

The Institute Monthly

Published in the Interest of the West Virginia Colored Institute

VOLUME III

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NUMBER II

THE IMMUTABLE LAW OF PROGRESS

The following article taken from the current issue of the *Popular Mechanics* contains much that is worthy of serious sober-minded thought by those in every vocation of life, and especially by those in the teaching profession.

So many fail to realize that the world is going forward. So many fail to understand that the customs of to-day are but the chrysalides of tomorrow from which ideas and thoughts, more beautiful and more useful will arise.

From such can come nothing new, nothing of benefit, nothing that serves but as an obstacle to progress.

Teachers let us examine ourselves, to ascertain whether we have stopped growing in energy and intellect; whether we have striven, even at a sacrifice, to add new knowledge to our meager stock; whether we are satisfied with our status.

The hand has written upon the wall. We had just as well resolve now to be better now than we ever have been or get out of the business. This means you, the self-satisfied, non-progressive teacher, wherever you are found.

"Many teachers are ready to clamor for higher wages, but are doing not a blessed thing to make themselves better teachers."

"That a man must move forward or backward, that he cannot stand still and hold his place in a progressive world, is an axiom, which applied in an abstract manner, is easily understood. The world moves ahead under the feet of the man who is making time, and whose back is turned to advancement.

No army ever won a battle by marking time indefinitely. Every thing in the world must advance or retrograde.

The application of the law was brought out in a striking clear manner recently by the manager of a large and successful hostelry, according to the *Hotel World*.

The manager had succeeded in making for the hotel a reputation second to none. His innovations were criticized by some of his heads of departments, but the manager understood his business. His chief clerk had held his position for five years and was a faithful, reliable, and but self-satisfied employee.

His self-satisfaction was his downfall. He was discharged.

"You have been filling the position with ability and fidelity, said the manager in dismissing him, "You are about as good a in your position as ever, but no better. Everything with you has become a matter of habit. You are like an automaton, a machine, and this fact helps to make you reliable. It is of great value to this business to have a man so reliable and trustworthy in so important a position.

"But I am improving the hotel, introducing new features, new methods of management. I must have a man who is not the same today as he was five years ago. I need a man who joins in the spirit which I am trying to arouse. You are not. You are not welcoming new ideas, not taking the initiative in any new line of thought or endeavor that means improvement. You are altogether too satisfied, willing to go along in the

REGENTS' BANQUET TO MR. J. H. WASHINGTON AT INSTITUTE

AT the invitation of the Board of Regents, the faculty of the School, and a few invited guests presented themselves at Dawson Hall, and were ushered into its spacious parlor by Miss Mary Eubank head of Domestic arts and sciences, to do honor to Mr. John H. Washington, to whom reference has been made elsewhere in our issue.

The parlor was beautifully decorated with azaleas, rhododendra, cut American beauty roses, and hyacinths. The room was flooded by the soft rays of the incan. descent lights, and their beams shone over as fair an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen as ever came together to honor the stranger within ones gate.

The evening from 8 to 10 was spent in sprightly conversation, in which Mr. Washington distinguished himself as a fascinating raconteur. His inimitable manner of bringing out the humorous sides of serious aspects of Southern life, kept all intently listening to every word spoken.

At ten o'clock, led by Mr. Washington and Miss Eubank, the guests filed to the dining room on the first floor. Here, the preparations had been made by the Students of the Senior cooking class. The table, with its snowy white linen, sparkling silver, glass and china offset by becoming decorations of cut flowers, reflected more than words to the credit of the students and teachers of this department. The Menu, tasteful and bountiful was served with perfection by several young ladies.

After the desires of the inner man had been given recognition, President Prillerman prevailed upon Prof. S. H. Guss to extend greetings and appreciation on behalf of the faculty and School, to the guest of the evening

Mr. Washington modestly accepted the expressions of sentiment in a few words, and after further desultory conversation, the guests departed, feeling gratified for the pleasures of the evening.

Those present were: President Prillerman Supt. J. M. Cauty, Rev. W. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lovette, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Guss, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lowry, Mesdames. Maude Jackson, Jessie Embry, Lewelyn Spriggs, Virginia Cleveland, Charlotte Campbell, E. A. Dorsey, Messrs. J. R. Patton, A. G. Brown, and Bus. Mgr. C. E. Mitchell. Messrs. Prillerman and Cauty were unable to be present.

The President, faculty, and invited guests were unanimous in their expressions of pleasure for the courtesies that the Board had thus so generously given them.

same old way, day after day. No man can take this attitude and not retrograde.

