano Duet.....Valse in D flat op. 64, No. 1
Mrs. E. M. Jones and Lela Powell

Some interesting stories of Chopin.....Mrs. Edwards, Misses E. Evans, B. Smith, M. Robinson, V. Snyder, and L. Powell.

After the program was rendered, a light collation was served in the dining room.

Each club member invited one visitor. The following music students and their guest were present:

- MISSSES: Etta Henderson, Otelia Morgan, Bertha Deans, Nannie Saunders, Elizabeth Evans, Nannie Dabney, Letha Pierce, Mary Claytor, Edith Williams, Mabel Peters, Mary A. Thompson, Lela Meadows
MISSSES: Eliza Wood, Amelia Lowry, Viola Smith, Lottie Claytor, Georgia Chandler, Lillian Carrington, Josie Guerrant, Bertha Rotan, Allie Berry, Hazel Price, Nola Walker, Princess Nobleton

Maud Robinson Minnie Carr
 Clara Albot Elizabeth Hancock
 Velma Snyder Georgia Wares
 Selonia Rotan Caroline Miller
 Willa M. Leach Emma Leech
 Eva Rotan Lena Klug
 Eva Gallion Will. Barrett
 Gussie Weils Willa Wells
 Eva Greene Virginia Goins
 Lelia Robertson Pagic Witcher
 Lelia Powell Mrs. A. W. Curtis
 B. V. Morris " Maud Jackson
 Mrs. V. D. Edwards Etta Hill
 Master Lawrence Prillerman, Misses
 Ednora Prillerman, Rosa Bridgeford,
 Bessie Hunter, Beulah Smith, Mary
 Thompson.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The honor roll contains the names of the following cadets who were not demerited during the month of February:

- 2nd. Lieut. Herbert Banks.
- Sergt. Major Basil Braxton.
- Cor. John Branch.
- Private Basil Brown.
- Capt. Leonard Brown.
- 1st. Lieut. W. A. Brown.
- Private Barnett Burton.
- Sergt. Roscoe Clarkson.
- Private H. Floyd Coles.
- " Harry Davis.
- " S. W. Dixon.
- Capt. W. A. Eggleston.
- Private Romeo Ferguson.
- " Jessie Fields.
- " Clint Friend.
- C. V. Green.
- 1st. Lieut. Alexander Gregory.
- Private Clifford Gore.
- Sergt. George Holmes.
- Private Elvin Howard.
- " Conly Jones.
- " James Jones.
- 2nd. Lieut. Wirt Jones.
- Private Boyer Lee.
- 1st. Lieut. C. C. Lewis.
- Private Roy McGhee.
- " H. C. Meadows.
- " Wallace Montier.
- 1st. Lieut S. D. Moss.
- Sergt. W. J. Napper.
- Private Lawrence Prillerman.
- Sergt. H. B. Rose.
- Private J. Q. Saunders.
- " O. A. Pierce.
- " Luther Patterson.
- Sergt. T. W. Taylor.
- 1st. Lieut. R. G. Thurston.
- Private Roy Wade.
- Sergt. Jacob White.
- 2nd. Lieut. Clarence R. Wilson.
- Private Thomas Woodley.
- " Campbell Tuck.
- Charles Vaughn.
- Alonzo Ellis.
- J. F. Fairfax.

The following cadet officers were publicly commissioned Sunday evening April 4th:

- Leonard Brown Captrin "A" company
- R. G. Thurston " " "B" "
- S. D. Moss 1st Lieut "A" "
- H. H. Banks " " "B" "
- C. C. Lewis " " and Adjutant
- A. Gregory " " Ordinance Officer
- C. R. Wilson 2nd " " "A" company
- B. S. Braxton " " "B" "

Cadet S. W. Dixon left for home to visit his sister.

Cadets John Lockett, Thomas Taylor, and Edward Mills visited friends at home a few days this month.

Cadets Campbell Tuck and Hugh Mc Norton have returned to their homes.

Cadet John Johnson was called home on account of the illness of his sister.

Honor Roll containing the names of cadets who did not receive any demerits during the past month:

- Herbert Banks Clifford Gore

John Branch Charles V. Harris
 Basil Braxton George Holmes
 Hughston Brown James Hardy
 Leonard Brown Emmett Hughes
 Basil Brown Elvin Howard
 R. L. Brown Conly Jones
 Carl Burks Quilion Jones
 Lawrence Baster Wirt Jones
 Layfayette Campbell Boyer Lee
 Roscoe Clarkson C. C. Lewis
 Floyd Coles F. H. Marshall
 Benjamin Deans Wallace Montier
 S. W. Dixon S. D. Moss,
 Monzo Ellis W. J. Napper
 Daniel Ferguson Oreste Pierce
 Jesse Fields Delbert Prillerman
 Clint Friend Lawrence Prillerman
 Alexander Gregory Emmett Saunders
 Judge Shepherd Jacob White
 W. Thomas Taylor Oscar Williams
 R. G. Thurston T. J. Woodly
 Campbell Tuck Edward Mills
 Charles Vaughn William Spriggs, Jr.
 Roy Wade

