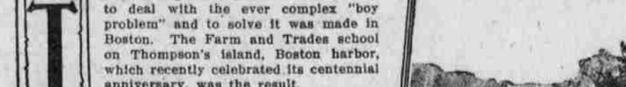


# FIRST SCHOOL TO DEAL WITH BOY PROBLEM



CLASSIC FRONT OF THE MAJESTIC BUILDING



VISITING DAY AT THOMPSON'S ISLAND

The first organized effort in this country to deal with the ever complex "boy problem" and to solve it was made in Boston. The Farm and Trades school on Thompson's island, Boston harbor, which recently celebrated its centennial anniversary, was the result.

This school has done remarkable work and has set the pace for all institutions of a like nature which have been established in various parts of the country.

The first meeting to effect an organization for this school was held on March 21, 1814. Boston was then but a town. In it were boys bereft by death of one or both parents, and outside of the work carried on by the various charitable organizations, no adequate relief was available.

In the beginning the management provided principally shelter and food. An asylum was established in the West end. Boys from five to twelve years of age were gathered there, and were sent to the public schools for education. Six years later larger quarters were secured at the North end in the former residence of the colonial governor, Sir William Phipps.

As soon after the age of twelve as was possible the boys, following the custom of the day, were apprenticed to farmers or tradesmen in other parts of the state, and there the responsibility of the school for the time ended.

Meanwhile another institution was organized which conceived its object to be something more than providing shelter. It felt the boy, to attain better results in manhood, should receive industrial training. That was the Boston Farm school, which in 1832 secured a charter. In a few months the sum of \$25,000 was raised in Boston for the school and Thompson's island, containing 157 acres, was bought for \$6,000.

Two years later the asylum at the North end sold its property there, and, making a union with the Boston Farm school, removed to Thompson's island. For nearly three-quarters of a century the name was the Boston Asylum and Farm school, and agriculture formed the basis of the educational system.

With an isolation that made conditions almost ideal for carrying out its purpose, little attention was attracted to the school, and it quietly pursued its unique work as a private school for worthy boys of limited means.

About ten years ago, more truly to describe its present functions, the name was changed by the legislature to the Farm and Trades school.

The school is supported by endowments, tuition fees and subscriptions. Its vested funds amount to nearly \$250,000, but the income from this source and tuition leaves a deficit of nearly \$20,000 a year, which is made up by subscriptions. Tuition fees amount to about \$6,000 a year. The annual expenses are about \$36,000.

Provision is made for 100 boys, whose eligibility for admission requires them to be between ten and fourteen years of age, of good moral character, in fair physical condition and who are not lower than the sixth grade in grammar school. Recommendations are required from the family physician, a clergyman and from three or four persons of recognized standing in the community.

Admissions are made four times a year. Only boys whose recommendations are satisfactory are admitted and, if on trial, a boy proves to be unfitted for the school, he is not allowed to remain. After admission the school furnishes everything needed for the boy—clothing, shelter, subsistence, medical attendance and trade opportunities and moral discipline.

The school aims to fit the boy for higher pursuits, and, upon completing the course at school, to place him either in a higher school or in a position for which he seems adapted.

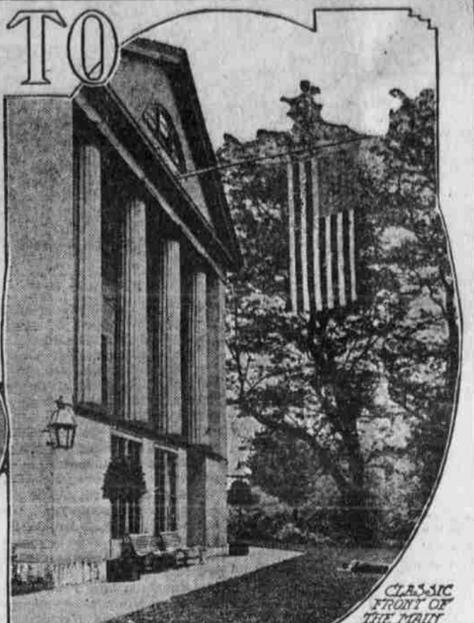
As the general farm work necessarily included some instructions in certain trades, and as carpentering and painting and the island location permitted practical instruction in the use and management of boats, the first enrichment of the curriculum occurred in 1857, when a brass band was organized and has been in existence since.

