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Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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The Prairie View Standard

DEVOTED TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGROES OF TEXAS

VOL. VI.

PRAIRIE VIEW, WALLER COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1917

NO. 44

PROF. W. A. BLACKSHEAR HAS GONE

After every possible attention had been given by medical physicians and graduate nurses, Prof. W. A. Blackshear, Professor in the department of mechanics, died, here, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1917. Near his bedside, when the end came, were his father and mother, ex-Principal and Mrs. E. L. Blackshear, and his brother and sister, Mr. T. R. and Miss Eddie Blackshear.

Prof. William Blackshear had been for several years in the employ of the college, rendering able and conspicuous service. He was a young man of exceptional opportunities and educational advantages, as a graduate of the college and having attended Wiley and Wisconsin Universities. He was full of hope and promise; and his early departure cast a gloom of sorrow over the faculty and entire student body.

On Saturday evening of the above date, Principal Terrell assembled the faculty; and appropriate action was taken incident to the funeral exercises, which were held in the auditorium Sunday evening, Jan. 14. The following committees were appointed:

Program—Prof. C. H. Waller, A. D. Ewell, E. A. Carter and Mrs. S. E. Hancock; Resolutions—Prof. W. P. Terrell, J. J. Abernethy, and Misses M. J. Sims and A. L. Evans.

OBSEQUIES OF PROF. BLACKSHEAR.

Sunday evening, January 14, at one o'clock, obsequies were held in the auditorium and the following program was executed:

1. Funeral March, Miss W. B. Patterson.
2. "Asleep in Jesus," School.
3. Scripture Reading and Prayer, Dean Atherton.
4. Obituary, Prof. H. J. Mason.
5. Solo, "Flee as a Bird," Miss Florence Kealing.
6. Bill's Life With His Associates, Prof. E. A. Carter.
7. Resolutions From Teachers, Miss A. L. Evans.
8. Prof. W. A. Blackshear As An Assistant, Prof. W. P. Terrell.
9. Selection, "Nearer My God To Thee," School.
10. Remarks, Principal I. M. Terrell.
11. Sermon, Rev. W. Jermamy.
12. Selection, "Build Thee More Stately Mansion," School.
13. Early Life Of William, Prof. R. L. Isaacs.

The floral offerings were profuse. These were presented by the faculty, the young men, the young women and the O. club of which he was a member.

After a brief review by relatives, the remains were borne to the colored cemetery in Hempstead, Texas, where it was interred. Thus ended all that was earthly of a young man full of sweet promise; but in this sad hour, the Standard offers sympathy to relatives and friends and shares alike, their grief and pain.

Resolutions in Memory of Prof. W. A. Blackshear

The following resolutions were passed by the faculty and teach-

ers of the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College in memory of Prof. William A. Blackshear:

Whereas, Prof. William A. Blackshear has been a co-worker in this school for five years, rendering efficient and faithful service;

And whereas, it has pleased God in His allwise providence to take Prof. Blackshear from our midst, even though he was just in the bloom of manhood; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we look to God for strength to bear up under the gloom that overshadows all where once the congenial personality of Prof. Blackshear radiated sunshine and happiness among his friends and associates; be it

Resolved, That we beg God to bestow a full share of spiritual and physical strength upon the members of the bereaved family who feel the loss of a loving son and fond brother; Therefore be it further

Resolved, That we have a copy of these resolutions sent to the grief-stricken parents, spread upon the minutes of the faculty and published in The Prairie View Standard, the Dallas Express and The Western Star.

Respectfully submitted,
W. P. Terrell, Chairman
J. J. Abernethy,
E. A. Carter,
Miss A. L. Evans,
Miss M. J. Sims,
Committee.

Resolutions of Students.

Whereas, it pleased God to take from our midst the beloved teacher in charge of the third floor, Foster Hall, Prof. W. A. Blackshear, be it,

Resolved, that we, the students of the third floor, Foster Hall, extend to the family our heart-felt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, that a copy be sent to the family and one sent to the Standard.

Signed: Students of third floor, Foster Hall.