"You see, you have done nothing that seriously unfits you for the position you so long filled, but in line with my endeavor you do not recognize or appreciate the efforts I am making here to keep things up to the front, and you do nothing along this line sufficiently to give me co-operation, assistance and support which I must have from the heads of the departments."

And the chief clerk knew the manager was right.—*Popular Mechanics*.

A LETTER

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,
January 26, 1910

EDITOR INSTITUTE MONTHLY:—It gives me great pleasure that, since leaving the Institute, I can write at this distant time with a small hope of doing some good and showing my appreciation for the good done me and the friendship that I made and the help I received while there.

After leaving school I went home and got work, and worked until nearly time for school to begin, when I happened to get acquainted with a naval officer who, after hearing that I had a little knowledge of machinery and blacksmithing, persuaded me to enlist in the navy where I could finish a course as a mechanical engineer and still not lose my other studies. I asked papa about it and he consented. So today I am a third-class machinist in the United States Navy, receiving a pay of forty dollars a month. I had to start with a pay of thirty-three dollars a month until I received my

apprentice mark and then I was rated and raised accordingly.

I am instructed by naval engineers and machinist, petty officers in my trade and by the International Correspondence School in arithmetic and other studies. I first went the training station in Newport Rhode Island, for two months and I was transferred to the U. S. S. Missouri first class battleship in the United States Navy where I am now.

We have been drilling at the Southern drill grounds just off the Virginia Capes, and we left there December 21st for New York, and spent Christmas and New Years. On January 9th we fell to Sandy Hook where we joined the fleet and steamed for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where we arrived January 14th and are anchored in the Bay now. We are here for target practice and battle planning, which will last until May 1st, when we leave here for the States. The Navy is a fine thing for the right sort of young men.

Last Sunday as I was exploring some of the Cuban woods, I found a whole trunk of petrified wood from which we have taken souvenirs, and as many of my schoolmates have never seen petrified wood, I am sending you a piece for their benefit to express my appreciation for what the Institute has done for me. And if I find any other little seeming curiosities I will send them also.

Please give my regards to the teachers and to my former school.

I remain your brother in Christ,
RAYMOND H. PRYOR,
U. S. S. Missouri. Care of Postmaster,
New York City, N. Y.

Are You Preparing to Attend the Summer School?

MY HUNTINGTON VISIT

A trip to Huntington a few weeks ago for the purpose of visiting Marshall College and the public schools of that city was a source of inspiration to the writer.

Thursday morning was spent at Marshall College. Through the kindness of the principal, Prof. L. J. Corbley, I was made welcome and introduced to Miss Harriet Lyon, principal of the department of education, who carefully explained the details of the work of that department.

The day was spent in company with Miss Lyon observing the work in the Teachers' Training Department from the kindergarten to the 8th grade. I found Miss Lyon a most interesting, earnest, energetic teacher whose ideas of method were practical.

We are under lasting gratitude to her for courtesies shown us during our visit to Marshall College. Miss Lyon took us to visit the Manual training department which is under Prof. Meyer. The work of this department gave me particular pleasure because I am especially interested in it and firmly believe that this is the link that must connect the school work with life, and make it concrete and more practical.

I found Prof. Meyer, the same spirit of kindness and helpfulness that I found from the moment that I entered Marshall College till I left it. Friday, a. m. was spent with Prof. Meyer at the Buffington Building, one of the white city schools. Miss Peyton, the principal of the building, received us very cordially and expressed a desire to have us see the work of the school. I saw much here to please and inspire me. The order, the work of the school generally and the splendid facilities were all very helpful to me.

Among the many encouraging things I saw while in Huntington, the one that gave me the greatest pleasure and caused my heart to swell with pride was the visit to the Douglass School where Prof. J. W. Scott, principal, and his able assistants gave us a hearty welcome, indeed the opportunity to see so much of the work of the public school was due to the careful planning of Prof. Scott, who is one of the most earnest progressive school men in the state.

DOUGLASS BUILDING.

On entering the building one is impressed with 1st the general cleanliness of the building and the evidences that most excellent care has been taken of the interior and the furniture. The janitor, who was one of the first persons met on entering won my respect at once for he was one of the few persons one meets who has learned to do common-place things well. Care and cleanliness were every where evident.

A spirit of earnestness and energy seemed to pervade the building, in the hall ways were immense palms in every room was a profusion of plants—not a few poorly tended plants, in cans, but nice vigorous healthy plants in pots, adding cheerfulness and giving the

(Continued on Second Page.)

The Institute Monthly

1910

Application for second-class mail privileges pending.

Devoted to the welfare of The W. Va. Colored Institute, Byrd Prillerman, A. M., President.

