







Vol. 7. No. 1.

PRINTED AT THE FARM SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

May, 1903.

## Prof. Hills' Lecture

April 13, Prof. Hills, Director of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, gave a very interesting lecture on Agriculture and also on the Yellowstone Park. He said it is very good to be a farmer, for usually when you are in the city you are not appreciated and when you are in the country you are known. there are too many boys in the city and not enough in the country. He told us that in his office there are men who make a specialty of different things, as bugs. fruit, potatoes, etc., and they give information on these subjects free to any person that asks for it. After he gave this interesting talk on agriculture, he gave a stereopticon lecture on Yellowstone Park. First came a map giving the mountains and lakes and low places. He said that Yellowstone Park is noted for three things, hot springs, geysers and its canyon. He gave the hct springs first, telling how they dissolve the mineral matter and how they steam, being so hot. Then he gave the geysers and showed some pictures of them when they were in action and some when they were not. One of the geysers throws water from two to three hundred feet high. Another has made out of rock a formation which looks like biscuit and its basin is called Biscuit Basin. The pictures of most of the geysers and hot springs were colored and in some places they showed how the trees had died from the heat. Then he gave those pictures about the canyon. He said he stood at the top of the canyon and threw a stone, and it took twenty-three seconds for it to land. Two of the most interesting pictures he showed were a glass mountain and fishing. The only way they could break the mountain up was to build

fires around it and then throw water on it with a fire engine. In this way they cracked off tons of glass. The second picture was one which showed men catching fish on one side of a rock in the Yellowstone Lake and throwing them into the Hot Springs on the other side and they would be cooked. He also said there are no people out there to do your laundry, so you can put a handkerchief on a stick, twist it around two or three times in the hot water and it will be clean. Then while you are riding, it will dry and it is all done except ironing. In the Yellowstone Park there are lots of tame animals and no one can shoot them, as "Uncle Sam " protects them. The bears will come as near to you as twenty feet and get their food and then not be afraid. The cubs. elk and moose are the same. Once there was a German who wrote his name on a stone and he was put out of the Park and punished. The lecture was very interesting and we all enjoyed it very much and we hope Prof. Hills will come again.

LESLIE R. JONES.

## The New Staircase

When we built the new part of the building, we built a staircase that is very handy for geting up stairs. It has six small flights of stairs and six landings and the bottom floor. The bottom floor leads to the wash room. The first landing makes a turn in the stairs. The second leads to the second school and the hall way. The third landing is a turn in the stairs. The fourth leads to instructors' rooms. The fifth is another turn of the stairs and the sixth goes to the Infirmary and nurse's room. At the top is a large skylight and down two feet from the skylight there are two ventilators. These are

opened and shut by two cords which reach to the sixth landing, so it is easy to open and shut them without going to the tip-top of the tower.

FOSTER B. HOYE.

## Repairing the Reading Room

While the addition was being put on the northeast wing, the reading room, which is just under it, was torn down more or less. When we got ready to fix the room, Mr. Bradley said it would be a good thing to have Robert McKay and me do the work. We first tore down all the old sheathing, door and window casings, and pulled up the old floor. The room was next lathed and plastered and a new fireplace built. After the plaster had become hard, we began on the woodwork. We put on ten-inch hard pine base-boards, and hard pine casing on the doors and windows. When they were finished, we started on the floor, which was of hard pine also. The boards are three and a quarter inches wide and are of the tongue and groove style. planed and waxed the floor, and varnished all the hard pine to make it shine. Robert McKay made the mantel for the fireplace. pictures were put up next on hard pine picture moulding, which makes the room look very nice. JOHN J. CONKLIN.

# Che Mantelpiece

About a month ago, Mr. Elwood drew a plan of a mantelpiece for the reading room and told me to make one like it. I got the sizes of the pieces of board that I needed and made a frame for the mirror which is six and a half feet long by two feet high, and two panels eighteen inches long by eleven wide and an open space for the mirror forty by eighteen inches. I put the front and side boards on and a shelf seven feet long by nine inches wide and then some moulding on under the shelf. I made four posts on the lathe to hold up the top shelf. I put the top shelf on and some moulding around the edges and put the mirror in place and some narrow strips to hold it in. ROBERT MCKAY. made of hard pine.