MR. HENRY CLAY ALDRIDGE

It was way back in the sunny days of Governor L. S. Ross when Henry Clay Aldridge first began his services at the college. Some claim he had seen service here, even before that time. Be that as it may, he stands today as one of the most capable stewards of the race. He not only understands foods, cooking and its relation to health, dining and the dining room; but he comprehends thoroughly both races with whom he has to deal.

His duties favor one of the great factors of the institution. Three times a day, the large number of students are provided for and fed under his management and direction. In the discharge of his duties he is without favor and handles the situation so as not only to command respect; but also the good will and cooperation of the large number of waiters, cooks and other dining officials under his supervision. Probably no colored man is better and more favorably known in Texas than H. C. Aldridge. He is always jolly, courteous and obliging in the many difficult culinary problems that confront him day by day, and his friends are numbered by the scores.

THE SOY BEAN OFFERS NEW INDUSTRIES

Washington, D. C. Jan. 15.—The soy bean, which has reached a place of unusual economic importance in Asia and Europe as a material from which food-stuffs, cattle feed, fertilizer, and oil suitable for a variety of uses may be manufactured, should become increasingly important in the United States to both farmers and manufacturers. While the bean may be grown throughout the humid and semi-humid sections of the South and in the southern portion of the corn belt, it thrives especially well in the cotton-growing regions. For this reason, according to a recent publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Department Bulletin 439, it offers an excellent opportunity to the cotton planter for adjusting his farm plans to offset the damage to cotton inflicted by the boll weevil. On the other hand, since a valuable oil may be pressed from the beans in cottonseed oil mills, and since boll weevil activities tend to lessen cotton seed production, the growing of soy beans in the South should greatly interest the owners of oil mills. The production of soy beans in considerable quantities may, in fact, be needed in some seasons to keep the expensive equipment of the mills operating profitably.

From the farmer's point of view the existence of the many oil mills in the South and the probability that by furnishing a demand for soy beans these concerns will make the legume an important cash crop should greatly facilitate the introduction of the new product on a commercial scale. Soy beans should be of additional interest to farmers, since, as in the case of other legumes, their culture improves the soil. If a sustained demand for them can be built up, therefore, soy beans introduced advantageously into a rotation with cotton, furnishing at the same time a second important cash product and a soil-improving crop.

Culture of the Soy Bean.—The soy bean can be grown successfully on nearly all types of soil and has about the same range of climatic adaptation as varieties of corn. The growing and handling of the beans are accomplished almost entirely by machinery in this country, the ordinary farm equipment meeting all the requirements of the crop. In large bean-growing districts special harvesters for gathering the seed in the field are used quite successfully. The yield of production varies from \$7.50 to \$12 per acre, depending on the methods employed in growing and handling the crop. The market price per bushel of seed for sowing purposes varies in different sections, ranging from \$1 in large seed producing sections of the South to \$2 and \$3 per bushel in the Central and Middle Atlantic States. Yields of seed to the acre in various sections of the United States range from about 15 bushels of 60 pounds each in the Northern States to about 40 bushels in the northern half of the Cotton Belt. The average yield in eastern North Carolina is about 25 bushels, although many fields

produce 35 bushels or more to the acre.

Climate plays an important part in yields and the oil content of the seed. Considerable differences occur in the oil content of soy beans grown in different localities. The same variety grown in Mississippi and Ohio, for example, yielded respectively 25.4 per cent and 17.5 per cent of oil. The soy bean lends itself readily to improvement by breeding, and experiments indicate the possibility of securing varieties of high oil content by selection.

Plant Pecans About the Home.

The most striking thing in looking about the country is that you will see homes, beautifully lined up with avenues of oaks, elms and many other trees, but the pecan tree is overlooked. It is very nice to have these avenues lined up with shade trees and all homes and roadsides likewise, but why not make them with profitable as well as shade trees?

The pecan tree should receive first consideration where it can be planted, as it offers so many advantages over other trees. In beautifying the HOME and for SHADE, they should be planted in preference to others. They are productive, have a beautiful foliage, and are monuments to ones high ideal. And for profit, there are few industries taken up by the South that offer greater and more lasting returns than the production of pecans. The planting of trees of proven merit is no more an experiment, for it has all been proved and since the growing of pecans was inaugurated by budding and grafting, the industry has grown wonderfully. Many orchards were planted, developed and made to bear valuable crops. We need more pecans to do away with the importation of nuts. The United States imports millions of dollars of nuts every year, nuts that are inferior to the fine propagated varieties of pecans.

