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## The Prairie View Standard - July 29th 1916 - Vol. VI No. 20

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, JULY 29, 1916

NO. 20

## FACILITY IN MORE THAN ONE DIRECTION

Supposing you lose some facility which you use in your present profession—what would you do for a living?

One of the conditions which presented itself conspicuously in a recent discussion on jobs for the middle aged woman is this: So many women who have been first-class stenographers at a high salary lost their hearing. As stenographers they were useless. In other lines of occupation similar conditions arise. There is loss of health, and the worker is incapacitated for that particular branch of industry. She may have practiced it with signal success for many years, but one important faculty was needed, and she lost that faculty. What can she do?

Of course, the far-sighted business woman can protect her future by some financial provision, so that in case of accident she will not become a dependent. But that is not sufficient. She will want to do something if she ever has gained her living. This isn't altogether a cheerful subject for the brand new business woman, but it is a bit of foresight which many business women exercise.

### A CHANGE OF OCCUPATION

On the other hand, many women tire of one occupation pursued for five, ten or fifteen years, and would like to change. But what shall it be? They have never done anything else, and are a little timid about changing the habits of a lifetime—exchanging well-developed efficiency in one branch of work for doubtful efficiency in something entirely new.

Many women who have done more or less mechanical types of office work feel, after some years, that they would like to do something else—anything except office work.

Women of foresight who think out their lives further than next year generally manage to become more adept in some other work than the one which engages their attention daily. If they do manual work each day they try to cultivate some skill in one of the manual arts. This is the most definite change of occupation, and it keeps the mind fresher, too, than if it were filled with only one type of work thoughts. On the other hand women engaged in manual occupations try to interest themselves in some kind of work calling for mental exercise.

### PERSONAL PREFERENCE

What these occupations are depends somewhat on personal ability preference. Many women—and men, too—have a taste for some special work which is not related to their bread-and-butter occupation. There comes to mind a woman who makes translations for her livelihood, but who has some skill in the binding and illuming of books. Her business is translating and she earns a good sum of money by doing this work. But if she should lose this job, or for some reason becomes incapacitated, she has another job at hand—she is not utterly lost.

Possibly there is some special

work that you like to do, but which you can't afford to work at because it requires training before it will support you. Make it your avocation—cultivate it in leisure hours. But have some facility in more than one direction, so that you will be prepared if your hour of necessity comes. —Galveston News.

## THE RURAL SCHOOL TERM

TALK ONE

By J. L. McBrien, School Extension Agent, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

The first problem in the program of the Federal Bureau of Education in its nation-wide campaign for better rural schools is that of a longer school term. "A school term of not less than 160 days for each child" is the minimum term, according to Commissioner Claxton, which all States with a shorter term should strive to reach.

The latest data (1910) available concerning the length of term for urban schools and for rural schools separately give the average number of days school was in session during the year for urban schools, 184.3, and for rural schools, 137.7. "For the United States as a whole the urban schools are in session 46.6 days longer each year than the rural schools," says A. C. Monahan, the Bureau's Specialist in the Rural School Administration.

In Rhode Island and Connecticut, the difference between the urban and rural school term is 3.8 days, while in South Carolina it is 88.5 days. The average number of days in the rural school term in the several states ranges from 90 in New Mexico to 190 in Rhode Island. Four States—New Mexico, North and South Carolina, and Arkansas—each had in 1910 a rural school term of less than 100 days, while Florida had a rural term of exactly 100.1 days. "But," declares Mr. Monahan, "these averages do not tell the whole story. There is much variation above and below the average, there are many school districts, and even many counties, where the term for the past year was not over 60 days."

From the reports for the school year ending June 30, 1915, there were 15 rural school districts in Arkansas that held no school that year; 8 school districts in that State with only one month of school; 60 school districts with only two months of school; and 577 school districts with only three months of school.

And yet a great majority of the town and city schools in Arkansas have a school term of eight or nine months. That there are equally deplorable conditions in the rural schools of other States will be shown in the next talk. This discrimination against the farm boy and the farm girl in free school privileges is not just or wise.

The following students have been taking the printing course all of the summer: Misses Nellie Bookman, Lucretia Beal, Levada Kennedy, Gertrude M. Pace, Mrs. Georgia Moore and M. H. Griffin and Mr. Walter Adams. Their work this summer has been very creditable, all of them proving to be very industrious students.