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF BYRD PRILLERMAN
MANAGING EDITOR S. HAMLIN GUSS
BUSINESS MANAGER JAMES M. CANTY

THE MONTHLY STANDS IN THE VAN to promote the organization and periodic drill of a student fire corps. Such an organization would be a helpful disciplinary addition to the Military Department of the school, and a greater assurance of safety to the School property.

MRS. M. EXUM, THE WIDOW OF THE late Dr. Exum, of Huntington, and Miss Viola Dorsey are the advance guard of the number who have arrived for the spring review. The correspondence with reference to this course has been voluminous and it is feared that more may present themselves than we are able to accommodate.

THE ATHLETIC AWAKENING ON BEHALF of the girls is assuredly a wise move. The necessity for this has been urged and commented on by the MONTHLY in previous issues. In fact, we have been rather persistent, and hence take to ourselves a modicum of credit for the realization of the idea. The committee chosen to supervise the movement have not fully completed its plans, but the Y. M. C. A. Tennis court, and the neighboring grove and levels have been set apart for the girl's exclusive use.

BY THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW water system, more security from the ravages of fire is felt than has hitherto existed. Under the past rudimentary system, almost every building rubbish heap or the sparks flying from a chimney would fill us with fear. Eternal vigilance and kindly Providence has thus far preserved the state's property and probably the lives of many students. The MONTHLY shudders to think of what a fire, under present conditions, would mean to the students, if it should break out after all have retired. With little water, and no fire fighting facilities, great risks have been run.

AT PRESENT THE QUESTION OF ROOM is a very serious one. With our regular enrollment we are crowded to the point where comfort is a stranger, and healthful conditions are rather problematical. We entertained the hope that with the extra room furnished by Dawson Hall, the congestion would be greatly relieved. The present condition is as bad as our previous condition was. It is earnestly hoped that something will be done, at the coming legislature to give us relief, along the above lines, for years to come. Our present enrollment is 248. Transients have been fewer than at any previous period in our history.

GREAT ACTIVITY HAS BEEN SHOWN lately by those interested in the great national game. The diamond has been cleaned, bases relocated, and the outfield ringed off its hourly covering of dead grass. The members of the first team are on trial, and we hope that nothing but fitness will ensure any man's permanent position. W. V. C. I. has but very sel-

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL

NOT all of the advantages of the Summer School can be enumerated, but among some of the most important may be mentioned the opportunity to improve one's scholarship, to improve one's methods of teaching, to stimulate one with higher ideals for his profession, and to have the pleasure of being associated with the most progressive teachers. Since no one can teach what he does not know, it is important that the teacher use every opportunity to broaden his scholarship.

Teaching is generally regarded one of the most difficult as well as one of the most important professions, hence the importance of improving one's method.

The Summer School should be attended by the teacher who wants a higher grade certificate, the one who wants to teach in a higher grade of school, and the one who wants to render better service to his state in his present field of labor.

The teacher who does not want any of these things, or better salary need not attend the Summer School.

But the wide awake progressive teacher should come in, get in line with the spirit of the times and be a part of those who are determined to make the educational conditions in West Virginia the best possible.

dom been made to take the count in any contest in which she has engaged, and her status now is too prominent, and her trophies too many to invite defeat by placing her athletic honor in the hands of the novice, or the untried favorite. The MONTHLY hopes that the athletic committee will be faithful to its trust in these matters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE concerning the State Summer School in the various leading papers of the State. Since our last issue the faculty of the same has been announced. It is an array of experienced teachers and scholarly educators, who will impart the best thought of the times. Again THE MONTHLY urges the importance of this Summer School to the teachers of the State. The day for the teacher with a trustee pull, has vanished. The educational system of the state is becoming cemented into a harmonious whole, with the heart of the institution in Charleston. The State Superintendent is behind this movement, and it behooves the sensible teacher to fall into line.

MY HUNTINGTON VISIT

(Continued from First Page)

teacher many opportunities to make the growing plants an example of growth in character and usefulness.

The Douglass building is in every way a modern well equipped building. It contains eight rooms and the principals' office. In every room I found the teachers cheerful, earnest and enthusiastic. And I found the pupils amidst flowers, flags and hunting, earnest, happy and orderly. In the primary grade the spirit of Abraham Lincoln was rife and the teacher told me of a little boy who had given her a Lincoln penny to keep and when school closed he came to ask if she would please give him his "Lincoln Abraham" penny.