To make money and to make it in the shortest time is a most natural ambition. Many individuals are indifferent to the cultivation of pecan orchards for the mere fact that time is the question. Needless to say that pecan orchards do require a certain length of time before large returns can be had. But when we work or invest we often consider posterity. The cost is small and yet the land can be used to other crops until the trees attain their bearing age. So plant your orchard. The best time is the present time. In a few short years you will realize that a mistake was made in not planting sooner. Now is the time and no better time than TODAY.—C. T. Bienville, Lafayette, La.

"Canaries: Their Care and Management" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin 770, recently issued by the department. The bulletin gives instructions in detail as to the proper care, food, and management of canaries. Special attention is given to the control of parasites and the treatment of diseases. Copies of the bulletin may be had upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ENROLLMENT FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

Organization of boys' and girls' clubs was begun by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture, January 1. Some exceptionally good records were made in 1916, especially in poultry, corn, stock judging, sewing, and canning clubs. An effort will be made this year to obtain larger enrollments and to make the clubs more successful.

Club work will be conducted in corn growing, pig feeding, calf feeding, poultry management, potato growing, tomato growing, canning, baking and sewing, during 1917. A brief outline of the work in each division is given:

The corn growing club will aim to see how many bushels of corn can be grown on one acre at the least cost of production.

The pig feeding clubs take a pig at weaning time (about six weeks old) weigh it and then see how many pounds of pork can be put on in five or six months, at the least expense.

The poultry management clubs will make one or more settings of eggs (preferably pure bred eggs), see how many chicks can be raised, keep account of the cost of production, and give the net value at the close of the work.

Potato clubs and tomato clubs will grow at least one-tenth acre of the vegetable selected, keep account of the cost of production, and the net value of the crop.

Canning clubs will can at least six different varieties of fruits and vegetable and a total amount of twenty four quarts.

Baking clubs must make at least one baking of bread a week for four months.

Sewing clubs begin with simple stitches and make simple but useful articles. The work can be completed in four months.

Plans for calf feeding clubs will be completed soon and will be sent to anyone wishing information on this line.

Wherever possible a club should be organized and set to work before schools adjourn. There should be a local leader to meet with the club forty or fifty minutes once a month during the summer. In case local leaders cannot be obtained for the summer the plan should be thoroughly understood before members leave school. A great deal can be accomplished by the central office working directly with the members.

It is desirable to have large clubs, but one or two may enroll. The address of each member should be given so that the central office may be able to reach him at any time.

Anyone interested in joining or organizing a club may receive further details by addressing Agricultural Extension Service, Columbia, Missouri.

The public roads of the United States outside the limits of incorporated towns and cities had, January 1, 1915, a total length of about 2,452,000 miles, of which about 277,000 miles, or 11.3 per cent, are improved with some form of surfacing. The mileage of surfaced roads is increasing at the rate of about 16,000 miles per annum.

THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD

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RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

A blue pencil mark at the head of this column indicates that your subscription has expired. The publishers of The Standard will be glad to keep your name on the mailing list, but to do this it will be necessary for you to send in your renewal. We hope to receive your renewal subscription before your paper is stopped. In this way you will receive every issue of The Standard without missing a copy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1917

SANITARY CONDITIONS

AT PRAIRIE VIEW

The sanitary conditions at the college are as favorable, under the circumstances, as they could be. Daily inspections are made by Dean Griggs, Dr. J. G. Osborne and teachers residing in the dormitories.

The college maintains a first class hospital under a graduate nurse, Mrs. S. A. McCall, who spares no pains in giving each patient the fullest and best attention. The attention at the hospital exceeds that given at many of the colored homes anywhere. A regular physician and surgeon, Dr. Searey of Hempstead, Texas, makes regular and called visits and gives treatment to all who need the services of a physician. Both Dr. Searey and the nurse are employed by the State; and they keep on hand at the hospital every convenience in comfort and medical supplies for the accommodation of all invalids.