THE CALL OF THE SHEEP

(Continued from First Page)

they were not paying any attention to me but were looking searchingly at Vaggy. I grew alarmed. Were they going to take my dog from me? My conjectures were cut short by the voice of one of the men, demanding to see my father. I ran to the house to call him, and left them casting angry glances at Vaggy, as he trotted complacently at my heels. On returning with father, I found that Vaggy was accused of being dogdom's most heinous criminal—a sheep killing dog. They claimed that for some time past, an animal had wrought havoc in their flocks and those of their neighbors; and several times Vaggy had been seen scudding thru the dewey pasture-lands towards them. They thoroughly identified him as the miscreant, and demanded to see his teeth. On pressing open his mouth, several wisps of white wool were found, proof positive to them of his murderous activities. They demanded his death, and despite my tears and entreaties, my father promised to turn him over to the pound-keeper on the morrow.

That night my pillow was wet with hot tears, and it was long before I sobbed myself to sleep. I was aroused by the voice of father, bidding me come down stairs immediately. Something in the tone of his voice made me hasten, and in a very short time I was down stairs. In the hall was assembled the entire family, and two strange men, who, from their dress, I knew to be herdsmen. On the floor tenderly wrapped in a coat lay the lifeless body of Vaggy.

His story is soon told. The longing for the pastures had mastered him; he had heeded the call of the sheep. Night after night he had travelled more than six miles, to the flocks of a wealthy farmer. There all night long he would give his shepherd instincts full sway, fleeing on the approach of a man, but ever returning to care for his adopted flock until the coming of dawn bade him return home.

On this last night he had visited his flock as usual, and all had gone well until past midnight; then the rogue that had made such inroads upon the neighboring flocks, had descended on this. Seizing a lamb, he was making off with it, when Vaggy flew at him, mad with solicitude for the safety of his wards.

The herdsmen, hearing the sound of the combat, hastened to the scene, only to be too late. There lay Vaggy; fast growing stiff and cold. His huge antagonist had broken his back. The slender coru that bound him to earth had snapped. Near by stood the lamb for which he had given his last full measure of devotion. Truly "A good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep."

The hardened herdsmen wept with us as they told this story. Vaggy had been the friend of us all.

There in the cold gray dawn we stood;

weeping over the inanimate body of him, which though only a little waif of a dog—could teach to all humanity a lesson. He had heard his call, the call of the helpless sheep, and like the Great Shepherd, he had laid down his life for the safety of those that he loved.

—J. G. PATTERSON, '09.

REVIVAL

The most remarkable revival in the history of the West Virginia Colored Institute came to a close here Wednesday evening April 28. In this meeting 41 souls were happily converted, and 21 more were reclaimed.

This revival was the direct outgrowth of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, as far as human understanding can discern. The young men in the association were struggling to awaken greater interest in their work when, one day in April, a teacher dropped into the meeting. He soon saw their need, but did not feel equal to the task. So he went to Charleston and made arrangements with Mr. W. C. Florin, the City Y. M. C. A. General Secretary, to speak to us on Sabbath April 18.

The Secretary came down on the noon train, and held a meeting of the workers in the Young Men's Christian Association and the young women's Christian Association. Then he preached to the entire school at 3 o'clock from John 3:7 "Ye must be born again." At the close of sermon, the speaker extended an invitation to any who wanted to become Christians, and quite a number expressed a desire to be saved. All in attendance were greatly impressed with the presence and power of the Holy Spirit.

Some of the teachers were greatly impressed with the importance of continuing the meeting; and as they accompanied Mr. Florin to the station they urged him to return. He decided to do so for Monday and Tuesday afternoon on condition that he could get the Supt. of the K. & M. R. R. to stop the evening train. The Superintendent consented and the meeting went on.

At the close of the meeting Tuesday night several students had been converted, and many more were at the anxious seat. The teachers decided that as God had begun the meeting, they would not stop it. So it continued eleven days with the most wonderful demonstrations of the Spirit ever seen in this community.