After visiting the other school Thursday and Friday I returned to Douglass on the invitation of the principal to be with the teachers for a little conference, which of course I looked forward to with pleasure but imagine my surprise when I arrived to find the school assembled in the principal's room waiting for a talk from me—this was the only time of my visit that I thought seriously of Institute, and wished myself there. Well I need the foe, because the principal paid no attention to my appeal for an excuse and I was not sorry. I should have been

proud of the opportunity if I could have said any thing to them that would make them proud of the great state of West Virginia that is providing so liberally for their education. If I could make them understand that these large opportunities place upon them the grave responsibility of striving daily to reflect credit in themselves, the parents who are making great sacrifices for them and the State which has a right to expect a high class of citizens for the money it expends, Huntington is in many ways fortunate in its teachers. They are earnest, progressive and the future citizens are safe in their hands. After I had been entertained by the children from the primary grade to the High school with music, recitations, and quotations, I had my little talk.

CONFERENCE WITH TEACHERS

The principle spoke of the need and advantage of the school drawing nearer the community and expressed the hope that some plan might be formulated by which the school life and community life might be brought closer together.

Plans for holding a parents' meeting was discussed. The principle requested me to make a few remarks. I have always been very enthusiastic over the parents meetings as a means of welding the school and the community, giving them a common interest in the common good.

Huntington teaches work under almost ideal conditions and when Prof. Scott with the aid of the public spirited citizens of Huntington, gets what he wants in newer and better equipments for his High school laboratory he will have no vexing problems facing him, and if he does he will meet them and be glad for the strength it will give him to meet them.

I found many things in Douglass school but nothing impressed me more than the way they read and sing difficult music. Mr. Emanuel Viney has been the special teacher in this department for a number of years and the efficient work he has been able to accomplish is the pride of the people he serves. Huntington is unquestionably in the lead of the public schools in the state in the matter of vocal music.

Huntington the city of broad thoroughfares and of broad liberal hearted hospitable citizens showed me such kindness during my visit on business that I look back upon it as a most delightful round of pleasure.

I saw much to encourage me in the

work I am trying to do in this institution and I realize more than ever perhaps, that a teacher in West Virginia has large opportunities and large opportunities bring correspondingly large responsibilities. It is evident from the spirit of progress that seems to be growing among us from year to year that a large number of West Virginia teachers appreciate opportunities and realize the grave responsibilities they have assumed and are setting up for themselves higher standards. My experience in the districts and city school and as an institute instructor in different sections of the state has impressed me with the ever-increasing number who are seeking to improve their service; indeed I see the dawn of a brighter and better day for education in West Virginia.

- FANNY C. COBB.

THE REVIVAL

The revival, which was begun on the 20th inst. and conducted by Rev. W. P. Robinson, of Pittsburg, concerning whom mention has been made elsewhere, came to an end the night of the 27th inst. The meeting was characterized by its forcefulness and spiritual fervency.

Rev. Robinson's talks were earnest, pleading, and convincing. During the week eighteen souls testified to the new birth, and resolved to lead higher and nobler lives.

While this revival was not as fruitful in results as the one conducted last spring,—due doubtless to the few un saved student in school—yet the good accomplished can not be measured by earthly standards. No more sacred a jewel can a man possess than Christianity; and it is the most priceless asset that one needs in life or death.

Moral waves of this nature wash away, and drift to distant shores, the errors that blacken the heart, and leaves it free to accept and retain truth. Oh, would some power the gift to give us, to watch as well as pray; to practice, rather than profess; and to engraft our christian principles with the acts of life.

NECROLOGY

Born October 10, 1898, died March 25 1910, aged eleven years, five months and twenty days. These are the bare words with which the preacher, began his eulogy on the transit of a human soul from this vale of tears, to the City Beautiful.

This was the first time in the history of the school, that a student has died on the grounds. Little Mildred, only child of Alfred and Maud Jackson, after an illness lasting from Tuesday, the 22nd, to Saturday the 25th, departed this life.

Her death was shocking from its suddenness. She complained of a sore throat, and our efficient physician, Dr. Whipper, was immediately called in, and gave her medical attention. By Wednesday evening, her condition was so far advanced that the most malignant form of diphtheria was recognized. In spite of careful attention, little Mildred succumbed at 4 p. m. Saturday afternoon.

Her loss was intensely felt by the student body, and the anguish of her mother, our teacher in laudering, was heart rending.

Rev. Robinson preached a very touching sermon in the Chapel at 3 p. m. The body was not present. Interment, by Simpson of Charleston, was made on the farm of Mrs. Biah Meadows.

Mildred was loved and petted by teachers and students. Her uncle, Mr. Wormley Jones, of Washington D. C., and her father, Mr. Alfred Jackson, of New York City, were not able to reach here until the day following her interment.

The family have the sincerest sympathy of the faculty, student body, and friends for their sad loss.

AROUND THE INSTITUTE

Since the coming of delight weather Sunday walks for the girls are indulged in.