## STRIKING DIVERSITY IN EVENING-SCHOOL BUDGETS

Surprising differences have been revealed by a recent investigation into evening-school expenditures of the 21 leading American cities, made by the Department of the Interior through its Bureau of Education. Newark, N. J., the highest city on the list in per capita expenditure for evening schools, reckoned on the basis of total population, spends over 11 times as much as Baltimore. Newark's expenditure is \$172,000, or 44.3 cents per capita, whereas Baltimore with 579,000 population spends only \$22,000 for evening schools or 3.9 cents per capita.

Pittsburg and Detroit, which are in the same population groups as Baltimore, spend 18.6 and 11.6 cents, respectively. Los Angeles and Buffalo, each with about 450,000 inhabitants, spend, respectively, 26.6 cents and 24.2 cents, as contrasted with Cincinnati and Milwaukee, also in the 400,000 class, which spend 8.8 cents and 5.7 cents, respectively. New York City, first in point of population with 5,333,000, and Kansas City, twenty-first on the population list with 284,000, both occupy consecutive positions in the schedule, spending 17.4 cents and 14.1 cents, respectively.

Boston and Philadelphia are considerably below these figures with 8.6 cents and 7.3 cents expenditure per capita, respectively, yet both these cities count their foreign born by the hundreds of thousands and their non-English speaking inhabitants by the scores of thousands.

Chicago and St. Louis spend like amounts—10.2 cents per capita—although these cities differ widely in population and in the character of their immigrant problems. Seattle and Cleveland are far apart from almost every point of view save per capita expenditure on evening schools. Their expenses on this account are 9.6 cents and 9.2 cents, respectively. Minneapolis spends 7.9 cents per capita, while New Orleans and Jersey City are close rivals with 6.1 cents and 6 cents per capita, respectively. Washington, with its Congressional appropriation of \$20,000 per year, just escapes trailing along at the end of the list. It expends only 3.6 cents per capita on evening schools.

While these figures do not have any necessary connection with the character of the work accomplished, and while there are undoubtedly varying conditions to be considered, yet it must be admitted that per capita expenditure on evening schools gives some measure of the community interest in this type of work.

Evening schools offer almost the only means of combatting illiteracy and inability to speak English among adult aliens, two disabilities which have already reached disquieting proportions in the United States. Society has stamped both as liabilities, and the public weal demands a united effort to discharge such liabilities. Elimination of illiteracy and inability to speak English is only one form of educational preparedness. Are the school

budgets of the 21 leading American cities making due provision to meet this responsibility?

## HOME ECONOMICS

The Sewing Machine and the Commercial Pattern.—Sewing is now taught by making articles of real value, and questions arise as to the period in the child's progress when she shall be taught the use of that best of household labor-saving devices—the sewing machine. Another important question relates to the use of the commercial pattern. One teacher states the case thus: "Machine sewing should be introduced as soon as any garments are made, the seams of which should be sewed on the machine. I think machine sewing and hand sewing can be taught at the same time. We ought not to teach the sewing of garments by hand where it is possible to make them on the machine, for many should be taught a minimum of hand work. I question whether I would teach drafting at any time. Commercial patterns should be used from the beginning, as soon as garment making commences."

A supervisor writes, "Machine sewing in the sixth grade and up. Commercial patterns from the fifth grade up." The above quotation does not concern a theory, it is a condition in the excellent department under this woman's supervision.

A child of ten years of age who comes from a careful home can be taught to use the machine with care."

Another supervisor writes, "Hand sewing should precede machine sewing only a short time. Machine sewing should be introduced early and parallel the hand work throughout the entire course. In this day and age, it is more necessary to be able to use a machine than to use a needle. In a properly arranged sewing course, the use of the machine will not interfere with learning to sew with a needle. A little embroidery introduced at intervals throughout a course will give interesting and stimulating needle drill and can be used as a means for correlation with design. "Rather strongly, but perhaps truly, she adds, "It is a crime to teach girls to make underwear, ect., by hand, for life and time are too precious to be used in that way."

One speaks from practical experience thus: "We begin machine sewing in the sixth grade. We believe in using commercial patterns all along the way. We begin with commercial patterns in the sixth grade but teach drafting in the first year high school, also how to adjust commercial patterns."

A woman, known from coast to coast and famous for her influence on home economics teaching, advises in this manner: "Machine sewing should be begun as early as the sixth grade. Drafting I would suggest only for use in high schools as a means, then only of interpretation of patterns, and not drafting for drafting's sake. The commercial pattern can be used as early as the fifth or sixth grades."

Yet another woman of wide experience states, "Machine sewing

should be introduced as soon as the pupils are large enough and old enough to run a sewing machine, preferably the sixth grade. The use of commercial patterns is a very important part of the work. I am of the opinion that the drafting of patterns should only be taught in so far as it will be helpful in the modification and alteration of commercial patterns."

