The Institute Monthly

FOR MARCH 1915

Published by The W. Va. Colored Institute
Summer School
AT THE WEST VA. COLORED INSTITUTE

Begins June 14, 1915
and Lasts Six Weeks

TWO MAIN COURSES:
Teachers' Review and Professional.
EXPENSES LOW

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,
WRITE
or
Prof. Byrd Prillerman,
Institute, W. Va.
HONORABLE M. P. SHAWKEY,

State Superintendent of Free Schools, who was elected
President of the Department of Superintendence
of the National Education Association at
Cincinnati, Ohio, February 25, 1915.

The Institute Monthly

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N. B. Communications for publication should be given or sent to
the Editor, or Managing Editor. All news will reach these
columns through the Editors.

EDITOR
MANAGING EDITOR
BUSINESS MANAGER

Byrd Prillerman
S. H. Guss
C. E. Mitchell
Editorials

Elsewhere in these columns may be found the complete copy of Senate Bill 329, which changed the name of the West Virginia Colored Institute, to the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, and empowered the Board of Regents to establish appropriate College Courses therein, and to confer the necessary degrees on the completion of the same.

The privilege to carry on extension work in home economics, and agriculture among the Negroes of the state, is also included within the grants of the bill. All praise and honor is due to the governor, in whose mind, since his induction into office, the creation of a greater state school for the higher education of the negroes had become an obsession, to Professor J. W. Scott of Huntington, chairman of the committee created by the West Virginia State Teacher’s Association for the purpose of pushing legislation to this end, and to each member of the committee, friends and sympathizers — a goodly band — who gave their assistance to the consummation of this law.

We feel very grateful to Superintendent Shawkey, and his assistants, for the kindly help and suggestions that proved of valuable service to us. We have no regrets because we are not among those who feel that some other plans were more feasible or defensible. We are charitable enough to believe that those who most forcefully opposed the law as passed, were moved by honest motives. We know that opinions concerning any question may differ as the sands on the seashore; but fairness demands that any plausible and laudable plan to standardize and uplift higher education for the race, ought to receive the hearty support of all whom it vitally concerns.

We believe that the installation of this plan will produce a healthy development in every department of Negro Education thru out the state. The prospect for a brighter and broader educational view will kindle to a glowing flame the smouldering embers of ambition, in the mind of many a black boy and girl, to whom now the outlook seems vague and cheerless.

Since education is the most potent factor in making the units of society fit subjects for good citizenship; and since the state educational authori-

ties are doing their utmost to lift the standards of education, with the intent that this shall result in efficiency, we feel assured that proper steps will be taken to hasten the requirements of this law, and see to it, that in every particular it will stand the acid test of results.

Mr. Curtis Honored

by an Invitation to Speak at the Coming National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools

My dear Mr. Curtis:

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools has instructed me to extend an invitation to you to prepare a ten minute discussion on: “Common School Curricula From an Agricultural point of View,” to be given at a time to be indicated on the completed program when issued, on the occasion of the twelfth annual session of the Association, convening at Cincinnati, July 28th to August 1st. This invitation is extended to you because of your peculiar fitness to speak with some authority on this subject, and it is hoped that you will do your fellow-teachers the honor of accepting and of being present, thus lending them the help of your presence as well as of your words. Acceptance of the appointment will be regarded as a promise to attend. Please indicate promptly whether you can be present so, if necessary, the invitation may be extended to another.

I sincerely hope you can see your way clear toward accepting the invitation. Information as to railroad rates and board will be given in ample time in the completed program.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours truly,

N. B. Young, President, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

“Three fourths of the mistakes a man makes are made because he does not really know the things he thinks he knows.” James Bryce
HOUSE BILL NO. 329

A Bill to change the name and establish a college course, confer degrees and do extension work in the West Virginia Colored Institute.

A BILL providing for changing the name of the West Virginia Colored Institute and establishing collegiate courses therein, the same to be sections 205-a and 207-a of chapter forty-five of the code of West Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

Sec. 205-a. The institution for the instruction of colored students located at Institute, in the county of Kanawha, and designated by an act of the legislature of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, regular session, chapter sixty-five, as "The West Virginia Colored Institute", shall, hereafter be designated and known as "The West Virginia Collegiate Institute", shall have and hold all the property, funds, rights, powers and privileges granted to said institution in said chapter sixty-five of the acts of the legislature of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, regular session, and such as have been or may be granted to it by the acts of the legislature of this state.

Sec. 207-a. The board of regents shall establish and maintain in the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, in addition to the departments already established, such college courses of study as may be expedient and possible, and shall prescribe the conditions for graduation therein and confer the proper degrees and issue the proper diplomas to those who complete such courses.