Miss Cobb of the training department visited the State meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs at Hinton. She reports quite a profitable session.

Rev. Daniel Stratton was a spiritual visitor the 13th inst. He addressed the Sabbath School, and at night delivered a very wholesome sermon to the student body.

The Home maker's Club gave a social for charity the 12th inst. in Squire Hurt's restaurant. The Squire generously gave the free use of the room for the occasion and the cause. A snug sum was realized.

The Rev. W. P. Robinson, of Pittsburg is the spiritual guest of the School. Rev. Robinson is a forceful evangelist, who has made the salvation of souls a life's study. At present, he is Supt. of The Christian and Missionary Alliance No. 2 in Pittsburg Pa.

Mrs. Jas M. Cauty was called to the bedside of her dying mother Mrs. Lovette the 5th inst. at Harper's Ferry. She breathed her last soon after her daughter's arrival. Mrs. Cauty, and family have the sincerest sympathy of the school and faculty in their loss.

Mr. J. H. Washington, Director of industries at Tuskegee Institute, and brother of Dr. Booker T. Washington, was a business guest of the Institute. Mr. Washington was making a thorough study of the various departments and the school expects to be much benefitted by his helpful suggestions.

Mr. E. M. Baxter, formerly an attaché of the consular service in South America, delivered a Stereopticon lecture, entitled Three thousand miles in South America. As Mr. Baxter is a scholarly man, whose knowledge has been broadened and ripened by extensive travel, his address was full of interest.

Again dear reader, do we rise to chronicle the tragic ending of another boiler. This time it is in Atkinson Hall, the boys' dorm. Causes, the same: busy, sleepy, careless, or neglectful fireman, hot fire, dry boiler, then some cold water. Such little things as the destruction of three boilers in one winter, is what endears student labor—that kind to the management of the Institution.

Mr. W. H. Morris of Baltimore, metropolitan Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Messrs Martin and Austin, secretary and president respectively of the railroad Colored Y. M. C. A. of Bluefield W. Va., were visitors the 5th inst. Mr. Martin made a very neat and appropriate address to the Students. He was followed by Mr. Morris, who spoke at some length on the Y. M. C. A. work and its ideals.

Shanklin and Co., of Charleston, are installing a new water system for us. The water is to be drawn from the river by a duplex pump with a compressed air as its motive force. The pump has a capacity of 9600 gallons per hour. The water is first forced into a tank, and from there is carried by gravity into and through a large filter, from which it is drawn off into the mains.

An arrangement is contemplated by which the water may be forced directly into the mains if it is desired for fire protection.

President Prillerman addressed the People's Lyceum at Columbus, Ohio, March 6th. The People's Lyceum is, to the people of Columbus, what the Bethel Literary society is, to the intelligent people of Washington D. C. His subject

was, "The responsibility of the education of the Negro. The president was the recipient of complements at the conclusion of his address. While absent, he visited Ohio's leading university, the Ohio State, Wilberforce University, and Ohio University. He was much impressed by what he saw and learned at these various institutions.

DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCE

The home of the department of Domestic Science and Arts is on the Northern side of the Institute Campus, in a three-story brick building, which is but comparatively entering upon its period of usefulness.

The first floor is devoted to the industries of laundry and cooking.

The cooking department has three neatly arranged well-lighted rooms viz. dining room, kitchen and pantry. There have just been installed in the kitchen two large work tables with zinc covered tops. These tables are supplied with drawers and other compartments which contain the necessary utensils to make the work individually handy and conducive to the successful working of the group system. These tables are so arranged that sixteen or eighteen girls may be stationed along the outer-side of the tables while the teacher who stands between the tables has easy command of all the girls, while at work. We are planning to give a clear, comprehensive and above all, a thorough practical course. The dining room is well arranged for teaching the beauty, perfect neatness, and careful service that should characterize a model dining room.

On the second floor will be found the rooms for plain sewing, millinery, and dress making.

When a girl begins the initiative work in sewing as is taught in the division of plain sewing, and intelligently learns to make the various stitches and seams, which are taught in sample work, she has a foundation to successful work of the seamstress or dress-maker. And it is true that this foundation work of sewing is rapidly working itself into the public school curricula. Do not understand that sample work is the extent of the work of this division, for we systematically measure and make real garments in full size and great numbers from children's clothes to the finished garments for men and women. Before a student can enter the division of dress making, she must complete the work of the division of plain sewing or give evidence by test of sufficient knowledge of plain sewing to be able to do the work.

In dressmaking we begin with the drafting and making of plain waists and skirts and advance gradually as the ability of the individual demands to the more difficult and painstaking work.