## THE FARMERS CONGRESS

The State Colored Farmers Congress of Texas convened here last Tuesday morning in the college auditorium. During the morning exercises Principal Terrell made the farmers and visitors welcome in a brief but timely address.

The farmers in perfecting their organization, appointed Prof. C. H. Waller, of the department of agriculture, Chairman and Prof. Jacob H. Ford of the extension work among negroes, Secretary.

The sessions were marked by great interest and unusual enthusiasm, and the discussions on the subjects on the program were of such nature as to be of real benefit to the negro farmers of the state.

The night session was featured by lectures from two distinguished educators from the A. & M. College, Messrs. Mosley and Evans.

Prof. Waller, wielding the official gavel, introduced Mr. Mosley who made an elaborate address on the dairy and the dairy herd. Mr. Evans spoke on the feeding of animals. Both addresses were punctuated with loud applause as point after point was illustrated by these two gentlemen. Each speaker showed very plainly the necessity of a balanced ration in order to obtain the best results either in dairy products or marketable stock.

Principal Terrell after the close of these two addresses also spoke encouragingly and helpfully on matters of direct interest to the farmer and the state.

His words of power and wisdom on matters touching the farm were heartily received.

## PROF. BANKS ELECTED DEAN, PAUL QUINN COLLEGE

Prof. N. A. Banks, head of the Department of Mathematics at Prairie View College for a great many years, has been elected Dean of Education and Head of the Summer School for Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas.

Prof. Banks is known throughout Texas and beyond for his sound scholarship and christian character. He is no doubt the ablest negro mathematician in the state. He is the author of two books, Geometry and Pedagogy of Mathematics. He informs the Standard that although the report of his election is true, he had not yet accepted the position, nor did he indicate whether he would accept or not.

Mrs. Banks was at the same time elected Head of the Domestic Science Department. Mrs. Banks is well accomplished both from a literary and practical point of view, for the position, having graduated from Domestic Science at Prairie View some years ago, and from the Normal Department this summer.

## NEWS NOTES

A new cottage is going up on Johnson avenue.

The program of the college literary society was well rendered on the evening of the 7th.

The "movies" appear to be greatly enjoyed by the students of the Summer School.

Sunday School was had at the usual hour last Sunday. Superintendent Atherton presiding.

A great number of white citizens were here looking at the college plant on the 9th inst.

Dean Griggs and Principal Terrell very often counsel the young men of the campus on sanitary matters.

Watermelons still maintain their famous reputation here. Most everybody seems to appreciate them.

Prof. W. L. Davis of Houston and J. H. Hines of Waco, were shaking hands with friends and acquaintances here last week.

This is watermelon time and large numbers are being sold, some are shipped to distant points.

The college yells lead by Prof. Aaron Day, Jr., were very enthusiastic and greatly revived the body of students.

The two Ford cars owned by Prof. Sanders and Lewis offer very favorable transportation for the public.

There were colored farmers present and heard the different addresses made during the melon growers' meeting.

Mr. B. Schwarz of the firm of Schwarz and Company, was at the college last week on business.

The entertainment given by students of the Broom and Mattress Division was a very pleasing affair.

Mr. A. E. Lundell of Houston, was on the campus last week. He was here in the interest of automobiles. It is understood that Prof. A. Lewis purchased a "Ford" from him.

Principal Terrell was deeply interested in the proceedings of the melon growers here this week. He is also anxious to do all that is possible for him to do to aid every plan and agency of the Experiment Station in the work it is doing at Prairie View.

Mrs. J. E. Bank, a student of the college, is urging young men and women to buy lands and build homes. She says there are thousands of acres of land in Atascosa and Frio counties that can be bought on reasonable terms and believes these lands are safe and profitable investments. She would be glad to correspond with any who may be interested in lands, while she is attending college here.

### The Division of Broom and Mattressmaking Entertains

On Friday evening, July 7, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, one of the most pleasing receptions and entertainments of the season was given in the college agricultural building.

The entertainment was given by the Students of the Broom and Mattressmaking Division in honor of the faculty and in appreciation of their work under their teacher, Prof. E. W. Scott.

The students as a whole manifested much appreciation to Prof. Scott for his devotion and skill in the work which has engaged their attention this summer.

Students and teachers were

seated around a long decorated table just before speechmaking began.

Prof. W. T. Smith was the master of ceremonies, who called on the following teachers for brief addresses: Principal I. M. Terrell, Dean Atherton, Prof. N. A. Banks, A. E. McMillan, Dean Griggs, Prof. P. Landry, P. E. Bledsoe, N. B. Edward and E. W. Scott.