# Stereopticon Lecture on Washington

One evening, Mr. Bradley gave a stereop-

ticon lecture on Washington. He would show the pictures and talk about them. Some of the slides which he showed us were, The Mint Building, The Congressional Library and eight or ten different views of the Capitol. He showed us the War and Navy Department where one of our graduates works. He showed us the U.S. Treasury Building and explained some of its parts to us. He showed us two panoramic views of Washington from the Capitol. In the Pension Building he told us that at twelve o'clock a gong sounds in the hall and a lot of the employees in the building can be seen coming out and getting their dinner. There are women and men of all sorts there with food to sell and these employees buy something and get right back to their work as quickly as they can. If they do not get back to their work at the right time, they will be liable to lose their positions because men who work for the Government must be quick and on time. He showed us the monument of Grant and also the Soldiers' Monument which looked very interesting He showed us the green room, red room and blue room of the White House and explained them to us. He also showed us the dome of the Capitol which looked very pretty. He showed us in one picture the busts of the martyred presidents in one of the rooms. He showed us a slide of the House of Representatives and another one of the Senate Chamber. He showed us President Roosevelt's private room in the Capitol, the Patent Office and the Agricultural Building. Here all the things in the line of agriculture which people like to know, can be found out by simply writing to the Department and asking. They are always glad to thus help the farmers of the country. After he showed us all the pictures on Washington, of which there were about seventy-five, he showed us a set of funny pictures. The evening passed pleasantly and we all enjoyed the lecture very much.

C. JAMES PRATT.

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"Affairs succeed by patience, and he that is hasty falleth headlong."

#### A Crip to Franklin Park

One day Mr. Bradley took three boys besides myself out to Franklin Park to get some trees and shrubs. On the way out, we stopped at a place where a Japanese kept plants. They were all imported from Japan and were all dwarfed. There were cedars three and four hundred years old and not more than four feet tall. He asked fifteen hundred dollars apiece for them. There were plants and trees twisted into all sorts of shapes and they were very expensive. When we got to the Park we saw two peacocks and other animals, such as pigeons and ducks, among which was a coon. We got some lilac bushes, oak trees, plum trees and other bushes. Mr. Bradley also got some things of the Japanese, as a curiosity. As we rode in a wagon, we had a good chance to see everything and I enjoyed the trip very much.

I. BANKS QUINBY.

#### new Fot Beds

We have lately been making a new hot bed. When we started it, we dug away the earth, making it forty-eight feet long, eight feet wide and three feet deep. We afterwards made it a foot longer. When it was all dug out, the carpenters came over and made two walls six inches apart all around the edge and a partition in the middle of it, dividing the hot bed into two parts. Coarse sand was then mixed with cement, coarse and fine gravel and coarse and fine sand. Some of the boys took wheelbarrows and wheeled it to the edge of the hot bed, where one of the instructors took it and put it into the space between the two walls. In two or three days it hardened and the walls of wood were taken away leaving cement walls all around. Then Mr. Vaughan took some two by four joists, made them the right length, and placed them in the grooves made for them in the top of the wall. They were about three feet apart, extending across from one wall to another and were to place the windows on. Enough manure was then put on and tramped down to make it about sixteen inches from the two by four joists. After that nearly a foot of loam was put on, that making it about six inches from the top. The ground around it was made to slant so that the water would run away from the hot bed rather than into it. Windows were then laid straight across the walls. There is a thermometer in each department, and the temperature has to be about 70° above zero. It is finished now and radishes, lettuce, tomatoes and peppers have been planted in it.

ROBERT H. BOGUE.

### **A** Crial

One evening the government of Cottage Row held a trial. There was a jury of nine made up of the boys. There were four witnesses and two lawyers on each side. After the warrant was read, the jury was sworn in. Then the prisoners were brought before the judge, one at a time, and three pleaded guilty and three not guilty. They were then led out of the room by two patrolmen and separated so that they could not talk together, while a patrolman stood on guard all the time. First the witnesses for the government were brought in, one by one, to give their testimony. Then the three prisoners who pleaded not guilty and one who pleaded guilty were brought in and questioned for the defendant. After all the testimony was in, the lawyers had about five minutes in which to make their pleas. After that was over, the jury withdrew from the room to talk over and decide the verdict. Their decision was that one, besides the three who pleaded guilty, was guilty and two were innocent. The judge did not decide upon the punishment then, but said he would give it later. Then the court was adjourned and the boys went to bed. CHARLES WARNER.

# Sorting Onions

Rainy days, Mr. McLeod tells some of the farm boys to go and sort over onions. We go down to the cellar and spread out two big blankets, then we get three or four bushels of onions and spread them on the blankets. We sort them over, putting the bad ones in barrels and the good ones in bushel boxes. We sometimes leave them in the boxes and sometimes spread them on wide shelves to get aired. We also cut off the new roots and sprouts. The bad ones are thrown away.

ALLAN H. BROWN.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Printed Monthly by the Boys of the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor.

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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Superintendent.

"Beware of entrance to quarrel, but being in, Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee."