The course in millinery is designed to give a thorough knowledge of the art of hat making, trimming and renovating and to develop the artistic taste and arouse latent ability.

Two of the best magazines on millinery creations are at the disposal of the students.

All materials for practice work are furnished for each of the divisions, cooking, plain sewing and millinery, and all material is furnished for the plain work in dress-making. Fancy dresses and tailored suits are made from materials furnished by patrons.

The sewing divisions are furnished with small tables, which will accommodate two girls to a table, large mirrors and Singer sewing machines.

In a later issue we hope to give some account of the work being done by some who have availed themselves of the advantages we offer.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE AT THE STATE HOUSE

It was a source of great pleasure to note the number of leading educators who responded to the call issued by State Superintendent M. P. Shawkey to meet in the reception rooms of the Governor at Charleston, W. Va., on Friday February 11, 1910 for the discussion of improving agriculture in the state. Those present at the conference were: Governor Wm. E. Glasscock, Dr. A. C. True of Washington, Director of the U. S. Experiment Stations; Messrs M. P. Shawkey, G. S. Laidley, Myron Cartleton Lowe, J. B. Finley and G. H. Northcott, members of the Board of Regents; Messrs. J. S. Lakin, T. E. Hodges and J. A. Shepherd members of the State Board of Control; Dr. D. B. Parinton, President of the State University; Professor T. C. Atkerson, Dean of the College of Agriculture; J. H. Stewart, Director of the Experiment Station, and D. W. Working, in charge of the Agricultural Extension Work of Morgantown; Principals of Normal Schools: Messrs. L. J. Corby, of Huntington; C. J. C. Bennett, of Fairmont; C. L. Bemis, of Athens; John C. Shaw, of West Liberty; T. C. Miller, of Shepherdstown; and E. G. Rohrbaugh, Glenville; Archibald Moore, of Mannington; President of State Board of Agriculture; Hon. Stuart F. Reed, Secy. of State; Col. Fred Paul Grosscup, Judge Grant P. Hall; Hon. Virgil A. Lewis; B. S. Morgaz, of Charleston; County Superintendent J. L. Gillespie, and Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Hon. M. P. Shawkey, our energetic and wide awake State Superintendent, opened the meeting by saying there should be a campaign started for improvement of Agriculture in this State that shall know nothing but success.

The Governor and party who visited the schools of the West were present and gave in glowing terms the many good things witnessed in the far-off West. It was a real treat to listen to the different members of the party tell of the good impressions they gained by their visit. From the detail manner in which these schools and their work were described it was evident that the party was composed of men of keen observation. We feel that much good will result from the week spent in other states studying their educational institutions. The whole party seem to realize that in order to bring Agriculture up to the place it justly belongs, more money must be invested.

The Governor expressed himself as being very anxious to help the farmers and the boys and girls of the State during his term of office. The Governor pointed out that by improving and increasing the efficiency of the Colleges of Agriculture by erecting suitable buildings with proper equipment, that liberal instruction and research work may be carried on; the farmer alone will not be benefited, but the State and humanity in general will receive the benefit.

We are proud that we have such an estimable Governor who, is willing to help us young and old farmers. We certainly hope that if his good work is not finished during his term of office that he may be returned to us a second term to complete the work started.

Dr. A. C. True, Director of Agricultural experiment stations of the United States, in his address offered some very good suggestions. Dr. True with his wide experience and scientific knowledge and contact with the different states about agricultural matters added much weight to what he said. These were some of his suggestions: "Agriculture in our schools should be conducted under three heads, namely administrative, instructive and research work; without the latter agriculture will grow stagnant. Good

buildings well equipped should be provided for the teaching of agriculture. Good strong agricultural faculty in keeping with other colleges of the University is needed. No one teacher can cover all the branches of agriculture. In order to get best results the detail of the work should be left to the agricultural expert.

The farmer boy should be trained not only in vocational lines, but he should have a broad education, as he is to be an independent farmer."

Here are more reasons why our State needs to wake up along the line of agriculture: The crop statistics of West Virginia for the year 1907 amounted to \$70,000,000 and for 1909 in round numbers it amounts to \$65,000,000 a falling off of \$5,000,000 in the last two years. 5,000,000 acres of land in the State that can be converted into orchards and grazing land, are producing nothing. \$3,000,000 go to other states every year for agricultural products that can be grown right here in our own state. It would be well for the Bankers to join the campaign. Think of it, one half million dollars go to other states for cabbage. Five hundred farmers each planting 2 acres in cabbage can keep the money in the state. 95 per cent of our own farmers breed scrub stock at a loss when they could breed pure bred stock at a profit.

—A. W. C.

A LETTER

Fairmont, W. Va., February 18, 1910.