Each teacher spoke in praise of the work and commended Prof. Scott and his students for efficiency.

After the speaking, cake and cream were served to all present and each moment was crowded with merriment until all in the party retired to their several homes. There are more than 40 students enrolled in this division, and most all, if not all, were present.

### Prof. G. L. Nelson and the Booker T. Washington School

Through examinations successfully passed here at the college, by students of the Booker T. Washington school of Mount Pleasant, Texas, the school is now properly affiliated with the college; its graduates hereafter will be given the Sophomore class on the presentation of diplomas.

The school is under the principalship of Prof. G. L. Nelson, one of the ablest students of the college. Prof. Nelson will no doubt graduate in July, he being now in the Senior class.

The Standard regards Prof. Nelson as being a good scholar, an extraordinary teacher, and a man of high purposes and christian character, and commends him, the trustees and the patrons upon the efficiency of their school, so well reflected through their students now in college here.

### Program of Literary Society Rendered July 7

- Devotional Exercises.
- Invocation—Prof. Hall.
- Miscellaneous Quotations.
- Opening Address—Prof. J. Johns.
- Instrumental Solo—Miss M. Mackey.
- Selection—Miss Lela Carroll.
- Vocal Solo—Miss Bessie Crowder.
- Oration—Prof. J. L. Horace.
- Selection—Orchestra.
- Recital—Miss Mary Mitchell.
- Violin Solo—Prof. A. Lewis.
- News Summary—Miss Katie Howard.
- Selection—Orchestra.
- Critic's Report—Miss L. B. Jones.
- Remarks—Principal Terrell.
- Benediction—Chaplain.
- T. B. Graves, Pres.
- J. L. Turner, Sec.

### Extension Work

The extension worker among negroes of Texas, Mr. J. H. Ford was on the campus last week. He had been doing demonstration work in south Texas and spoke encouragingly of the good his work is doing for the negro farmers of the state.

He says the negro everywhere is anxious for the lessons which he is giving; and is appreciating more and more the significance and value of the latest lessons in farming and home economics.

### The Shaking Cleanses.

To wash delicate or tender faces, put the lace in a fruit jar with shavings of some good soap, cover with warm water, let soak for a while, then shake, using if necessary several waters, then rinse in same manner, spread between pieces of muslin and roll up if desired to iron them, or roll on a bottle or jar and leave away, and will look like new.

# 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**

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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, JULY 29, 1916

**WHAT WILL THE LANDLESS DO?**

When the public lands of Texas shall be withdrawn from the markets or the prices thereof be raised so high until the opportunities now offered the poor man to buy be lost in the gradual but steady rise in prices, just what he will do is a question growing more serious day by day.

The Standard reiterates what it has said before, that there is no opportunity for the negro so great as that now given him to purchase the farming lands, own them and become progressive farmers and steady homesteaders. He must take notice of the fact, that the races that now lead the world, who are foremost in its progress, are those who began with the land, laying first a firm foundation for the primal duties and responsibilities of life. This is notably true in the case of foreigners coming to America from the old world.

The Germans, Bohemians, and the English on coming to America, as poor men, make first for the land. They buy them on reasonable terms. They finally own them through their never-ceasing industry and skill, and upon the farm thus owned, they soon produce more than they consume. They soon cease to be mere producers, but in a short while place upon the markets for sale, farm products of all kinds. In a few years the amount earned and saved by the sale of these surplus farm products, they are ready to enter other and different fields of activity.

As this is true with these progressive people, so it must be with the negro. The Standard is glad to see the negro in all the callings of men. There must be preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, etc. among them, but these callings are in other races are for but a small percent of the whole. The bal-

ance must find their opportunity in other lines, and the farm constitutes one of the safest and best investments.

The Standard would be glad indeed to see in every community in Texas not mere nomadic tenants, but steady, honest and fruitful farmers who not only own the land but who really make it pay, men who will be a credit to themselves and the state, reliable men, men of performance as well as of promise, men whose words and obligations find stable and trustworthy support in the firmness and fixity of the soil.

**WEDNESDAY SESSION OF THE CONGRESS**

The Colored Congress of Farmers assembled Tuesday morning with Principal I. M. Terrell presiding.

Formal welcome was made by Principal Terrell. Response was made by Mr. B. Fedford. Dr. Blodgett of the Texas Experiment Station, was introduced and made a practical address dealing mainly with pathological diseases such as affect the farming interest.

After the address by Prof. N. A. Banks on the subject of Progress in Agriculture, the congress in a general way discussed many questions pertaining to agriculture.