Combativeness is a natural faculty of the normal boy. It is closely allied with executive ability, with the force and the will to do, to work, to achieve. Much discretion must be used in dealing with boys who fight. We would

place ourselves in a false position if we made it an invariable rule to punish fighting. We do not hesitate to commend physical courage nor to admit that there are occasions, such as the defense of the weak or the punishment of the rowdy for an insult to a lady, when perhaps it is not only proper but praiseworthy to fight. We doubt if such teaching will encourage a quarrelsome dis-We believe that the teacher, his superior in age and strength, who takes a boy in hand and, without reference to the causes that led up to the quarrel, disciplines him, tends to undermine the boy's moral nature and deaden his self-respect. But in the case of the boy who fights with his peers for what he believes to be his rights or the rights of others, or acts as a bully, these instances require different treatment.

Education should not repress the natural faculties, but regulate, control and direct them. The encouragement of competitive sports and games is of great advantage. Competition in such games as basket ball, football and baseball furnishes a safety valve for the vent of the bubbling, animated spirit and restless energy of youth and promotes good fellowship. Boxing teaches the control of the temper and lessens the tendency to boasting, quarreling and fighting.

The bravest fellows and those who are strongest and best fitted for a physical contest of any kind are, as a rule, the most peaceable. Our treatment of this natural instinct for fighting is to develop the weaker, check the more forward and thus strengthen and regulate that vigorous, manly character which we all so much admire.

#### notes

April 1. Stereopticon lecture this evening on Alaska.

April 2. Pilgrim towed nine tons of fertilizer from City Point.

April 4. Finished collecting the nests of the brown-tail moth.

Fixed sewer from main building.

April 5. Sunday. Mr. A. T. Eddy spoke to boys at three P. M.

April 6. Spring term of school began. Long-distance telephone inspected.

April 7. Donald W. Roby entered the School.

April 9. Pilgrim towed a load of furniture and lumber from City Point.

April 10. Cottage Row election.

Mayor, Willard H. Rowell; aldermen, George F. Burke, Chester Welch, Harold S. Taylor, Clarence Taylor, Albert Probert; assessor, Robert H. Bogue; street commissioner, Edward Capaul; Chief of police, Louis E. Means. The Mayor appointed as clerk, George E. Hicks; curator, Frank C. Simpson; librarian, Clarence H. DeMar; Treasurer, William C. J. Frueh; janttor, Alfred W. Jacobs. The chief of police appointed as his patrolmen, William Flynn, Edward B. Taylor, Andrew W. Dean and Carl L. Wittig.

Planted early potatoes.

Raised the top-mast and gaff on the flag staff.

April 11. Sowed Alaska peas.

April 12. Easter Sunday. Attended church in town.

Concert at 3.30 P. M.

April 13. Prof. J. L. Hills of the Vermont Agricultural College and Experiment Station gave a stereopticon lecture on Yellowstone Park and a short address on agriculture this evening.

Planted onion sets.

April 15. A very bad storm. No crossing. Landed passengers at Squantum.

April 16. Storm continued. We are indebted to the Harbor Master for bringing mail and freight.

April 18. Manager Thomas F. Temple came with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Penniman, who gave a stereopticon lecture on "Our

Boys in Blue."

April 20. Sowed onion seed.

Completed six tables for the hospital.

April 21. Sowed beets and spinach.

April 22. Pilgrim hauled up for paint.

Planted main crop of potatoes.

April 23. John J. Conklin left the School to work for Blodgett Brothers, 141 Franklin St., Boston.

April 25. Arbor Day. Exercises at 11 A. M.

Sowed mangels.

Former Assistant Superintendent John C. Anthony and family visited the School.

April 26. Sunday. Rev. James Huxtable addressed the School at 3 P. M.

April 27. First asparagus.

Mr. Bradley and a squad of boys went to Franklin Park for trees and shrubs.

April 28. Completed ten benches for the hall.

April 29. Band instruments sent to town to be fixed up.

Made a stone-boat.

Charles Hill returned to the School.

New caps given out.

April 30. Manager Francis Shaw visited the School.

Sowed peas and oats east of playground.

#### Farm School Bank

Cash on hand, April 1st., 1903	\$430.59
Deposited during the month,	24.51
	\$455.10
Withdrawn during the month,	15.07
Cash on hand May 1st., 1903	\$440.03

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"In no wise ask about the faults of others, for he who reporteth the faults of others will report thine also."

"Men are of three different capacities: one understands intuitively; another understands so far as it is explained; and a third understands neither of himself nor by explanation. The first is excellent, the second, commendable, and the third, altogether useless."