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute shall have power and authority to do extension work in agriculture, home economics and such other subjects as the board of regents may direct among the negro population of West Virginia.

Superintendent Shawkey Honored

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 25, 1915, Honorable M. P. Shawkey, our State Superintendent of Free Schools, was elected President of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. This was a deserved tribute to a teacher who had worked himself up from the ranks to a position of usefulness and honor. This was a fine tribute not only to Mr. Shawkey, but also to the State of West Virginia, for whose school system he has done so much in the way of progressive development.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL
Some of the features

Every effort is being put forth to make the session of the Summer School which begins here June 14, of practical benefit to all the teachers who may come. The standard of the teaching profession is being raised throughout this state and country, and teachers who wish to retain their positions and who desire promotion must take advantage of the opportunities to make themselves more proficient. One of the subjects that received pronounced attention at the recent meeting of the Dept. of Superintendents of the National Educational Association at Cincinnati was the improvement of teachers in service. The summer school is one of the very best methods of doing this. There will be special opportunity offered teachers desiring further preparation in agriculture, cooking, and sewing.

There will also be one week in Bible Methods in Sunday School work under the direction of Rev. H. C. Lyman, D. D., who so satisfactorily conducted this work last year. The last week of the summer school will be accepted by the authorities as Institute week.

At the close of the summer school, teachers will have an opportunity to attend the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which meets in Cincinnati, July 28th-August 1st. This is the first time in the history of this Association that the teachers of West Virginia have had such an excellent opportunity to attend, and it is very much hoped that a large number of teachers of this state will take advantage of this opportunity to come in contact with the leading educators of the Negro Race in America.

"There is a golden mean between doing nothing and doing everybody" Ex.

Do more and do it now, if you want more pay.
PROFITS IN POULTRY

By N. A. Murray, B. S. Agr., Assistant Agriculturalist
At The West Virginia Colored Institute

For the person who is willing to put brains into his work and to spend a half hour or so each day doing the detail work which provides comfortable surroundings for a small flock of chickens, there is much profit to be realized, above necessary operating expenses.

To be successful in any business enterprise, one must love his work. No where is this slogan especially so, as it is in dealing with chickens, be the flock large or small. Chickens are little creatures by nature and the successful rearing of them from the time they are hatched out, until they reach maturity, involves a good deal of painstaking thoughtful, detail work. Yet when this work is properly systematized the time element is only a small item. The main point to be emphasized is regularity of habit, in watering, feeding and doing those things about the poultry yard that ought to be done, and not procrastinating.

In locating a poultry house preference should be given to a slope with a southern or southeastern exposure. The house and yards should be arranged and located on a sandy soil and one that is well drained. Experienced poultry men have found out that such a site reduces disease among the flock to a minimum and encourages the hens to lay during the winter months when eggs are high in price. A southern or southeastern exposure for the front of the house provides for plenty of sunshine and protects the house from the cold northwest winds. The front of the house may be covered with unbleached muslin in stormy weather and left open when the weather is fair. In this open front type of house, it is absolutely necessary that 3 sides of the house be perfectly airtight to prevent drafts. A comfortable house in winter caves much grain and encourages hens to lay eggs. Attached to the hen house proper, should be a larger and more open scratching shed. This should also face the south, and the floor should be free from all dampness and covered with at least 6 inches of liter for the hens to exercise in getting the grain thrown into it. Dry leaves, straw or hay make excellent scratching materials. This scratching material should be renewed every 3 months or as often as it becomes contaminated with droppings from the birds. In a sunny corner of the house should be a box filled with fine road dust or ashes for the hens’ baths. Chickens delight in dust baths, as it helps free them from lice.

FEEDING

As much care should be exercised in feeding as in feeding a dairy cow. The balanced ration will always give the best results. When chickens are allowed free range of the farm they will pick up much food that has the proper proportion of egg forming and fat forming nutriments. When kept indoors in the fall and winter months, food should be supplied in a variety that will approach the conditions when the fowls are on free range. To this end a suitable scratch feed with a variety of grains, such as chicken corn, wheat, sorghum, millet, cracked sunflower seed, oats, buckwheat, milo maize, and barley should be fed. Green foods such as beets, turnips, cabbage or potatoes should also be fed to them, as well as meat and all table scraps. In addition to the above cracked oyster shells, grit and charcoal should be before the fowls at all time. These help in the digestion of the food. A dry mash consisting of equal parts of corn meal, brand, middlings, and 50 lbs. of meat meal to every 100 lbs. of the foregoing feeds, and 25 lbs. of alfalfa meal should be kept where the flock can keep themselves at will. One need not fear of the fowls over eating if other foods are properly fed. In cold weather the drinking water should be warmed sufficiently to take the chill off it. The adding of a small amount of potassium permanganate, about as much as can be placed on a dime, to the drinking water in winter will serve to keep down disease in the flock and keep the drinking utensils sweet.