PROF. BYRD PRILLERMAN,

DEAR SIR:—I have just received a copy of the January number of the Institute MONTHLY and find the very gratifying news in it of your promotion to the Presidency of the West Virginia Colored Institute. I had been waiting to learn what could be done to assist in the matter, as Mr. Frank Jackson of this City told me that you had been temporarily named for the place after the death of President Jones.

I congratulate you on your deserved promotion. Knowing you as I have for so many years, I feel confident that you can render the State great service in the position, and sure your own people will find you always on the right side of all the questions that come up for their betterment.

I am glad to know that you have had the early training of a farmer's boy as most of the colored people need, to feel the value of this training, and our farm at Institute offers the opportunity in most attractive form. Your association with the Institute from its foundation gives you unusual advantages in its future management. You know its limitations as well as its opportunities. You have felt its short comings as well as rejoiced over its success in the past. Your observation has convinced you of what is safest and best for its permanent growth. You have learned that constant and honest efforts, although not receiving praise and reward at the time, do not go unrewarded. Your own life is the best example I know of, the reward coming after it has been fairly earned by unswerving loyalty to the cause.

If I can be of any service at any time to you or any of your associates in the Institute, do not hesitate to call on me. I have an abiding interest in its welfare and in the welfare of those who have assisted in any way in its upbuilding.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours truly,
B. L. BUTCHER.

TEACHER—"What is the difference between pasteurizing and sterilizing milk?"

STUDENT—"Pasteurizing is milk when the cows are out on the pasture and sterilizing is milk when the cows are kept up and fed."

Notice, Teachers!

We desire to call the attention of the Teachers of the State to the following Syllabus of the Review Course, to be held at the West Virginia Colored Institute. It will begin March 21st, and continue for Eight Weeks. If you are contemplating taking the May examinations, you cannot afford to miss it. The following subjects will be given special attention:

Arithmetic

First Week.—Fractions: Common, Decimal.
 Second Week.—Mensuration: Surface Solids.
 Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Week.—Percentage and its applications.
 Seventh Week.—Ratio and proportion.
 Eighth Week.—Involution and Evolution.

English

First Week.—Letter Writing.
 Second Week.—The Sentence, Phrase and Clause.
 Third Week.—The Noun.
 Fourth Week.—The Pronoun and Adjective.
 Fifth Week.—The verb.
 Sixth Week.—The Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.
 Seventh Week.—Analysis, Diagram, and Parsing.
 Eighth Week.—American and British Authors.

Geography

First Week.—North and South America.
 Second Week.—Europe and Asia.
 Third Week.—Africa, Oceania and United States.
 Fourth Week.—United States and West Virginia.

General History

First Week.—Ancient History: Eastern Nations.
 Second Week.—Ancient History: Greece.
 Third Week.—Ancient History: Rome.

United States History.

First Week.—First Epoch: Early Discoveries and Settlements. Second Epoch: Development of the Colonies.
 Second Week.—Third Epoch: Revolutionary War. Fourth Epoch: Development of the States.
 Third Week.—Fifth Epoch: The Civil War. Sixth Epoch: Reconstruction and Passing Events.

Physiology.

First Week.—The Skeleton. The Skin.
 Second Week.—Respiration and Voice. The Circulation, and Effects of Alcohol on.
 Third Week.—Digestion and Food. Relation of Alcoholic Drinks, Narcotics, and Hypnotics to.
 Fourth Week.—Nervous System. Special senses.

State History.

Fifth Week.—Physiography. Prehistoric Time. Exploration and Early Settlers. Events to 1754.
 Sixth Week.—French and Indian War. Lord Dunmore's War. Period of the Revolution and Afterwards.
 Seventh Week.—Schools, Newspapers and Spread of Learning. War of 1812. Constitutional Changes to 1863.
 Eighth Week.—The New State. Various Conventions and Constitutions. Present Aspect.

Book-keeping.

First Week.—Specific Laws for Debiting and Conducting Accounts.
 Second Week.—Journal Work and Posting.
 Third Week.—The Ledger and its use.
 Fifth Week.—Balance Sheet Work and

Closing of Accounts.

Fifth Week.—Single Entry. Changing of Double Entry to Single Entry.
 Sixth Week.—General Review. Voucher Accounting.
 This subject will be pursued during the review.

Art of Teaching: Lectures on Pedagogy and the art of teaching will receive merited attention.

Board and Dormitory \$2.00 Per Week
 Special Lectures will be given by Experienced Educators.

For further information, address
 BYRD PRILLERMAN, President.
 Institute, W. Va.