## "Boys in Blue"

On April 18, Mr. Temple visited the School and among others he brought Mr. Penniman who gave a stereopticon lecture on the "Boys in Blue." First he showed and told about the three most important landings in American History. They were the landing of Columbus in 1492; the landing at Jamestown, Va. in 1609; and the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620. He told us that the difference between the two settlements was that Jamestown had slavery and Plymouth did not. There were some pictures on Plymouth and the Battle of Lexington and then came the picture of John Brown as he kissed a negro child as he was going to be hanged. He showed us a picture of Lincoln and told us about the Southern States seceding when he was elected, as they thought he would stop slavery. There were some pictures of Fort Sumpter, Stonewall lackson. Butler and others, and then Mrs. Penniman sang and played on the piano "My Old Kentucky Home." There were pictures to go with it. There were then a number of other pictures. Some of them were Lincoln's cabinet officers, Battle of Gettysburg, Mobile Bay, Farragut, Grant, Meade and Washington. Last came an American Flag and then the song, "America" was thrown on the screen. We all arose and sang it. We enjoyed the hour very much.

CLARENCE H. DEMAR.

# Working in the Kitchen

My work in the kitchen is range boy. The first thing I do is to clean the range and the hood. The hood is a part of the range. It is to protect the range from getting dust on it and to take the smoke and steam off. I take a bucket of water, a cloth, some soap, a knife and a brush. I have to take the steps as the hood is up high, wet the cloth and then clean the hood. When I get that done I clean the range with soap, water, knife, and a brush. Sometimes I wash the two ovens. When I get done I put up my things and do something else.

EDWARD CAPAUL.

## H Stereopticon Lecture on Alaska

Lately, Mr. Bradley has given the boys stereopticon lectures on different places and among them was one on Alaska. The first slide was the map of Alaska. He told us that the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$7,000,000. Next he showed us a picture of the steamer on which the people go there, and then he showed us different slides of different bays and rivers. One of the slides was a picture of the steamer just after gold was found in Klondike. The boat and the wharves were crowded with people who were going to Klondike to seek their fortunes. On another slide he showed us a picture of woods and on another a picture of a hydraulic pump used in gathering gold. There were about fifty different views on Alaska. After Mr. Bradley got through with Alaska, he showed us some views of the Island, some of which were taken by a graduate and some by Mr. Currier. Among these views were good pictures of different things of interest to us. We enjoyed the evening very much.

JCSEPH E. K. ROBBLEE.

## Smoothing Cables

One morning Mr. Benson told me to take a cloth, some pumice stone and pumice-oil and smooth the new tables that had been varnished. I took three tables that had been varnished and put them at the other end of the room, being very careful not to scratch them or hit them against anything. I then took my cloth and put some pumice-oil on it and then dipped the cloth into a small box which contained pumice stone. I went over the roughest parts of the table very lightly with a piece of fine sand-paper. Then I took my cloth which had pumice stone on it and rubbed the tables quite hard so as to get what scratches there were on them off, and also to make them smooth. I did those three tables and after the other three tables had been varnished and were dry, I did the same to those. They have had one coat of varnish and are to have another coat, after which they are polished.

CHESTER F. WELCH.

## **Cransplanting Strawberries**

Lately Mr. Vaughan, Mr. McLeod and some of the farm boys have been transplanting strawberry plants. First the weeder was run over the piece of ground to smooth it off and then the rows were marked with a line. There was a board fourteen or sixteen feet long that had pieces nailed on it a foot apart. This board was placed beside the line and then drawn back so that places a foot apart were marked for the fellow who was digging the plant holes. he could dig them easily. Then Mr. Vaughan and a couple of fellows began to dig up the plants from the old piece, others would drop them by the holes and the rest would plant them. All the roots had to be covered so that the plants would take hold and grow well in the new soil. There were three kinds planted in the morning. There were eight rows with about one hundred and seventy-five plants in a row and the rows were three or four feet apart.

LESLIE W. GRAVES.

## Measuring Lumber

When you work in the shop, one of your jobs is measuring lumber. Whenever any new lumber comes it has to be measured to find out how many board feet there are. One way you can find out the number of board feet is to multiply the length by the width and if two inches thick multiply by two. But in the shop there is a tri-square on which are given the numbers. That tells without multiplying. As, if the board is fourteen feet long and ten inches wide you can look under the number marked twelve which will give you fourteen and then back under ten and it will give the number of board feet with two inches of thickness multiplyed by two.

CARL L. WITTIG.

## Our Calendar

The teachers thought it would be nice to have a calendar to keep. It is divided just like any other calendar but made with some design on it. Two members of the second class designed both March and April. We follow four headings; wind, length of day, temperature

and weather and each day a boy makes out the record for that day. We use it for reference. For instance, the first day of spring, March 21, the wind was south-east, the day, twelve hours, nine minutes long, the temperature was forty-two degrees and it was rainy. It is interesting to watch the changes that take place.

WILLIAM J. FLYNN.