It is said to be the oldest boys' band in the country, and is one of the distinctive features of the school.

In 1882 the educational system was greatly broadened by the erection and equipment of Gardner hall, which contained a printing office, manual training outfit and woodworking lathes. Here the firstloyd lessons were given, so far as known, in this country.

Interest in these several branches was greatly stimulated, and the school course was so changed as to permit almost daily lessons in carpentry and printing, while ordinary school work still continued.

Today instruction is given on the following subjects: Preparation of the soil, planting of seed, cultivation, harvesting and rotation of crops, cultivation of fruits and care of orchard, setting out and caring for trees and shrubs, testing and selecting seed, mixing of chemicals for fertilizers, meteorology, vocal and instrumental music, sloyd, mechanical drawing, cabinet work, wood turning, carpentry, blacksmithing, machine work in metal, printing and binding, painting, cobbling, office work, the handling of boats and the whole realm of household duties.



CLASSIC FRONT OF THE MAJESTIC BUILDING



VISITING DAY AT THOMPSON'S ISLAND



A PRACTICAL LESSON IN AGRICULTURE



CITY HALL



CHARLES H. BRADLEY, D.C., SUPERINTENDENT

Thompson's island, the home of the school, takes its name from David Thompson, a London merchant and agent or attorney for the Countess of New England, an early English corporation. From this he obtained a patent of land, signed November 16, 1622, including 6,000 acres and one island in New England.

In 1626 he moved to Thompson's island with his wife, infant son and servants, and built his log house on the east shore of the island. Its ruins were discovered a few years ago and the site is now marked by a stone inscribed: "Site of David Thompson Cabin. First House in Boston Harbor, 1626."

After Thompson's death and the removal of his family the possession of the island became a subject of litigation. It had been included in the Massachusetts bay colony patent of 1627, and in 1634 was granted for the support of a free school to the inhabitants of the town of Dorchester, by which it was rented out as a cow pasture.

The island, attractive to its first white owner because of its harbor, has since then been so beautified with groves and rows of trees and orchards that it is probably not excelled in this respect by any island of equal size along the Atlantic coast.

For three-quarters of a century the work of development and beautifying has been going on. Spruce and other fir trees, oaks, alms, chestnut, Linden, acacia and elm trees abound. The orchard contains apple, pear, cherry, plum and quince trees.

More than twenty years ago Mr. Bradley organized the Cottage Row government. This is a student municipality, but probably the most realistic organization of its kind. It includes not only political government, but the ownership of property and all that that implies.

Cottage Row consists of a dozen cottages, of various sizes, built by the boys, and each registered with the plot of land in a registry of deeds. There is a city hall, where the city council meets at stated intervals, and where questions of student control are discussed as well as the affairs of the city property.

The government consists of a judge, mayor, three share-holding or property-holding aldermen, and two non-shareholding aldermen, a treasurer and an assessor.

The mayor appoints a chief of police, a lieutenant, sergeant and four patrolmen, a clerk, librarian, street commissioner and janitor. Each has his specified duties to perform. Thus nearly one-fifth of the boys at the school have a direct interest in the management of the municipal government.

Since the school has been on Thompson's island there have been but four superintendents. Charles H. Bradley became superintendent in March, 1888, completing 25 years of service the present month. Under his direction the school has made wonderful progress, and its reputation has spread all over the country.

Instruction in agriculture has been increasingly progressive.