The Ewell Band

Prof. A. D. Ewell has organized and begun practicing a number of young men in band music. For several years here, Prof. Ewell has, during spare moments, trained students in this line of instruments and music. He has been successful.

A great many of the young men who come up under his training are proving useful and efficient band men in various portions of the State.

The Standard shall be glad when Prof. Ewell and his students will begin open air concerts as have been given during the preceding years.

To make apple fluff, pare and corn apples and fill the centers with cocoanut soaked in milk. Strain until soft, then move to a shallow pan, sugar and brown.

The easiest way to clean the bean pot is to fill it with cold water, put in some kind of washing powder, cover tight and let stand on the stove and come to a boil.

PARENTS GREAT FORCE IN LIFE OF THE CHILD

Children respond very readily to the atmosphere which surrounds them. The baby's mind at birth is like a blank page upon which, even in the earliest infancy, the mother and those who are about him can inscribe what they will. It is the action and speech about him which makes the first impression on the young mind.

This is why every young mother should realize fully the grave responsibility intrusted to her with the birth of a babe. The infant is as susceptible to the influences about him as the wet clay is to the fingers of the sculptor. The parents as surely fashion their youngster's character in fancy as the potter molds the clay. Far, far more important in the shaping of character is the influence of surroundings and companionship than heredity itself.

It is true that hereditary traits seem to crop out at times in the most unexpected manner, but often these traits can be traced not so much to actual heredity as to the effect of the parent's model offered to the youngster since birth.

For instance, you have surely heard some mother or another say, "My boy certainly inherits his father's temper" when a boy gives way to a burst of rage. It does not occur to this mother that the example of his father's frequent outbursts of anger may have had much more to do with fashioning the boy's temper than heredity.

Or the girl, who is said to inherit her mother's style in dress or perhaps her untidiness, whichever it may be, is much more likely to have acquired the habit of dressing smartly or of carelessness in her home or on her person through seeing the model set her by her mother all through the years of her infancy and childhood than by the so-called force of heredity.

Mothers, do not try to blame heredity if your children are not successful. You have only yourselves and your husbands to blame, for the child's parents are the greatest forces in this life. One sees so often in adults failings which could easily have been overcome in childhood, but neglected and allowed to grow unheeded, they become serious faults with the coming of years.

Take, for instance, fear. Every one loathes and condemns the man or woman who is a physical coward. Yet this very trait could have been entirely wiped out in childhood. With judicious handling no child need grow to man or womanhood a coward.

Teach your baby to be self-reliant and independent. You can do it if you will. You will find when the little one is still in infancy that he is not afraid of any one, but is friendly to all. But as the baby grows a little older and his mind becomes more active he learns to discriminate between the familiar faces always about him and strange features. Then comes the first signs of timidity.

Now, fear is only an aggravated form of timidity. An extremely sensitive, shy boy is very apt to grow up that most disdained of mortals—a coward. And it is your place as his mother to see that your boy gets over his timidity and learns self-reliance.

When you see your child begin to shrink from strangers and

perhaps to hide behind your skirts, no matter how cute you may think it is, discourage it at once. This is the time when you are laying the foundations of the child's future character and you do not want your boy to be a shrinking, timid man, always ready to hide behind his mother or some one else.

When you see these first signs of shrinking, discourage them. If your baby runs to hide behind your skirts at the approach of a stranger, disengage his little clutching hands gently but firmly, and make him stand out by himself until he gets used to the strange face.

COOK MOST CEREALS CONSIDERABLE TIME

Fish, it should be remembered, are poorer in extractives than meat, so the cooking methods that will best retain the juices will do most to make them appetizing. Lemon juice or vinegar added to the sauces served with fish, especially when boiled, not only give a more decided flavor to the dish, but counteract the alkaline juices of the fish, and the same added to fish while cooking prevents both its losing its whiteness and its falling to pieces when done. A hot fire is needed for boiling fish.

Oysters, or at least their soft parts, are very easily digested when broiled, stewed or creamed, but fried oysters should never be given to the sick. The hard muscular portion is made together by cooking, and whole oysters are therefore most easily digested when raw or only very slightly cooked. Oysters should only be cooked until the edges curl.