During the course of Dr. Blodgett's address farmers were free to ask questions which met prompt answers by the speaker.

**EXTENSION WORK EXHIBITS**

In the college agricultural building on east campus, Prof. Jacob H. Ford and Mrs. M. E. L. Hunter had on exhibition during the past week of the Farmers Congress and Commencement, specimens of the work they have been doing through the extension service for negroes in Texas.

These specimens for the most part, corn and canned goods, gave evidence of the great good this work is doing for the farmers of the state.

In corn growing, Prof. Ford is a specialty. He not only lectures this subject, but he demonstrates his theories in various portions of the State. Specimens from nine counties were represented as beneficiaries of the extension system in corn growing and 13 counties were represented in canning, each having products on hand for exhibition and inspection.

**DR. W. H. LOGAN MAKES ADDRESS TO GRADUATES**

The first of the commencement exercises of the Summer School took place last Sunday when Dr. W. H. Logan, District Superintendent of the M. E. Church, delivered the sermon to the graduates in the college auditorium.

This summer the awards in the various departments are as follows: Diplomas 80; Certificates; first grades, 89; second grades, 50; agriculture, 6; mechanics, 8; domestic science, 20; domestic art, 26.

Prof. D. W. Spence and Dr. J. J. Taubenhans were at the college last week on business.

It seems General Villa is alive again. Indications are that he will again attack our borders.

The Primary election was held over the State last Saturday.

The primary election was held over the state last Saturday.

**MR. J. H. RICHARDS**

Mr. J. Henry Richards, a graduate elect of the college, is employed as timekeeper for the college farm. This is an important position because during each year a number of employes are at work on the farm and each hour of their service must be kept and reported by Mr. Richards.

Mr. Richards has been in the employ of the college for some time and is a steady, industrious man. He knows the farm and farm work and there is no doubt that he will fill the position with credit to himself and the school.

**Kerosene Emulsion Will "Get" Plant Lice**

The cheapest, if not the best, of the insecticides that may be used for the destruction of plant lice upon the foliage of garden plants, shrubs or trees is kerosene emulsion, if properly prepared.

To make a good emulsion, use soft water and any cheap laundry soap, and prepare as follows:

Dissolve one pound of soap in 1 gallon of water and heat to the boiling point. Remove the soapy solution from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene and immediately agitate the mixture as briskly as possible, either by means of a small force pump to drive the liquid back into itself in the bucket, or by some other method. When thoroughly emulsified, which should be within two or three minutes after the agitation is begun, dilute to 50 gallons with soft water and apply. In small quantities the emulsion is easily made by the use of an eggbeater. As this preparation kills only by coming in contact with the insects, care must be taken to throw it forcibly so as to strike their bodies.

C. E. Gillette, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

**Time For Plant Lice To Appear**

Many inquiries are being received concerning plant lice infesting cucumbers, cantaloupes, beans, golden glow, rose bushes and cherry trees. The dry season seems to be a favorable one for the development of these insects. They are generally recognized by the gardeners and fruit growers as "plant lice" or "aphids." The insecticides that may be applied for the destructive to all. The application that can best be used must be decided by the person who has the pest to control.

Remedies.—One of the best and easiest applied of all the remedies is a strong tobacco decoction. A very popular product is sold under the trade name of "Black Leaf 40," and may be purchased at almost any store where insecticides are sold. Use it in the form of a spray. One teaspoonful in a gallon of water is sufficient to kill the lice.

A strong scap preparation—one pound of fish-oil or whale-oil soap dissolved in six to eight gallons of water—may be used successfully for the destruction of the lice.

Anyone who knows how to make kerosene emulsion will find it one of the cheapest and most efficient remedies. It should be diluted so that one pint of the kerosene will make fifteen pints of the spray mixture.—C. E. Gillette, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

**Clippings Aid Lawn**

The question often arises whether the cut grass should be left on the lawn or removed.

**STATE COLORED FARMERS CONGRESS JULY 24-29, 1916**

**PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL COLLEGE**

Tuesday, July 25

8 to 9 a. m.—Enrollment of Members.  
Peas; Their Benefit to the Soil—J. V. Smith, J. R. Sadberry, Surry Smith, Jr.  
How Can We Keep the Boys on the Farm?—Surry Smith, Sr., G. A. Mayo.  
Round Table Talk.  
3 P. M.  
What Does the Farmers Congress Mean to Colored Farmers of Texas?—Wm. Mazy, W. H. Wilson, Wm. Thornton.  
How Can Local Organizations Best Be Formed?—R. Walker, D. R. Renfro, M. F. Bass.  
Round Table Talk.