## Going for Manure

Mr. McLeod called some of us boys from our work and told us to go to the barn and take some forks and a crow-bar down to the scow and put them in and get in ourselves. quarter of ten the steamer started, towing the scow. Mr. McLeod was left on the wharf but Charlie Blatchford got the row-boat and went and got him and a pail of water and brought him to the scow. About half past ten the steamer got there and we let the tow-line out from her stern and we pulled her in. It was a very pleasant trip going and coming back. quarter past twelve the boys were done filling the scow. We cleaned the place where we put the manure on and the boys put their forks into the scow and the extra ones too. After a while the steamer came around the bend and we got the tow-line ready and pulled her in again. It was one o'clock when we got back.

ALBERT MUNRO.

## Stoning Gardens

In the afternoon when I get through with my work in the wash-room, I report to Mr. Beane. He most always tells me to stone the Schools' gardens. I get a trowel and a piece of string and two little pieces of wood to tie the string on to. I fasten the string to the end of one side of the garden and the other end of the string to the other end of that same side of the garden. Then I dig a little hole on the outside of the string and so on until I reach the end of the garden and then I put the stones into the holes tightly. I like my work very much.

CHARLES A. McEacheren.

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"He who can feel ashamed will not readily do wrong."

#### Hlumni

AXEL E. RENQUIST, '03. recently left the School and his address is Seaside House, Block Island, R. I.

FREDERIC F. BURCHSTED, '02, is now employed by B. O. Haas, general machinist, 95 Albany St., Boston.

RICHARD N. MAXWELL, '00, is now in the employ of Ellis Brothers, city florists, Keene, N. H., where they have ten greenhouses. He seems to enjoy his work and surroundings very much. His address is 121 Winchester St., Keene, N. H.

# Arbor day was pleasantly observed.

Superintendent made appropriate remarks relative to the origin of the day and the benefits to be derived from its observance. Pratical remarks were made by Mr. John C. Anthony.

RECITATION— THE RETURN OF SPRING. William Proctor. EXERCISE— ARBOR DAY. Class.

RECITATION— McKINLEY'S LOVE OF TREES.

Ralph Holmes. RECITATION— THE MONTH OF MAY. ALFRED JACOBS.

#### Our Animals

We have in our barn twenty-two cows. one Jersey bull, eight heifers and five horses, one of which is a carriage horse, and four working horses. We have up near our main building a cage with five gray squirrels in it. The boys' pets are kept down in the poultry house in the winter and in the summer they are carried up to Audubon Hall. We have twelve pigs and a large boar. We have in our poultry house, thirty-two hens, eleven roosters, five turkeys. one gobbler, two Mallard ducks and seven black ducks. We also have fifty-seven pigeons and sixty-one pullets, six Indian-runner ducks and three Chinese geese. Over at Audubon Hall at Cottage Row, the boys have the following pets: five gray squirrels, thirty-five Guinea pigs. twelve Belgian hares and fourteen rabbits. two of which are English lop-eared, and two fantailed pigeons. All the poultry and pet stock are taken care of by one of the boys.

CHARLES A. BLATCHFORD.

#### Evening Sports

After supper the boys have an hour for recreation before going to bed. The play which the fellows choose is varied according to what they are most interested in. Perhaps most of the boys may be found in the gymnasium, some doing stunts on the horizontal ladder and the traveling and stunt rings, while others are exercising with dumb-bells, Indian clubs and other things for the purpose. Usually a number of the boys practice on their band instruments in the night hour. Sometimes quite a band may be formed in this way and these bands usually play the latest and most popular pieces which we have. If it is pleasant, there are always boys at play outside. These engage in many of the common out of door sports, such as baseball, running, jumping, hide and seek, walking stilts, tag and many others which come and go in their turn. FREDERIC P. THAYER.

# The Magna Charta

The Magna Charta, or great charter of England, was drawn up by the Barors of England. King John getting too tyrannical, the commons revolted and forced him to sign it. The Barons put their seals on it and then King John put his on. It was the first charter that gave the common people any rights. It was written in Latin, as were all official documents at that time. It opened a way for the commons to get the place which they now hold in the English government, the House of Commons. We have a copy of the Magna Charta in our schoolroom. It has a frame made of oak ebony. It is thirty-five inches long and twentyseven inches wide. The shields of the Barons in their colors are arranged in a row around the top and bottom of the charter itself and their seals are on the bottom. Under the shield of each Baron is his name. At the top of the charter it says in Latin, "A. D. 1215, Magna Charta, King John." At the bottom it says, "With the Seals of the King's Securities to Magna Charta and Shields of ye Barons in Arms." The charter itself is yellow with black letters, the seals are all in red and black, while the shields are in various colors. RALPH HOLMES.

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#### Memorial Exercises

It has been the custom at the School, for the last two or three years, to go over to the cemetery the Sunday before or after Memorial Day, for the purpose of holding appropriate exercises. In former years there have been two or three clubs competing to make the best showing and carry off the honors of the day, but this year the E. P. A. was the only club that was left. We had been practicing once or twice a week in the Hall during the winter, spending usually an hour drilling, that we might the better perfect ourselves for the performance of the exercises of the day.