Boiling of milk will destroy all the living bacteria that may be in it, and if repeated several times, to make sure that the spores are also killed, renders milk absolutely safe, as far as the communication of infection is concerned. It alters the taste of milk, however, makes it a more constipating food and produces various changes in its chemical elements.

With regard to the cooking of grains, a recent writer on dietetics says that "the softening of cellulose is most perfectly accomplished by cooking for a long time in the presence of a large amount of moisture, as in steaming, or cooking with milk or water in a double boiler. In general, the more crude fiber a cereal contains, the longer it should be cooked." Grains that have been finely ground require less cooking than those which have been only partly crushed or are in their original state, but most cereals need to be cooked for a considerable time. If they are not cooked enough, the insufficiently softened cellulose is liable to irritate the digestive canal. Grains to be used in making gruel should not only be very thoroughly cooked, but should afterward be strained through a sieve or coarse cheesecloth, so as to remove any irritating portions that may remain in them.

The length of time required for cooking vegetables depends upon their size and age. Small new green peas, for example, are tender and require comparatively little cooking, while old dried peas need to be not only cooked a long time, but soaked before cooking, in order to soften their tough and shrunken envelopes. Vegetables containing a great deal of starch, like pota-

Prairie View

SUMMER - SCHOOL

Eighth Session

Opens June 5, Closes Aug. 3

Work Covered During Summer Session Credited as a Term

New Course of Study

as revised for Regular Session 1916-17 will be in full force and effect for the coming Summer School. One or two new features have been added to the curriculum, making the course of study much stronger and more liberal.

Dormitory and class room facilities more adequate and conditions generally more wholesome, more comfortable and more attractive. With the improvements already made and others to be made soon, studying here in the Summer School will be a real pleasure.

Every equipment for the health, comfort and convenience of the student is being installed. Physical appearance of the campus and grounds has already been greatly improved and arrangements have been made to have an expert Landscape Gardener lay out a general plan for further beautification of grounds.

Military drill for the men adds zest to their out-door activities. Movements are on foot to improve athletics and physical culture among the young women in order to invigorate the recreational side of their lives.

The school recognizes and appreciates the value of cheerful spirit in the educational development of any class of people.

The Y. M. C. A. project is slowly but surely gaining impetus which bids fair to carry it to a perfect and early achievement.

It is the plan and aim of the Summer School to arrange for a series of lectures by a specialist in educational methods and problems.

Compulsory educational laws of the State are accentuating the need for better prepared and more progressive teachers.

The Summer School is designed to meet the special requirements of teachers along all lines.

The advantages of the Summer School are becoming more and more pronounced each year.

Write Principal I. M. Terrell for terms and requirements for admission.

H. J. MASON, Secretary

tees, need sufficient cooking to thoroughly soften their starch granules, otherwise they are difficult to digest. Those having a large proportion of cellulose also need to be cooked till tender, but the over cooking of vegetables injures their flavor. Fruits are often more easily digested cooked than raw, especially if they are cooked without sugar. If there is a suspicion that fruit is either under or over-ripe it is much safer to cook it before using.

Processes other than cooking which have to do with the preparation of food for the table including canning, refrigeration, drying, smoking and salting. The canning of food is now a very extensive business, and adds enormously to the resources of our bills of fare. There is no reason why food canned by a reliable packing-house should be unwholesome, but it must not be allowed to stand in the open can for any length of time before used. Dr. Gilman Thompson says that "the frequency of poisoning by eating canned

lobster, crabs or shellfish is due mainly to the rapidity with which they decompose and develop ptomaines after the can has been opened," and such foods should only be used immediately upon opening. There is not so much danger of such trouble with canned vegetables and fruits, provided they are removed at once from the tins.

SHOWS MECHANICAL SKILL AND EDITORIAL ABILITY

From The Wharton Advertiser

A. O. Branch, a young negro-printer who graduated from the Prairie View Normal some years ago, has begun the publication of a newspaper in Wharton, which is called The Wharton Standard. Under the masthead he runs this line: "Devoted to the educational and general improvement of the negroes of Texas." Branch shows mechanical skill and editorial ability in his first issue, which is deserving the support of his race.

"Justice With Heart In It."