Wednesday, July 26

8 to 9 a. m.  
Welcome Addresses: On behalf of School, Principal I. M. Terrell. Responses, B. Fedford, Y. U. Jones, H. T. Smith, R. H. Rabb. President's Annual Address.  
Progress in Agriculture—Prof. N. A. Banks.  
Round Table Talk.  
3 P. M.  
Is The Silo Practical for the Average Farmer?—C. H. Waller, Department of Agriculture, Prairie View Normal.  
Peanuts; Economic and Food Value—H. S. Estelle, D. S. Kemp, J. H. Hickey.  
Round Table Talk.

Thursday, July 27

A Model Forty-acre Farm—R. L. Isaacs.  
What Extension Work Is Doing For Negro Women of Texas—Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter.  
Corn Growing and Preparation of Soil—J. H. Ford.  
Round Table Talk.  
3 P. M.  
Extension Work Among Negroes in Texas—R. L. Smith.  
Growing and Curing Meat on Farm—Chas. Taylor.  
The Value of Truck Farming—A. T. Wood.  
Round Table Talk.

Friday, July 28

Morning Session—Election of Officers and Inspection of Industrial work.  
Afternoon—Barbecue and Watermelon.  
Note: It is expected that every delegate will come prepared to participate in the discussions.  
There will be a Special Lecture each night by Government Expert from A. & M. College. Mr. Ousley, Director of Extension Work in Texas, will also address the Congress.

The following may solve the problem:

A lawn will always do better when some form of top dressing is applied each year. Well decomposed sheep manure is best. When no manure is used, grass clippings will take its place to a certain extent. In such case it serves a double purpose—as a mulch and as humus. The mulch protects the plants from drying out, and the humus aids in the formation of plant food. There is danger of overdoing the above, for if the layer of clippings becomes too deep, they will heat when water is applied. As a result, the grass roots become injured thru this over-heating.

So, to be on the safe side, remove all but every third or fourth cutting.—E. F. McKune, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

**Care of Table Linen**

Concerning the care of table linen a bulletin of the College of Agriculture says: Do not let linen become too soiled, because hard rubbing is likely to break the fibers. Remove all stains before linen is to be washed. The stains come out much better if removed as soon as they occur. Do not use a wringer but wring linen by hand. Rinse the soap out thoroly before linen is placed into bluing water, for sometimes

rust spots are caused by a chemical reaction between the soap and the bluin, and these are hard to get out later. Do not starch good linen, as it does not need it and the linen will last longer without it. Have linen hung in the sun to whiten. Use a hot iron, but do not scorch it. Iron with the grain of the material. If linen is to be stored for some time, wrap it in blue tissue paper or in a "blued" cloth.

**The Seniors Entertain**

On the lawn south and west of the academic building, the Seniors had their social and entertainment.

At the close of a merry evening filled with pleasure and happiness, ice cream and cake was served to the Seniors and visitors as they sat and chatted to one and another on the college lawn still green with the touch of spring. The air was cool and refreshing and a shower of rain had fallen so as to make the evening and the occasion ideal ones.

**Cheese Relish.**

This relish, served hot, makes an excellent accompaniment for croquets or cutlets: Grate half pound of cheese and mix thoroughly with two cups of soft bread crumbs, two large, well beaten eggs, a piece of butter the size of a walnut and seasoning to taste of salt, pepper and mustard. Shape into small balls, roll in egg and crumbs, and fry.

## NEWS NOTES

Students having attended one summer session may complete the year's work by entering not later than December 1; and those having attended two sessions by entering not later than February 1.

Principal Terrell has been making successful trips over the State in the interest of the school.

The cold snap resulted in stoves being put up in the different dormitories.

Coach Carter is developing a formidable grid-iron squad.

Prof. Jacob H. Ford of the extension service was here last week.

Prof. J. V. Smith has been fertilizing the farm lands for next year's crop.

Mr. S. Oscar Johnson was here last Tuesday, representing the Williams Lyceum Bureau.

The additions to the Mechanical Building are almost completed, inside and out, and will be of great service to the school.

The Standard understands that our foot-ball squad has many match games ahead for them, and believes it will come out alright.

Prof. Aaron Day, Jr., leads the college in new yells, and keeps the athletic interest awake and alive.

The Paul Quinn foot ball squad who played the Prairie View Invincibles here last week was a fine set of fellows, well behaved, well met and well clad.

Teachers planning to attend the Colored State Teachers Association, send your address to Miss Lula B. Phillips or T. H. Brawley, Calvert Texas. (Adv. 36)

Miss A. L. Evans Dean of Women is taking all precaution possible to see that the work under her supervision is what it should be.