For instance, an analysis of the soil of the island showed a lack of potash, while another analysis showed that the seaweed which is cast upon the beach in large quantities contained that very element in substantial degree. From that time it became a part of the regular work of the farm to gather the seaweed and the driftwood and to dry and burn it, and to put the ashes containing the potash back into the soil.

Both industry and recreation are highly developed. The Gally program is almost strenuous, compared with the life of the boy of similar age elsewhere.

Discipline is a marked characteristic, yet it is kindly and attractive, with large rewards for the faithful, well-intentioned boy, and a quick and certain retribution for the boy otherwise. The boy makes his own place there, as he will in later life in the larger world.

The daily routine is as follows: Five a. m. boys doing duty as milkers, bakers and cooks; rise; 5:45, reveille; 6:30, breakfast; 7 to 8:45, classes in manual training and trades; 9 to 11:15, morning session of school; 11:30, dinner; 12 to 1 p. m., play; 1, classes in manual training and trades; 2:30 to 5, afternoon session of school; 5:30, supper; 6 to 7, play; 7:15, chapel and taps. On Sunday there is a general relaxation. Instead of reveille at 5:45 in the morning, the bugle sounds half an hour later, and instead of the preparatory call to rise, a hymn is played, during which the boys may lie abed.

A session of Sunday school is held between 10 and 11, in which the instructors having Bible classes are assisted by a theological student, who comes every week for the purpose.

On Sunday there is also the largest distribution of library books, although they are available every day in the week.

## CARE OF FERNS AND PALMS

House Plants Need Much Attention, But Their Beauty Makes It Well Worth While.

This is the time when ferns and palms need a little attention. Ferns seldom need repotting, but if the soil has become heavy, close and "sour" it should be removed, new and clean drainage put in the pot and a mixture of fresh loam and silver sand. Cut off the withered leaves, being careful not to injure any new fronds that are coming up.

If the repotting has not been necessary, turn out the top compost and fill up with the mixture of fresh loam and sand.

Palms may be treated in the same way, and the leaves should never be allowed to wither entirely on the stem, or the plant will die. They should be removed before the decay reaches the center stem. If the withered tips are snipped off directly the decay will often be arrested for a considerable time. Palms must never be placed in a draft, nor watered in the ordinary way at the roots. Once a week they should be placed, pot and all, in a pail of tepid water—rain water is best—left to stand for an hour or two, then drained.

The leaves should be sponged carefully on both sides with tepid water and a tiny sponge or wad of cotton. Ferns, especially the finer kinds, are often watered too lavishly and frequently, with the result that they rot. They should be kept moist, but not wet. Water in which cut flowers have been kept is excellent for them, and they like a little cold tea occasionally. They should be washed with a fine watering hose at least every other day and set out in fine rain on a mild day.

## CRULLER THAT IS PERFECT

Proper Mixing of Ingredients and Fat at Right Temperature Will Produce It.

Three eggs beaten without separating, nine tablespoonsful of sugar, five tablespoonsful of milk, four tablespoonsful of melted butter, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt and one-half a cupful of nuts.

Mix eggs with sugar, then add butter, milk, cinnamon and salt. Lastly, well sifted flour, to which you have already added the baking powder. Beat until light. Roll out on floured baking board until about one-half an inch thick, cut with circular cutter, cutting another ring in the center. Handle as little as possible.

Have deep fat, smoking hot, drop the crullers into it, first trying a small piece of raw potato in the fat. If this turns golden brown at once, the fat is at the proper temperature. Here lies all of success or failure.

The crullers should swell up and turn a beautiful light brown in less than a minute. Remove at once with wire dipper. Roll in powdered sugar and cinnamon.

## Strawberry Shortcake.

Prepare the dough as for baking powder biscuit, but use a little more shortening and the yolk of an egg, enough flour to roll very lightly. Spread half the dough upon a baking tin and spread with butter, roll and add the other half. Set in the oven until well raised and thoroughly baked. Separate by running a large knife through where the butter was spread. Then butter plentifully each crust; place the bottom layer on an earthen platter or dinner plate; cover thickly with a quart of strawberries that have been previously prepared with sugar; lay the top crust on the fruit. If there is any juice left pour it around the cake.