The following is a list of the converts and those reclaimed:

CONVERTS

- J. G. Patterson O. A. Pierce
- DeWitt Moss James Jones
- Clarence Wilson Harry Davis
- Delbert Prillerman Clay Meadows
- Jessie Lindsey Mabel Peters
- Cornelia Nickens Alice Berry
- Neportia Allen Geneva Prillerman
- Pearl Rotan Frank Marshall
- Mary Gordon Clarence Bruce
- Nancy Bolden Gordon Cox
- Georgia Wares Browning Hurt
- Bessie Hunter Dabney Jackson
- David Deans Gussie Wells
- Basil Braxton Beulah Smith
- Robert Johnson Bessie Colemau
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- Otelia Morgan Lula Beasley
- Amelia Lowry Wirt Jones
- Elizabeth Evans Mossie Clay
- Clinton Friend

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- Roy McGhee Glen Kelley
- Richard Brown Arthur Noel
- James Hardy James Wade
- Velma Snyder Eya Green
- C. V. Harris Floyd Coles
- Ollie Meadows John Branch
- Mollie Robinson Katie Brown
- Alonzo Ellis Edward Hutchinson
- Thomas Taylor

A PLEA FOR SENSIBLE EDUCATION

[FROM THE "WISCONSIN PRINTER"]

Why should partial, one-sided education be continued any where? No other living creatures come into this world, nor remain so long, in the helpless, plastic, formative condition as do human beings. The children, and for that reason the adult members of the human family are almost wholly responsible for the characters of the coming generation of men and women. To neglect the children is a crime against all succeeding generations; it is impiety and treason combined. It is the one crime against high Heaven which admits of no undoing, and which is beyond atonement. The Great Teacher, after placing a child in the midst of his disciples, said of the offender against the child, "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he be cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones."—Luke xvii. 2. How can a little child be offended except through neglect, through depriving it of proper training, education and development? Christians may sing psalms, listen to sermons, offer prayers until "the crack of doom," and at the same time if they offend or neglect "these little ones" they will not only have sinned against the children but against their community, their country and their God, and drowning in the sea, when freed from this offense, would have been a mercy to themselves and to all mankind. No orthodox hell can be imagined deep enough properly to punish such an offense knowingly committed. Ignorance, in this age of intelligence and child study, can scarcely be pleaded as an excuse. On the other hand, how much nobler, grander, vastly more enduring and worthy of honor, is the work of guiding the little ones into pure, healthful, happy useful lives free from unnecessary disease and weakness and from crime and sin, than are all the glories of fine apparel, of riches, social position or pleasures, political honors or power.

God, or Nature, if you prefer the word, does not leave the punishment of offenses against the little ones to a future state of existence. Parents, relatives, friends, the community and the State and Nation, get a good source of the punishment meted out at once, in bereavements, sorrows, agonies, dangers, crimes and burdens of taxations, and the punishments, in the unhappy results to be reaped, are handed down to many generations.—National Printer-Journalist.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Continued from First page)

money in assisting to obliterate the disease. They have furnished and are supporting the tubercular camps and visit them regularly while teaching the inmate how to live.

This modern crusade against Tuberculosis brings hope and bright prospects of recovery to hundreds and thousands of victims who under the old teachings were abandoned to despair.

Statistics show that mortality from Tuberculosis has decreased remarkably since this crusade started. In all the large cities, a heavy fine is imposed on any one found spitting on the street.

The Health Departments are also extremely active in their effort to efface this malady. A house to house inspection is often made. The sanitary condition and mode of living noted. If the house is condemned for any reason the occupants are forced to improve the conditions within a limited time.

Their latest venture was an attack on screens. It has been proven beyond the

shadow of a doubt that flies are a source of infection. They get germs on their tiny feet and wings and then immediately light on your food regardless of their unclean feet leaving the bacilli for you to devour with your food. So these active inspectors have determined to force all citizens of Washington to keep the obnoxious fly out of their homes by screening the doors and windows.

The Pure Food and Drug laws also welded its influence for the improvement of conditions.

Milk is one of the sources of infection hence the inspectors are constantly busy testing it. The cows are examined at regular intervals. A tuberculin test is used and if the least sign of Tuberculosis is indicated the cow is killed.

Researches show that Tuberculosis is strictly a house disease and that sunlight is one of the most powerful agents in destroying the bacilli. Patients with advanced pulmonary Tuberculosis throw off in the expectoration countless millions of the bacilli daily, hence the need of precautionary measures.

Phthisical sputa, unless most carefully dealt with, is a menace. When expectorated and allowed to dry the sputum rapidly becomes dust and distributed far and wide. A most common and dangerous habit is spitting on fireplaces allowing it to dry and mingle with the circulating air.

The importance of sunlight is proven by Trudeau's experiments. He inoculated two rabbits with Tuberculosis. One he confined in a dark damp cellar, without sunlight or fresh air, it rapidly succumbed to the disease, while the other one treated in the same way but allowed to run wild showed but a slight lesion.

How often many of us ignorantly place ourselves in the position of the Trudeau's cellar rabbit, when we shut out the fresh Air at night and breathe and rebreath the same expired air.