The support given the Prairie View team last Saturday was loud and strong; and the game against the visitors was real easy.

Mr. L. W. Moore, the efficient colored tailor of Bryan, Texas, is here making good. He is assisting Prof. Richardson in making uniforms.

Master Charles Harrison, recently injured in an automobile accident, is up again and at school. All are glad to see Charles out and about.

Professors Ewell and Waller rendered able and conspicuous service with the college exhibit in Dallas, Texas. The exhibit has made many friends for the college.

Prof. J. B. Tynes has placed a large order for the carpentry division. He intends to make this division as strong as possible.

Mrs. A. D. Ewell is keeping the work of the laundry straight in the absence of Prof. A. D. Ewell, her husband, who is away with the Prairie View Exhibit.

Messrs. E. Gardener and L. T. Dunn, substantial colored farmers of Kosse, Texas, were here on educational affairs this week.

Mr. A. T. Wood and Mrs. M. E. L. Hunter, both of the extension work for the state of Texas, were at the college this week. They report much progress being made in their work.

### 2A Banner Class

The division, 2A, needs to feel highly congratulated because of their teacher. The very fact that Mrs. N. R. Crawford has your class means success. She has proven herself not only a financier, but a thorough teacher. The Sunday school has collected \$44.90 since Sept. 6 to Oct. 29.

Miss C. Johnson, Secy.  
M. E. Butler, Sup't.

An automobile that turns easily in narrow streets that two New York men have patented has a wheel at each side and one at each end, the steering mechanism operating the last two simultaneously.

The tips of a new German aeroplane propeller trend forward when stationary but are straightened by centrifugal force when revolving, which the inventor claims lessens the danger of them being broken by the strain.

## Miss Wilhelmina B. Patterson



Miss Wilhelmina B. Patterson, director of music for Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, will direct the music for the big State Convention of the colored teachers of Texas, to be held in Calvert, Texas, during the week of Thanksgiving.

Miss Patterson is one of the foremost musicians of the race in the South and is crowned with a distinction seldom enjoyed by our people.

Since her connection with the college, she has not only instructed and directed the choir of one hundred voices, locally; but she has successfully lead them in unmatched songs before some of the best and most influential audiences of the state.

They have sung with credit amid vociferous applause of thousands, including the Legislature of Texas, and the great cities of Houston and Galveston.

Miss Patterson is a graduate of the Washington Conservatory of Music and took post courses in New York and Chicago and her worth and works are not confined to Texas. The natural ability of this queen of song as a fine artist is known abroad.

### ATHLETIC NEWS

By Curtis C. Taylor.

In a hotly contested game, on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 28, Prairie View literally smothered Paul Quinn college, with the score of 34 to 0. The game took place on the local gridiron, and our 750 students turned out in a solid mass of routers to witness it. Paul Quinn played hard and fast football but, against Coach Carter's heavier and swifter eleven it was plainly visible from the start that they had no chance.

Before the game some doubt was felt on our side, as to the stability of our line when on the defensive. It had shown up fairly well in practice, but the strength of a line can never be accurately determined until put to the test of a real game. Our fears were soon dispelled however, when we witnessed the Paul Quinn backfield being thrown back as though it had struck a stone wall. During the first half, both sides played straight football, very little open work being used. Our boys plunged the line consistently and relentlessly and most of the large score was polled in this manner. Of the five touchdowns, only two were the result of open play. One of these was easily the feature of the evening. Blanchette, star end of Prairie View, shot through the Paul Quinn line within forty-five yards of their goal, and running swiftly, made a flying catch of a forward pass, beautifully thrown by Nabors, who although of light-weight and little experience in major football, nevertheless displays a "football head" of rare quality at quarter-back.

Dykes, as usual, was the talk of the day by his crashing line plunges. Mention must also be made of Boone who, in his faultless tackling, showed up to his old-time form.

# 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,

**J. M. TERRELL, A. M., Principal**

## THE RURAL SCHOOL TERM

(By J. L. McBrien, School Extension agent, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior.)

The advantages of a State with a mandatory compulsory school attendance law and a long rural school term over a State with only an optional compulsory school attendance law and a short rural school term are clearly seen in California and South California. The average rural school term in California is 178 days while the average rural term in South California is 94.5 days, according to the latest statistics showing separately the length of rural and urban school terms. The average number of days attended by California children between the ages of 5 and 18, that is, during their compulsory school period, is 111.9 days per year, while in South Carolina it is only 41.3 days per year. On this basis of attendance from the first to the twelfth grades, inclusive, that is, extending from the first grade through the high school, while the average education for each child in California was 1,342.8 days, while the average education for each child in South Carolina is only 495.6 days, thus making the average education for each child in California 847.2 days more than the average education for each child in South Carolina. California gives a higher average number of days education for each child than any other State in the union; only the District of Columbia gives more—1,399.2 days—56 more days than California and 903.6 days more than South Carolina.