## French Fruit Salad.

One cupful of sugar, one pound seeded Malaga grapes, half a pineapple cut in cubes, two oranges cut in small pieces, and one tumbler sherry wine. If this is used as a dessert it may be served with a boiled custard, which is made by using one pint milk, half a cupful of sugar, three eggs, and half teaspoonful extract of vanilla. Place milk in a double boiler, beat up eggs and sugar and just as the milk is at the point of boiling, add the eggs, sugar and vanilla. Remove from fire and let it cool.

## Judge Peter's Pudding.

Three-quarters of a boxful of gelatine, two oranges, two lemons, six figs, nine dates, ten almonds, five English walnuts. Dissolve gelatine in one pint cold water for one hour, add one-half pint boiling hot water, the juice of two lemons and one orange, and two cupfuls of sugar. Let stand until it begins to thicken; cut the fruit, nuts and other orange in small pieces, mix well with the jelly and pour in molds. Serve with whipped cream.

## Light Rolls.

One pint of sweet milk warmed sufficiently to melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of sugar and a pinch of salt. When the milk is lukewarm stir in one quart of flour and one cake of compressed yeast. Put in a warm place to raise. When light enough work down and raise again, then mold into shape, put into pans and when light rub the top with white of egg and bake.

## To Make Egg Soup.

Take six slices of stale bread and sprinkle them on both sides with sugar before putting them in the oven to brown. Mix the yolks of three eggs and one ounce of butter with a pint of boiling milk and add to a pint of white stock flavored with salt, pepper, nutmeg and chopped parsley. Pour the whole over the slices of toast and keep it hot for ten minutes before serving.

## Bean Soup.

Take two and three cupfuls of baked beans and add one can of tomatoes, three or four slices of onion, two bay leaves, six or eight cloves. Let it cook three hours or more slowly. Then strain, add butter (small pieces), salt and pepper to taste, and if too thin thicken a little. A few spoonfuls of chili sauce added improves the flavor.

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

The heroic efforts being made by the comparatively few colored Washingtonians cannot be ignored, writes Michael Jones in a communication to the Star of that city. In the city of Washington, among many other enterprises owned, operated and controlled by colored people, are 600 grocery stores, large and small; more than twenty drug stores; two dozen first-class tailors, who cater to the finest trade; about forty dyeing and cleaning establishments and dozens of barber shops, undertaking establishments, confectionery shops, etc. Washington colored people own and control one shoe store, one thriving banking institution and several scientifically conducted insurance companies.

The continuation of just such steps as have been taken by the few referred to above in business efforts, will do more to solve the "race problem" than all the indignation meetings that can be held between now and the day of judgment.

I am thoroughly convinced that if half the energy, pride, ambition, thought and money used in promoting indignation meetings were directed into channels that would lead to the erection of a manufacturing plant, the organization of a corporation or the establishment of some other worthy enterprise, America's most mistreated citizens would be better able to get that for which they strive and should rightly have.

The ten millions of Negroes in America buy about 20,000,000 pairs of shoes each year, for which they pay not less than \$40,000,000, but they operate scarcely a dozen small retail shoe stores, and there is not in existence one large shoe factory owned, operated and controlled by negroes. Every year colored people in America spend more than \$50,000,000 for hats (including Easter season), yet not more than \$10,000 of this amount finds its way to colored hat dealers, haberdashers and millinery shops combined. At \$6 per capita America's colored population pays \$60,000,000 each year for suits of clothes, but statistics will reveal the fact that the combined business of Negroes in the clothes business does not amount to \$250,000 a year. What is true of shoes, hats, suits and clothes in this relation is true of everything that colored people wear and use.

Is not there something radically wrong? Surely it is timely and good to call the attention of a materially weak race to such existing conditions, that it may be stimulated to build and strengthen such a sadly neglected phase of its racial life.