The Sunday after Memorial Day was the day set apart for the exercises this year and the weather was favorable. In the morning at half past eight, we got our guns, lined up outside the Hall and marched over to the cemetery following the road we were to pass over in the afternoon. We halted in front of the gate and went through a few movements that we were to use in the afternoon. We then marched up on to the hill close to the cemetery, stacked our guns and went to picking daisies, pulling them up by the roots that they might be fresher for our afternoon service. We soon had enough for six fellows to carry, and each one, not wishing to be left out, carried one daisy.

In the afternoon at a quarter of two we went up to the chapel to change our clothes. The officers changed their clothes first, putting on their uniforms, after which they went to the Hall and received their chevrons and shoulder straps. The privates were dressed in their Visiting Day clothes and wore regulation caps.

At about half past two we lined up near the hall in double ranks in the rear of our Standard Bearer. The other boys lined up behind us bearing aloft the flag belonging to the School. We had a bugler and a drummer who played at different times on the way over. The others had two buglers who would answer our bugler when he played. When all was ready, we set off and marched down the Front Avenue as far as the Farm House Path. Turning there we followed the road over to the cemetery halting once for a short rest. When we got near the cemetery the drummer muffled his drum and we marched slowly till we arrived at the cemetery and then halted.

The E. P. A. lined up facing the gate with the others on their left; we then laid our guns on the ground and uncovered. Hymn books were passed around and we all sang "Nearer My God to Thee, "the cornet playing our accompaniment. Two recitations came next followed by the address by Daniel W. Murray, which met with much approval. Then came another recitation. followed by a poem written for the occasion by Frank Simpson. Then we all sang "America." We then decorated the graves with daisies and flags, that of Mr. Nordberg being decorated with both Swedish and American flags while the others were decorated with the American flag. The graves being decorated, the drummer gave three short rolls and the bugler sounded taps.

The exercises being over, we marched back to the house. When we arrived at the east wing we halted and presented arms while the rest of the fellows marched past us. After they marched past, we put our guns up and

changed our clothes. With that the exercises were completed.

PROGRAM.

HYMN. "NEARER MY GOD TO THEE"
RECITATION. "IN MAGNOLIA CEMETERY"
ALBERT W. HINCKLEY.

RECITATION. "GETTYSBURG"

HORACE P. THRASHER.

Address. Daniel W. Murray. Recitation. "Heroes"

C. JAMES PRATT.

POEM. FRANK C. SIMPSON. SONG. "AMFRICA"

DECORATION OF GRAVES.

GEORGE F. BURKE.

#### Cherished Memories

The wings of time mark swift
The hours upon the dial.
Our time on earth is short.—
God giveth but one trial.

We have our life to live, Let's live it as we plan, To benefit the world, And help our fellow man.

We take the chance or lose it;
We grasp or let it pass;
Our hopes when crushed shall rise,
Though withered as the grass.

And if we grasp the chance, I ask what gain we then? We gain the world's respect And love of fellow men.

And when death's tide receding
Bears us upon its wave,
Hearts, in sorrow true, will weep
Their tears upon our grave.

Kind hands with care will deck
Our grave with flowers sweet,
The symbol of their love,
Pure, tender, and complete.

FRANK C. SIMPSON.

## Digging Salsify

One day another fellow and I were told to go over to the piece where the salsify was. When we got over there, we thought it

was going to be muddy like the parsnip piece but it was not, so we began to dig. We took the long spades so they would go down under the roots of the plants and not hurt the plants. The salsify would be hard to tell from the parsnip only for the roots. The parsnip roots are larger round than the salsify and the salsify has pretty nearly twice as many roots as the parsnip and they are twice as thin. When we had finished digging, we took them down to the wharf and cleaned them and took off most of the roots. When we got that done it was time to go up.

CHARLES F. REYNOLDS.

## Shining Silver

One afternoon Miss Galer said we would shine the dining-room silver. She told us to leave the knives out on the table. She got some bon ami and told us to get some hot water in a little dish, and told me and the other boy to help her shine the knives. I got two old napkins. I wet one of them a little and rubbed it on the cake of bon ami, and got enough on the napkins to shine with. When I got one shined, I would wipe it with the other napkin. At half past two we had the silver knives all shined. It is a good job shining silver.

GEORGE A. MAGUIRE.

## Cleaning the Nurseries

One afternoon when the farm boys went down to the farm, Mr. McLeod told us to line up. He gave us some weeders and hoes and told us to march over to the nurseries. When we got over there, he told the boys that had weeders to weed around the trees, and the ones that had hoes to hoe between the rows and to be very careful not to cut the trees any. So we went to work. After we had been working a little, he left us a few minutes and when he came back he brought with him four or five brand-new hoes that had not been used and told us to be very careful with them. went to work weeding. We went over to the dahlia bed and hoed that and after that was done we started on the currant bushes. Not long after that the bell rang and it was time to THOMAS MACEDA. stop work.