President Wilson has a way of putting things that brings out his meaning so that a child can understand the thing he says. When he declared that "All class feeling should be wiped out" and "justice with heart in it" established he spoke words that but few will heed, but nevertheless he was striking at the foundation of the nation if it is to stand for ages. Labor, so-called, and capital, so-called, must recognize the principle which the president advocates. We believe that all men should be classed as laboring men. If we had our way there would be no distinction between the man who labors in a ditch and the man who labors in an office, store or statehouse. The word is a misnomer when applied to the man who digs ditches, builds houses, etc., alone. It creates in the minds of the ditch-digger the impression that there is a gulf between him and the man who directs the large store, law office or manufacturing plant. He does not think of such persons as laborers nor does he know they labor longer than he. If the men who pay the wage bills and the men who receive the money could be brought to President Wilson's conception of relationships our national life would be secure. All are laborers and need to recognize the call of the hour to establish "justice with a heart in it."—Abilene Reporter.

Preparing and Baking a Good Fruit Cake

One cupful of coffee, one cupful of molasses, three pounds of fruit, including nuts, one egg, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sugar, one teaspoon of soda, scant one-fifth of salt. Brown the flour, cream the butter and sugar and chop the fruit and nuts finely. The proportion should be about a pound each of seedless raisins and currents, one-half a pound of citron and half a pound of nut meats. Use some of the flour to scatter through the fruit, which must be well covered. Add the beaten egg to the creamed butter and sugar, then the molasses and coffee and the ground spices. The soda should be sifted in gradually with the flour and last of all the fruit, after which the cake must be well beaten. This cake can be baked in a sheet and frosted or covered with a layer of almond paste and sprinkled with powdered sugar.

Potato Scab

During 1913 the so-called powdery scab of the Irish potato was first discovered in the United States. This scab, judging from European experience, is as much more serious disease than ordinary scab, from which it can be readily distinguished. The scab spots produced by the powdery scab are smaller and often warty, containing a brownish powder and often surrounded by a brownish zone as if due to decay. Specimens of potatoes though to be affected with powdery scab should be sent to the agricultural botany department of the college of agriculture, Lincoln.

If you want hot biscuits for breakfast and do not care to get up very early, mix the dough and cut the biscuits the night before, put them in the refrigerator and in the morning they are ready to pop in the oven.

**The Thirty-Seventh Annual Session
of the
Prairie View State Normal
AND
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE
Opens Sept. 6, 1916**

Past year one of the most successful in the history of the school. More than a thousand students enrolled in regular and summer sessions.

Three New Courses added: Rural Arts, Domestic Arts, Mechanical Arts. Three-term system re-established. Additional teachers have been employed. Chapel completed--new Balcony, Choir Gallery, Opera Seats; beautifully electric lighted.

Dining hall painted, walls kalsomined and fitted up with Suppressed Arc lights.

The New Light and Water systems add greatly to the necessary comforts of the school.

Besides receiving Diplomas from the school, all graduates hereafter will also be issued a beautifully lithographed Life Permanent Certificate by the State Department of Education.

Write H. J. Mason, Secretary, for circular containing Course of Study and other information.

I. M. Terrell, A. M., Principal

Normal Arts Course

FIRST TERM		FRESHMAN		THIRD TERM	
		SECOND TERM			
English, Grammar.....	5	English, Composition.....	5	English, Rhetoric.....	5
Science, Phys. & Hygiene.....	3	Science, Phy. Geography.....	2	Science, Phy. Geography.....	3
Mathematics, Arith.....	5	Mathematics, Arith.....	5	Mathematics, Arith.....	5
History, Ancient.....	5	History, Ancient.....	5	History, Ancient.....	5
Cooking.....	1-4	Cooking.....	1-4	Cooking.....	1-4
Or Agriculture, Ele.....	1-4	Or Agriculture, Ele.....	1-4	Or Agriculture, Ele.....	1-4
	19-4		19-4		19-4

SOPHOMORE	
English, Eng. Lit.....	5
Mathematics, Algebra.....	5
Science, Physics.....	3-4
History, M. & M.....	5
Sewing.....	-6
Or Carpentry.....	-6
	18-10