The National Negro Business league, of which Dr. Booker T. Washington is president, is rendering an invaluable service to the country in that it is helping the Negro to find himself and succeed as a business man. Hundreds of negro builders, contractors, real estate brokers, managers of insurance companies, bankers, manufacturers, undertakers, druggists, general merchandise dealers, bakers, florists, etc., find their way to the annual meetings of the league. There they go for mutual help, conference and inspiration. They assemble to learn and teach others how to succeed in establishing and maintaining business enterprises.

The state free employment bureau in Worcester, Mass., has filled 1,171 positions, representing 90 kinds of employment, in the six months since its establishment.

The long-cherished plans of the colored people of New York to have a theater of their own are about to be put in operation. The Bijou theater, Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, for years one of the famous playhouses of the city, will be reopened as a theater for colored people.

The scheme is under the direction of Jerome Rosenberg, who will be one of the white persons connected with the venture. Rosenberg will inaugurate a colored stock company at the Bijou to play musical comedies, and the opening production will be "The Darktown Follies of 1914."

All the employees of the Bijou will be colored persons from the man in the box office to the ushers and the water boys. The orchestra, too, will be made up of colored musicians.

The Bijou is being redecorated for the opening, and the price of the best seats will be \$1. On certain afternoons the management plans to give performances when white persons will be admitted.

Great Britain's foreign trade for 1913 reached an unprecedented total.

More than 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day has been going to waste in Guthrie, Okla., where at times five wells have been blowing simultaneously. In order to shut off the waste it is necessary to bore through so as to strike the well below the leak and to draw it off.

A man in Portland, Ore., has a taste which calls for sour things as an ordinary taste does for sugar. At every meal he eats a quart of sour pickles, making three-fourths of a gallon daily.

Chain Ferry. Among the queer things to be found in England is a chain ferry, which is to be found on the river Tamar, in Devonshire. The Tamar, a tidal river, has a terrifically strong current—so strong that the ferryboat is compelled to ford it on chains. The chains are laid parallel to one another and caught firmly in the banks of the stream. By means of a steam engine and a system of cogwheels that pick up the chains the boat is hauled across.

Man's Highest Duty. Prophet words are profitable. Clear, strong, brave and unequivocal utterance of the highest truth one knows is a clear duty owed to God and the world. Let us have men and women who dare to be indiscreet, if need be, for truth's sake. No need be, for truth's sake. No need of our time is greater than this one for single-eyed souls who seek only to declare the counsel of God, heedless of consequences to the existing order of things.—Exchange.

An interesting account of how the courts in many states were enlisted during the year 1913 to aid the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the steady fight to obtain full recognition everywhere for the Negro race is presented in the report of the association's attorney, which is made a part of the fourth annual report of the body, just issued in printed form. The attorney is Chapin Brinsmade of New York.

Included in his work were three cases before the United States Supreme court, namely, an attack on the constitutionality of the "grandfather" clause in Oklahoma, which, in effect, compels Negroes to pass educational tests before being permitted to register and vote; an effort to win an injunction against the enforcement of the "Jim Crow" law, which affects railroad travel by Negroes in southern states, the injunction having been denied in lower courts; another test of the "Jim Crow" law as applicable to interstate travel in sleeping cars. These cases still are pending.

The following paragraphs from Mr. Brinsmade's report show the various interests which have been taken by the legal department of the association in behalf of the negro race:

"The segregation idea is spreading. Madisonville, Ky., has just passed a segregation ordinance. I am communicating with a committee of colored citizens of Louisville organized to oppose its passage.

"The 'Jim Crow' problem has reached a stage where little can be done except by legislation to prevent segregation. It seems to me that more can be accomplished along this line by appealing to the various public service commissions than by bringing actions in the courts.