SPECIAL FARMER'S INSTITUTE

Hand bills are out announcing a session of a special Farmer's Institute to be held at the W. Va. Colored Institute, April 14 and 15th, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

Among the things specially to be considered, and to be given instructions on, are Truck Growing and Gardening, Small Fruits, Soils, and Live Stock.

All such demonstrations and instructions will be free.

This is but another judicious step of the State in the Agricultural Campaign. It is destined to be of material benefit to the farmers of the neighborhood, if they will rise to the opportunity.

It is the first of a series of contemplated meetings, that the Institute will hereafter hold and foster. The W. Va. Colored Institute with its Agricultural Department ought to be the source to which all the farmers of this Section should come for, that information which means profit or loss, comfort or hardship on a farm.

The opportunity for an independent living is greatest for the farmer, and our boys should be taught this as a sacred obligation.

The trades and professions are too much ruled by the Unions, in which the negro artisan and journeyman are ostracized.

Too often do the possessors of fine trades and professions find themselves crowded to the wall, and drifting shiftlessly through life. No one, save one, can rob the fields of their productiveness or prevent a fair return for the crops planted.

OUR EXCHANGES

The Scio Collegian, and *The Fairmont State Normal Bulletin* are new and welcome additions to our exchange list. Both are well edited, and brimful of readable matter.

We welcome also *McDowell Times*, a newsy weekly, published at Keytson. It contains many forceful ideas designed to promote the best interest of the race.

RIGHT OFF THE PAPER

The earth is an obsolete period.
 Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the Invisible Armada. Shakespeare founded "As You Like It" on a book previously written by Sir Oliver Lodge.

King Edward IV had no claim by geological right to the English throne.

George Eliot left a wife and children to mourn his genius.

Gender shows whether a man is masculine feminine or neuter.

An angle is a triangle with only two sides.

If the air contains more than 100 per cent of carbonic acid it is very injurious to health.

A State Summer School

Will be Conducted at the
 W. Va. Colored Institute

Beginning June 27th, 1910

AND CONTINUING SIX WEEKS

The State Board of Regents has authorized this School to be operated, and the State Superintendent has the matter in charge. Some of the most competent teachers in the State and Country will be employed. : : The School will be conducted for the special benefit of teachers, but anyone who can do the work will be admitted. The \$20⁰⁰ entire cost of BOARD AND TUITION IS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

Hon. M. P. Shawkey, Prof. R. P. Simms, or Prof. Byrd Prillerman,
 Charleston, W. Va. Bluefield, W. Va. Institute, W. Va.

Many teachers are ready to clamor for higher wages, but are doing not a blessed thing to make themselves better teachers.—*American Teacher*.

A QUESTION ANSWERED

"Sir:—Every year it is my custom to reread some of Scott during the holidays. This year I turned to the thrilling ballad of 'Lochinvar,' and once more a query that puzzled me when I was a child presented itself afresh. Perhaps you can explain. In the seventh verse these lines: "One touch to her hand, and one word in her ear,

When they reached the hall-door, and the charger stood near;
 So light to the crupper the fair lady he swung,
 So light to the saddle before her he sprang."

"One does not wish to be captious, especially at this season, and certainly Sir Walter was a horseman, yet the method of mounting here described leaves one with a dazzled speculation whether the young Lochinvar described a parabolic curve over the head of the fair Ellen or that of his charger. Has he the record for a standing jump? Did he hurl himself upward and fall into the saddle? Did he put his left foot in the stirrup, and if

so, what did he do with his right leg?

"When I first read this poem I remember insisting on playing it, my sister taking the part of the fair Ellen, sitting on the crupper. That is, she was at the beginning of the verse, but ere its close she arose, dusty and disheveled, also indignant, from the outer side of the pony, and refused to play any more unless I got on first and took her hand while she set her foot on the stirrup and vaulted upon the pillion behind, as she had done all her short life, and I think she was always a trifle suspicious of Sir Walter afterward.

"Is it possible that the Wizard of the North was a Nature Faker?"

A TROUBLEDONE

Ans.—No, anxious inquirer, Sir Walter Scott was guilty of Anachronisms now and then, but never of nature faking. Lochinvar's steed was a Shetland pony.
 —*Collier's Weekly*.

THE W. Va. Colored Institute

The State's Greatest Center for a
 Normal and Industrial Education

The Trades, Domestic Arts and Sciences, Military Training, Agriculture, Normal and Academic Courses are Taught by Trained Teachers.

BOARD, \$8.00 PER MONTH

Room, Heat, Lights, Books and Stationery

Are Furnished Free of Cost

Special Attention is Given to Moral Training

Large and Well-Selected Library
 Current Papers and Magazines

The Institute Welcomes You

Byrd Prillerman, President.