JUNIOR	
English, Eng. Classics.....	3
Mathematics, Plane Geom.....	3
Science, Chemistry.....	3-4
General Methods.....	3
Latin, Beginners.....	5
Cooking.....	-4
Drawing, Freehand.....	-4
Or Wood-turning.....	-8
	17-12

SENIOR	
English, Shakespeare.....	5
Mathematics, Solid Geom.....	3
Education, Psychology.....	3
Latin, Second Year.....	5
History, American.....	3
Laundry & Dry Cleaning.....	-6
Or Forging.....	-6
	19-6

The following alternative course is offered for those only who are graduates of first-class High Schools:

JUNIOR	
English, Eng. Classics.....	3
Mathematics, Geometry.....	3
Science, Chemistry.....	3-4
Education, Gen. Methods.....	3
Latin, Virgil.....	5
Cooking.....	-4
Drawing, Freehand.....	-4
Or Carpentry.....	-8
	17-12

SENIOR	
English, Shakespeare.....	5
Mathematics, Solid Geom.....	3
Science, Zoology.....	3
Education, Psychology.....	3
History, Ind. Hist. U. S.....	3
Laundry & Dry Cleaning.....	-6
Or Forging.....	-6
	17-6

For a Short Time Only!

We have made arrangements to offer for a short time only

**The
Prairie View
Standard
and
The Dallas
Express**

both one year for

\$1.25

cash in advance

The Dallas Express furnishes the news of the entire state and as a newspaper stands in the front rank of the Negro papers of the South.

The subscription price of the Dallas Express is \$1.25 per year. That of the Standard is 50c a year. By subscribing now you will get both papers a year for only \$1.25

**Send
subscriptions
To The Prairie
View Stand-
ard, Prairie
View, Texas**

For a Short Time Only!

NEWS NOTES

It seems that spring and winter are contesting each other: spring knocks at our doors one day only to be followed by the knock of winter the next.

The sanitary work on the part of authorities goes steadily forward. Every precaution is being taken.

The Texas Legislature is now in session; and great things are expected to be done for Prairie View.

Class meetings are usually and pleasantly held to attend to affairs promoting matters of special and general interest.

The campus is still being improved by Prof. Roligan and his force of workmen.

The Literary Societies are alive and developing some fine talents. They aid both speech and thought.

The Webb-Kenyon law, prohibiting interstate shipment of liquors from wet to dry states, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Along with the high cost of living should go the high cost of labor. In many cases, articles for home consumption has increased more than 100 percent.

Mr. C. Bookman continues as foreman of the college dairy herd; his long experience in this line amply fits him for the dairy business.

The school is moving forward with the usual steadiness, and all students are busily engaged.

There need be no cause for alarm; the sanitary conditions are carefully watched by authorities and every precaution is being taken.

This week we have been in the grip of ice. The rain fell as it fell and ice thickly coated the trees, earth and ground.

The annual Junior play, directed by Miss Lewis of the library department, last Friday night was a success as evidenced by large crowds of the patronage.

The college garden under the management of Prof. Roligan is creditable to him and the school. If no unusual weather prevails, the crop will be one of the best ever produced here.

Mr. Hobart Thomas, traveling salesman of the Phil Herbert Drug Business, was at the College last week. Mr. Thomas is a fine young man, thoroughly prepared for his work and makes friends wherever he goes. He came over in his automobile and was accompanied by Meses. Phil Herbert, Dr. Brown and M. Johnson.

Mr. Si Ewell, Colored undertaker of Brenham, Texas, brother of our Mr. A. D. Ewell, supplied the funeral regalia for Prof. W. A. Blackshear and had charge of the arrangements, assisted by the following pall-bearers: Honorary—Prof. W. P. Terrell, H. C. Aldridge, A. D. Ewell, C. H. Waller, R. L. Isaacs and P. E. Bledsoe; active—Prof. A. Day, Jr., H. J. Mason, H. S. Estelle, J. J. Abernethy, E. E. Guinn, and R. E. Johnson.