BREEDS OF CHICKENS

It is always best to keep nothing but the pure bred fowls on the farm. The common or mongrel stock will eat just as much, but will not as a rule produce so well. Chickens raised chiefly for their egg are known as the “Egg Breeds.” Among which may be mentioned, the Leghorns, Minorcis Campines,
Anconas and Houdans.

Chickens raised chiefly for their meat are known as the "Meat Breeds," and include such well known fowls as the Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans.

Chickens raised chiefly for both of the purposes named above are known as the general purpose breeds and include such birds as the Rhode Island Red, Wyandotts, Plymouth Rocks, and the Orpingtons.

Now the question might be asked what success the writer has had along the line suggested above. While I have been able to devote the time to the care of my little flock of 35 hens, such as a man who was engaged in it for commercial purposes would give to it, yet in connection my duties as Ass't Agriculturalist at this Institution, and giving only such time as I could spare, I have been able to get the following results for the month of January one of the coldest Months of our present winter.

Eggs received during month of January 356. Value of eggs received @ 40 cents a dozen $11.87. Cast of food fed of scratch poultry feed @ $2.20 a 100 lbs. $3.30. Labor of operator at a moderate estimate of 15 hours $1.50. Total cast of production $4.80. Net profit resulting from sale of eggs $7.07.

A WEST VA. COLORED INSTITUTE ALUMNUS

The star sprinter and half miler at the Ohio State University.

By the score of 61 2-3 to 33 1-3, Ohio State's tracksters took the Wesleyan speed boys into camp at Edward's gymnasium here this evening in the first indoor meet of the season. The meet was for the most part slow with the possible exception of the half-mile, which was won by Ferguson, the colored star sprinter of Ohio State, in the good time of 2 min. 4 2-5 secs. Ferguson of State and Cox of Wesleyan were the main point winners for the meet with eight points each. The relay was taken by Ohio State after a race which kept the spectators on their feet.

Summary of events in which Ferguson took part:

300 yard dash—Jones, O., first; Ferguson, O., second; Crispin, W., third. Time, 35 4-10 seconds.

880 yard run—Ferguson, O., first; Phillips, O., second; Cress, W., third. Time, 2 mins. 4 2-10 secs.

MISS MABEL SAUNDERS

President Prillerman announced the reception of a telegram apprising him of the death of Miss Mabel Saunders of Montgomery March 9. Miss Saunders was formerly a member of the class of 1917 but had not attended for some time. She succumbed to consumption. Appropriate notice of her passage was taken by the class of 1917.

Miss Nebraska Parker, a member of the class of 15, departed this life at the home of her parents in Charleston, February 19. She was a victim of the Great White Plague.

Her classmates sent a Floral tribute and a letter of condolence to the sorrowing relatives. Miss Nebraska was highly esteemed by classmates and teachers, and the parents and relatives have many sharers of their sorrow.

"Sir Joshua Reynolds was not spoiled by flattery, and yet he had as much of it as anybody need have; but he was looking out to see what the world said of him or thinking what figure he should make by the side of Coreggio or Van Dyke, not pluming himself upon being a better painter than some one in the next street or being surprised that the people at his own table spoke ill of his pictures. It is a little mind that is taken up with the nearest object or puffed up with immediate notice. To do anything great we must look out of ourselves and see things upon a broader scale."

Hazlett's "Conversations with Northcote"
NEGRO BOY COTTON KING

Wins First prize at Cotton Show

Dewey Green, a 14 year old colored boy of Tulsa County, is Oklahoma’s champion cotton raiser. His exhibit was awarded first prize at the Oklahoma State Fair, Eastern Oklahoma Fair at Muskogee and the Tulsa County Fair. What this ambitious little colored boy accomplished has brought him into favorable notice of the state board of Agriculture.

Dewey Green resides with his father on a farm near Jenks, in the lowlands of the Arkansas river, which cannot be excelled in Oklahoma for cotton. He was enrolled in the Tulsa County Cotton Club early last year.

When it was announced that Dewey had decided to join the club, the white boys in the club were inclined to view the advent of a Negro boy with disdain.

"You won’t get anywhere in a contest with white boys," was the rejoinder of the lad.

Dewey Green says he accomplished what he did by following out the instructions of the Department of Agriculture to the letter and refusing to seek the shade when the torrid sun of July and August took all the "play" out of experimental farming.