"The recent statute of Florida, making it illegal for white teachers to teach in colored schools, and colored in white schools, is perhaps the worst example of recent anti-negro legislation. I am in communication with several church missionary associations which conduct missions in Florida, and expect to co-operate with them in testing the act, should it be applied to private institutions.

"Exclusion of colored people from real estate auctions has been a source of complaint during the last year. We are taking proceedings to prevent such discrimination in the future.

"The attorney reports further concerning cases in which the association interested itself in behalf of negroes who were excluded from certain parts of theaters, compelled to eat at certain tables in restaurants and refused admission to places of amusement.

"According to the report of the chairman of the board of directors, the association more than doubled its membership during 1913, an increase from 1,100 to 3,000 members and from 11 to 24 branches. The department of publicity and research reports that 72 lectures were delivered to audiences aggregating 41,000 persons by the director of the department.

An apple tree belonging to S. W. Alexander of Los Angeles county, California, is exciting considerable interest because it bore two crops in one season, and the second crop was of a different variety than the first.

The apples of the first crop were light in color and of medium size, while the second edition were dark reddish in color and in no way resembling the earlier crop.

Garrison Square in Kansas City was opened to negroes by the park board recently. It is bounded by Troost and Forest avenues, Fourth and Fifth streets. The field house cost \$50,000. In addition are an athletic field, wading pool and playground. A large crowd of negroes attended the opening. In the field house are 41 shower baths, 22 of which are private, a large auditorium, reading room, rest room and library. The wading pool is in commission, but the athletic field has not been fully equipped yet.

The latest report of the director of the bureau of agriculture at Manila says that the rice crop of the last year was the greatest which has been recorded for many years in the Philippines, being 100 per cent greater than in the previous year. As a direct result of the bumper crop there has been a decrease of rice imports of more than 176,000,000 pounds, representing in value more than \$2,500,000.

Recent statistics credit the United States with about one automobile for each two miles of country road.

Native gold miners in Tibet leave nuggets intact or replace them if disturbed, in the belief that they are the parents of spangles and dust, which would disappear were the nuggets removed.

In southern France the fig tree is now cultivated almost exclusively for the production of fresh fruit, which has a ready sale in the large centers. The drying of figs has been practically abandoned in this region, except for the personal requirements of a small number of growers.

## ODD PARCEL POST PACKAGES

Star Route Contractor in Wyoming Rebels at Being Turned into Freight Train.

One star route contractor in Idaho on a chilly morning found himself with three carloads of ore to transport, put up in 50-pound sacks, says the World's Work. A report came from a town in Wyoming that the post office, inside and out, was being piled high with several tons of beans awaiting shipment to a local mining camp. The office, it was said, had been clogged for more than a month, while the weary contractor took the shipment away in daily installments. At other places carloads of flour, put up in 50-pound sacks, were found with postage stamps attached. On the bad mountain roads the drivers were frequently stuck for hours in the mud, their wagons piled several feet high with iron ore, sacks of potatoes and other now legally marketable matter. In a certain town in Wyoming a number of the cutters left one camp to move on to another, 80 miles away. They had certain domestic implements which they called bed and bedding—material that they succeeded in rolling up so that it complied with the parcel post regulations. Ordinarily they had had to pay the stage line five cents a pound for shipping this stuff; the lumberman, however, had heard of the famous bean and flour and one shipment, and learned that they could mail their furniture for little more than a cent a pound. The local post office was almost concealed by this sudden increase in its business. "The joke is again on the star route contractor," was the comment of the local newspaper on the incident.

"I made a contract to carry the mails, not to be a freight train," this injured citizen wrote to the postal department.

Great Britain had over one thousand four hundred strikes last year, mainly over wage questions.

Take two and three cupfuls of baked beans and add one can of tomatoes, three or four slices of onion, two bay leaves, six or eight cloves. Let it cook three hours or more slowly. Then strain, add butter (small pieces), salt and pepper to taste, and if too thin thicken a little. A few spoonfuls of chili sauce added improves the flavor.