#### Came Birds

Last year, about this time, one of the many visitors to the Island, while inspecting Cottage Row, noticed a robin's nest with three young ones in it, built on the fence about a yard from one of the cottages, and thought it showed a good trait in the boys'to have a bird build its nest so near to where so many boys were going and coming. This year a robin, thinking it would go one better, built its nest on the shelf of one of the cottages. The mother bird comes and goes without any one troubling her. There is also a nest in the hedge, about two feet from the arch where we go from the gardens to the cottages and playgrounds. At first this bird would fly away when a few of us went through the hedge together, but now a whole stream of us can run through and she will not mind us at all. Sometimes when we play ball the ball will strike the wire around the hedge but the bird will not move. When she comes to the nest, she will begin at the corner of the hedge and jump from branch to branch until she reaches her nest. The bird which had her nest behind the cottage last year has it there this year also.

GEORGE E. HICKS.

## **Cutting Potatoes**

One afternoon some boys and I cut potatoes to plant and it was a rainy day too. One boy would take a bag full out from the rootcellar and put them into a big barrel of formaldehyde solution. We had to leave one eye on every piece because that is where they sprout. We soak the potatoes so that the new potatoes will not be scabby.

ARTHUR MUNRO.

# Finding Pieces for Memorial Day

About two weeks before Memorial Sunday, I was asked to look up some pieces for the occasion. So I went to Miss Winslow's room and she gave me a school paper. I selected three pieces, copied them in ink, and gave them to Barney Hill, who was the leader of the memorial services. He gave them to the fellows whom he wanted to speak.

C. JAMES PRATT.

#### Rirds' Bests

Down at the barn there are quite a number of birds' nests. There is a pigeon's nest on the run coming up from the cow yard. There is another upon the scaffold in the barn. There are quite a number of barn swallows going in and out of the barn. When they come in, they have little bits of clay, mud and straw. They carry them up on the beams and make nests there. There are three nests in the hedge and over at the cottages there is one. There are quite a number of nests down in the orchard. I think some of them are robins' nests.

IRVING G. LINDSEY.

### Plants in the Schoolroom

In the second schoolroom on the right hand side facing the teacher's desk, there are three windows with some window boxes in each one. Each box has four flower pots in it except one and that has five. There are twenty-five pots in all and they have various farm plants in them such as radishes, cabbages, beans and peas. We have one pot of cotton. It is about three inches high and we are in hopes it will blossom, as of course it will be very interesting to watch it go through all its different ways. The seeds were planted about a month ago.

FOSTER B. HOYE.

# Working in the Staircase

A short time ago, Mr. Elwood set another boy and me to work scraping the new tower stairs. It was pretty hard work but we did not mind it much, and so we finished in about two days. Then Mr. Elwood had us give it a coat of shellac. The boy who worked with me did the doors, doorjambs, baseboards, sheathing and the outside carriages of the stairs, while I did the stairs, landings, posts and inside carriages. By the time we got to the bottom, the top part was dry enough for a coat of varnish and so we gave it one. The next day we gave it another and when it was all done it looked very well. Interior varnish was put on the doors, jambs, baseboards, sheathing and outside carriages, and floor varnish was put on the stairs, inside carriages, landing and posts.

BARNEY HILL.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Printed Monthly by the Boys of the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor.

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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Max Bennett Thrasher died May 29, 1903, while in attendance at the commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Mr. Thrasher was taken sick Tuesday, May 26. During that night he suffered severe pain in the region of the appendIx and in the morning sent for the

institution physician who gave him medicine but without relief. On the afternoon of Wednesday, at his own request, he was removed to the hospital, where he had furnished a room when the building was completed. A consultation of doctors was held who pronounced the trouble appendicitis. Mr. Thrasher felt that his sickness was serious but showed unusual bravery and courage; he dictated his will and then read it over, made all his plans for death and told where he wanted to be buried, going through every detail in connection with his death just as if he were preparing for the next day's work. He constantly grew worse and on Thursday evening it was decided that an operation was the only thing that would offer the slightest hope for his recovery. When it was suggested, Mr. Thrasher immediately gave his assent and wished his friends to know that he assumed full responsibility for it. The operation revealed that the peritoneum was much disintegrated, with evidences of gangrenous matter about. The operation was abandoned because thought hopeless, and all possible was done to make his last hours comfortable. He realized all and did not wish to suffer. He passed away at 1.45 o'clock, Friday afternoon, May 29. Services were held in the school chapel early Saturday morning after which an officer of the Institution accompanied the remains to Westmoreland, N. H., and then to Coventry, Vt., where funeral services were held and the body buried by the side of his father and mother.