Predict High Price For Flaxseed

Certain companies interested in the development of the flax industry in the United States have recently expressed a fear that there will be a shortage of flaxseed the coming year and predict that high prices for flaxseed will prevail. The high price of flax has had a tendency to make the farmers sell short. Where farmers are successfully growing flax it would probably be a wise precaution to make certain that they have seed for the coming year.

New Feeding Experiment

A new cattle feeding experiment to determine the most economical means of putting on gains where grain and concentrates must be figured at high prices has just been started at the university farm. Alfalfa and corn silage will be fed extensively to determine how they can be used to replace high-priced feeds. The experiment will continue until the middle of May, when a Cattle Feeders' Day will be held at the university farm.

Notice to Shippers Of Shelled Corn

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Whenever any shelled corn is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States for shelled corn, and is shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place in the United States at which there is no inspector licensed under the United States grain standards Act to another place at which there is no such inspector, the shipper is required by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act, to send a report of such shipment to the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., within seven days. Failure to make the required report may subject the shipper to the criminal punishment specified in the Act.

These facts are called to the attention of grain shippers by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the United States Department of Agriculture, because it believes that some shippers do not fully understand the requirements of the regulation.

The reports to the Department must show the date of shipment; the kind of grain and its quantity; the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale; the points of shipment and destination; the name of the initial carrier; the car initial and number, or the name or other designation of the vessel, boat, or barge, or vehicle, in which the grain is shipped; and the name of the shipper.

Liberal Feeding of Dairy Cows

One of the most common mistakes in feeding dairy cows is the failure to feed high producing cows enough feed to allow them to produce to their full capacity, says the dairy husbandry department of the University of Nebraska. This is the poorest kind of economy, since, after maintenance is provided for, the remainder of the ration is used entirely for milk production.

In the case of medium producing cows, about 50 per cent of the ration is used for maintenance and the remainder for producing milk. This proportion will run from 60 to 40 per cent, depending upon the milk producing ability of the individual cow. The highest producers, therefore, are the most economical producers since a large per cent of their entire ration is available for milk production.

Shippers Violate Law.

The officials in charge of the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act report that inspectors have found several interstate shipments of packages of fruits and vegetables such as grapes, tomatoes, and berries which contain no statement on the quantity of contents. The net-weight amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act requires that all packages of foods which are shipped into interstate or foreign commerce must be marked plainly and conspicuously with a statement of the quantity of the net contents either by weight or by measure. Shippers who violate the law by failing to mark the quantity of the contents of each package of fruits and vegetables they ship into interstate commerce are liable to criminal prosecution. Several shippers have already been cited to hearings under the Food and Drugs Act for violating its provisions in this respect.

Did You Know

THAT

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL-INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Has the Second Largest Physical Plant of Any Negro School in the Country?

That it has 46 teachers and officers on its regular staff?

That it owns 1365 acres of land—wood, pasture and farm?

That it operates and controls its own steam plant, electric light and water system?

That it has the largest College Auditorium of any negro school in the state?

That its chapel and mess hall are steam heated?

That it has a Legislative appropriation of \$7,500 on plastering, finishing and equipping its assembly hall and erecting a gallery thereto?

That it has a \$15000 appropriation from the Legislature for a new brick building for the steam laundry which will be erected next session?

That it has a \$50,000 appropriation for a female industrial building to be erected next session?

That it has \$20,000 with which to build a new steam and electric plant building?

That it has one of the best water mains in Texas and the best among negro schools in the country?

That it has a 30,000 gallon steel water tank and tower?

That new devices for fire protection have been installed—Fire Pumps, Fire Escapes and Air Compressors?

That Prairie View Normal has one of the most beautiful locations of any school?

That it employs a graduate nurse whose sole duty is to look after the care and health of the students?

That it has the best athletic field among colored schools in the State?

That it maintains a brass band of 22 pieces which renders public programs and band concerts once a month, and during good weather gives weekly open air concerts?

That every facility for the proper development of the boys and girls—mentally, morally and physically is being provided as rapidly as practicable?

That Prairie View Normal offers you just the kind of training that will best fit you for life?

THAT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PUT OFF GETTING AN EDUCATION?

That conditions are making it more and more imperative that you write immediately and arrange to enter school at your earliest convenience?

Its all true and worth coming to see. Write,

I. M. TERRELL, A. M., Principal