Dewey has enrolled in the Boy’s Corn Club of Tulsa county and will go in for corn this year, as the disastrous luck attending the marketing of cotton owing to the war, will have a tendency to eliminate cotton from the 1915 crops in Tulsa county.

If anything, the Negro farmers of Tulsa county take more interest in the efforts of the government to promote scientific farming than the whites. They attend agricultural meetings and listen with rapt attention to all that is said. Many Negro farmers are going in for wheat, oats, and alfalfa who until two years ago had never raised anything but cotton and corn. All who tried wheat and oats in 1914 made money. Where they have planted alfalfa they have for the first time in their lives gone into hog raising.

LOCAL ALUMNI MEET

Important Business is Transacted

At a meeting of the local branch of the Alumni Association at Institute, Friday, February 12, three steps were taken that promise much to the institution and former students. A committee appointed by Rev. J. J. Turner, class of 1902 and President of the Association, recommended the passage of House Bill 329, establishing a college course at our Alma Mater, changing the name of the Institute, and providing for extension work.

Hon. H. H. Railey of Montgomery, member of the first class, was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for a program at the coming commencement exercises, and Mr. A. C. Spurlock class of 1898, was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for a banquet in connection with the program. Mr. A. C. Ellis, corresponding Sec’y. of the Association, is preparing to take up the matter of the banquet with graduates of the school, and this will likely be one of the features of the coming commencement.

"Do more; and you’ll get more.”
The following young men participated: C. M. Burke, George Rayford, E. L. Hughes, E. H. Graves, George Costs, James Lipscomb, Clifford Gore, and remarks by President Prillerman.

AROUND THE INSTITUTE

Over $23.00 was realized at the Belgian Relief Fund Dramatic Reading. The talent was local, and each feature of the select program was a gem. The readings of Miss Lou Wade “Lasca” Mabel Reynolds, “The Uncle”, Clifford Gore, Ben Hurr’s Chariot Race, and Holly Wells, “Thanatopsis” were of a high order and this was especially noticed in the first which demanded more histrionic ability than Bryant’s Classic.

Miss Hattie Peters entertained at the residence of Pres. and Mrs. Prillerman from 3 to 5 P.M. of Feb: 20. The function was in honor of Mdme. Lela Walker of Philadelphia. Mdme. Walker had given a pleasing dramatic reading on the evening of February 19, in Hazlewood Hall. The faculty, a few friends from the village, and the city of Charleston were the invited guests.

Mr. R. L. Brown returned March 7 from Washington D.C. Mr. Brown had been absent for nearly a month, and during his absence received medical attention at Freedman Hospital.

President Prillerman was absent from the school from February 23 to March 2. He was in attendance at the Superintendent’s Division of the N. E. A. in Cincinnati.

On the 4th inst. he left to attend the Fayette County, Teachers’ district Institute which convened in Montgomery.

Mr. C. T. Friend, principal of the Mandayville schools closed a successful year’s work the night of the 12th inst. Miss Alberta Wilson of ’14 was his assistant. A large crowd was in attendance; and the program was well rendered.

“Sylvia’s Soldier” was presented by the Y. M. C. A. the evening of March 12 to an appreciative audience. Fifty Dollars was realized, forty of which was donated by the Y. M. C. A. towards Charitable purposes.

“Service—Self—Success.”

ECHOES FROM THE FIELD

I am located two miles from the town of Lowell. I have 11 pupils—four boys and seven girls. They are classified according to the latest edition of the Graded School Manual. I have from first to fourth grade.

I have been successful thus far with my work. I am doing all I can to hold up the good name of my Alma Mater.

Wishing you continued success, I am

Yours respectfully,
Edgar R. Beach, Class of 1914.
Lowell, W. Va.
take methods and literature, if possible.

Respectfully yours,

Madge Banks, Class of 1913.
Handley' West Va.

I have successfully introduced sewing and manual training, and the children show great interest in the work. Their eagerness to learn makes me proud of them.

I had an entertainment a few days ago, from which I realized $6.00. With this I bought framed portraits of Longfellow and Lincoln and seven window shades for my school room.

I am Assistant Supt. of the Sunday School here, and give my best efforts to this duty.

Nannie Adams, Class 1912.
Teacher at Sutton, West Va.

Mr H. E. Brown, Class of 1912, has made a wonderful impression upon the people of White Sulphur. He has a larger enrollment this year than there has been here for ten years. He is also very active in Sunday School work.

From a citizen of White Sulphur Springs, West Va.
The West Va. Colored Institute: Student Press