This simply fosters a condition most favorable for the development of the bacilli which may have lodged in the tissues. We all know that the frequent respiration of air already breathed renders the lungs less capable of resisting infection.

Barngarten and his followers assume that the (tubercle bacilli) can be latent in the tissues and years afterwards develop when for some reason or other the individual's resistance is lowered. We may then deduce the following.

- 1st. That Tuberculosis is curable (in the early stages) contagious and infectious.
- 2nd. That pure air, pure food, pure water and pure lives contra-indicate Tuberculosis, that is preventive and curative. That the alarming mortality of Tuberculosis to the Negro is due to acquire conditions partly forced upon him and partly from his own personal neglect and ignorance.

Believing these statements, it behooves each and every one to use every precaution when in the presence of this monster. Should you find yourself at any time in a community where the people are ignorant of the care of the Tuberculosis, it is for you to give them the necessary information, and see that they are carried out, for germs are no respecter of persons and you might be the next victim, so by helping others you may save yourself. The principle things to remember are to burn or disinfect all sputum. Allow all the sunshine and fresh-air possible to circulate in the sick room. To bathe daily (for the skin is the third lung and the effete substances can't be thrown off if the pores are clogged.) Live in the open air as much as possible.

Exercise the lungs by breathing deeply thus lifting up the entire lung and permitting the air to circulate freely in every corner. Eat pure and wholesome food. Keep the feet dry, use plenty of water internally, externally and eternally.

The trite saying—An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is indeed applicable to the White Plague for once it starts, ravaging the system the most skilled physician is dubious of the results. (In the early stages as already stated it can be managed) but later on doubts begin to thicken. The life may be prolonged a few years, the symptoms alleviated and the patient made hopeful but it is only a matter of time when grim death will claim him.

It is wisdom to treat the slightest cold with the greatest consideration for it may be the forerunner of Tuberculosis.

WHEATLEY—DUNBAR LITERARY SOCIETIES

The boys are anxiously watching for "Country", and wondering why he don't come.

Emmett B. Saunders has been elected capt. of the Base Ball team for this year.

Misses Carr, Fairfax, and Robinson are taking the teachers' review course.

Prof. in teachers' class: In whose possession is the Holy Grail at present?

Student: I don't know exactly, but it is either Carnegie or Rockefeller.

V. M. C. A. Quintette entertained the Sunday Evening Club with a song service the 25th.

"In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

So said the poet, and it must be true, for a certain Sophomore gentleman, and Junior lady resolve that as love was interfering with their studies, they would give up their studies; so they were married, and—we earnestly hope—will live happily ever after.

The A Preparatory class rendered one

of their usually good programs on the night of the second.

Prof. Charley, in geometry: The whole is greater than any of its parts, isn't it? Student: Yea sir, and it's the same way with the cookroom doughnuts.

A little entertainment was given by girls of the senior class, assisted by four young men. It was very well received by those present.

Prof. Collins: That old flag is pretty dirty, isn't it? Student: Yes Sir.

Prof. C: Well it shouldn't be it came "clean" from Cincinnati.

On the night of April 4th., Com. Lowry made the address of the evening, and Commissions were issued to his "Braves". Pres. Jones in delivering the commissions charged the officers particularly, to be courteous. His remarks were very appropos and we hope that all the officers were so properly impressed that none will endanger their standing in the battalions by glib impertinence to a lady

teacher. The Institute band has made its debut for this year. Music for the Commissioning was made by the band, and, to use the words of Uncle Remus, "They went stone blind and crazy on that last piece."

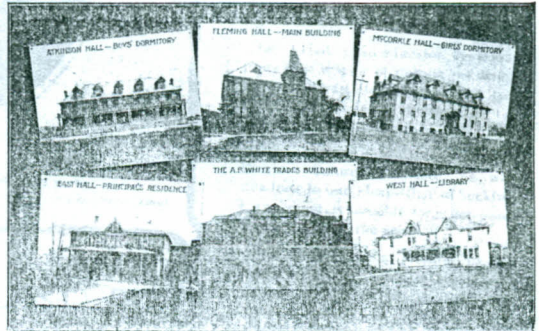
The Freshman class gave a play as its literary program on the night of the 21st., and too much cannot be said in praise of their masterly effort. The play was a melo-drama of 3 acts, entitled "Hazel Adams," and contains nothing remarkable in itself. But the way the young folks acted it, made it seem a very high class piece of work. We can mention none of the actors without mentioning the entire class, for every one was a star, and the audience was crying alternately crying with Hazel Adams or (Miss Smith), or convulsed with laughter at the antics of Mose and Joe (Coles and Johnson).

Misses Bradley, Rotan, Leech, Wells, and Green filled in space with specialties of a high quality

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