Every where the State has a long rural term, as Maryland has had for several years past with only a week optional compulsory attendance law, the long rural school term is materially shortened by a low average daily attendance. The average rural school term in Maryland has been for some years 179.8 days, but under this "puerile and defenceless" compulsory attendance law, to quote the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State, the number of pupils attending daily in every 100 enrolled in the rural schools of Maryland was only 51. This makes the actual average rural school term in Maryland only 91.7 days. On the other hand, Oregon, with a State-wide mandatory school attendance law, has had a rural school term of 118.7 days; the number of pupils attending daily in every 100 enrolled was 90.6. While Oregon's legal rural school term was 61.1 days shorter than that of Maryland, yet on account of Oregon's State-wide mandatory compulsory attendance law her actual average rural school term was 107.5 days, or 15.8 days longer than Maryland's actual average rural school term. However, the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland passed a State-wide mandatory school attendance law which, if properly enforced, will "put Maryland straight on this question," to quote Superintendent Stephens again.

Grease can be removed from kitchen wall papers by covering them with a paste made of pipe clay and water and allowing it to remain several hours before removal with a clean brush.

A screen of amber tinted glass to be attached to any motion projecting machine to filter out ultra-violet rays that cause eye strain is the invention of a resident of Columbus, Ohio.

# 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

FRESHMAN		
FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM	THIRD TERM
English, Grammar..... 5	English, Composition..... 5	English, Rhetoric..... 5
Science, Phys. & Hygiene..... 3	Science, Phy. Geography..... 3	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	English, Eng. Lit..... 5	English, Am. Lit..... 5
Mathematics, Algebra..... 5	Mathematics, Algebra..... 5	Mathematics, Algebra..... 5
Science, Physics..... 3-4	Science, Physics..... 3-4	Science, Physics..... 3-4
History, M. & M..... 5	History, M. & M..... 5	History, M. & M..... 5
Sewing..... -6	Sewing..... -6	Sewing..... -6
Or Carpentry..... -6	Or Carpentry..... -6	Or Carpentry..... -6
18-10	18-10	18-10
JUNIOR		
English, Eng. Classics..... 3	English, Eng. Classics..... 3	English, Am. Classics..... 3
Mathematics, Plane Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Geom..... 3
Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4
General Methods..... 3	General Methods..... 3	Special Methods..... 3
Latin, Beginners..... 5	Latin, Beginners..... 5	Latin, Beginners..... 5
Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4
Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Mechanical..... -4
Or Wood-turning..... -8	Wood-turning..... -8	Or Wood-turning..... -8
17-12	17-12	17-12
SENIOR		
English, Shakespeare..... 5	English, Short Story..... 5	English, Theses..... 5
Mathematics, Solid Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Solid Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Trig..... 3
Education, Psychology..... 3	Education, Hist. Edu..... 3	Education, Hist. Edu..... 3
Latin, Second Year..... 5	Latin, Second Year..... 5	Latin, Second Year..... 5
History, American..... 3	History, American..... 3	Civics..... 3
Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Dairying..... -6
Or Forging..... -6	Or Forging..... -6	
19-6	19-6	19-6

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

JUNIOR		
English, Eng. Classics..... 3	English, Eng. Classics..... 3	English, Am. Classics..... 3
Mathematics, Geometry..... 3	Mathematics, Geometry..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Trig..... 3
Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4
Education, Gen. Methods..... 3	Education, Gen. Methods..... 3	Education, Special Methods..... 3
Latin, Virgil..... 5	Latin, Virgil..... 5	Latin, Cicero..... 5
Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4
Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Mechanical..... -4
Or Carpentry..... -8	Or Carpentry..... -8	Or Carpentry..... -8
17-12	17-12	17-12
SENIOR		
English, Shakespeare..... 5	English, Short Story..... 5	English, Theme Writing..... 5
Mathematics, Solid Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Analytics..... 3	Mathematics, Analytics..... 3
Science, Zoology..... 3	Science, Botany..... 3	Science, Botany..... 3
Education, Psychology..... 3	Education, Hist. of Edu..... 3	Education, Hist. of Edu..... 3
History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3	History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3	History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3
Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Dairying..... -6
Or Forging..... -6	Or Forging..... -6	
17-6	17-6	17-6

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