Mr. Thrasher was born at Westmoreland, N. H., April 11,1860. When he was about six years of age his parents moved to Coventry, Vt., where he attended the public school and later the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy. He was postmaster at Newport, Vt., from 1886 to 1891. In 1892 he engaged in general literary

work and was on the Boston Journal staff for about two years, giving up his position with that paper Jan. 1, 1898, to become Assistant Superintendent of the Farm School. His service here was the same as that which characterized his life, earnest, faithful, courteous and unselfish and, as we have said before, we doubt if the tone and spirit of the School was ever better than when he was so closely associated with us. He was constantly reading to the boys and calling their attention to the more important events of the day and the wholesome things in life. dealt with individuals as well, and many of us will remember some kindly act or word intended especially for us. He was particularly interested in Cottage Row and the Beacon. He had a fondness for the common things and a love for nature which accounts for his natural and fascinating writings as well as for his unselfish and manly character. While here he wrote for many papers and magazines on various subjects including that of our School and Tuskegee.

The same love for humanity, which prompted Mr. Thrasher to engage in our work, induced him to give up his position here June 1, 1899, and go to the larger field of Tuskegee where also he could bring into greater use his literary ability. We greatly regretted his loss but took a brotherly pride in his advancement, feeling that perhaps the Farm School, too, in a way, was contributing much to a great cause. Mr. Thrasher always retained his interest in us and called this one of his homes. He frequently acted as our representative and kept in touch with many of our boys. Personally we enjoyed each other's confidence.

Mr. Booker T. Washington has paid a notable tribute to Mr. Thrasher and his work for Tuskegee. Mr. Washington better than any one else knows what this has been. Little has been written in the past four or five years concerning Tuskegee in which Mr. Thrasher's hand is not seen, his book "Tuskegee Institute and Its Work" being perhaps the best concerning that School. Mr. Thrasher, as may be presumed, did not always write over his own name. One book for boys which may now be mentioned is "Anting-Anting Stories" by "Sargent Kayme."

Mr. Thrasher never married. His mother died many years ago and for a number of years, or until his father died last January, he had made a comfortable home for his father and aunt, to whom he was very much devoted. In Mr. Thrasher we have a beautiful example of a life for humanity. A life in which self was lost in its cheerful efforts for others, a life thus made happy here and one which has every promise of a rich reward above.

#### hotes

May 1. Police here for names of voters.

May 2. The Boston Manual Training
Club visited the School.

Mr. J. A. Pettigrew, Superintendent of the Park Dept. City of Boston, and his assistant, Mr. John W. Duncan, visited the School.

Bonfire this evening.

May 8. Finished painting the scow.

Band instruments returned from the factory.

Mr. Vaughan went to Franklin Park for another load of trees and shrubs.

May 9. Blue-prints for woodwork and object lesson cards received from Miss H. A. Adams of Jamaica Plain.

May 10. Sunday. First radishes from the hot bed.

Picked a bouquet of buttercups.

Mr. Richard C. Humphreys told us of his trip to the Holy Land this afternoon.

May 11. Planted sweet corn.

May 12. First Visiting Day of the season. There were 217 present. Secretary Tucker Daland and Manager Charles T. Gallagher

present, also graduates Harold E. Brenton, Joseph A. Carr, Samuel A. Waycott, and Albert H. Ladd.

Mrs. Florence Maguire brought for the library, "The World's Great Empires" and Mr. J. A. Joselyn brought a set of "Good Citizenship" charts.

May 13. Steamer towed a load of lumber from Freeport street.

May 14. Finished painting the Winslow. Received another large load of trees and shrubs from Franklin Park.

May 16. Planted field corn and beans.

Received from Schlegel & Fottler, seeds for the boys' gardens.

May 18. Boys moved into the new dormitories.

Clarence Rice left the School to go to his relatives.

Howard L. Hinckley left the School to work for Mr. Frederick Winsor, Master of the Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

May 19. Launched the Winslow.

May 20. Received a box of reading matter from Mr. Lewis G. Stone.

Manager Thomas F. Temple came with the Copley Square Orchestra which entertained us very pleasantly this evening.

May 21. Finished painting and varnishing the Trevore.

No school this afternoon. Teachers attending preliminary meeting of the National Educational Association.

May 22. Launched the TREVORE.

A man from Paine Furniture Co. here to measure for curtains.

May 23. Mr. Gustaf Larsson, Principal of the North Bennett St. Normal Sloyd School, and his graduating class spent the afternoon at the School.

Mr. John F. Kilton came to spend Sunday. Brought for the library "National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans" in two volumes.

May 24. Sunday. Mr. Kilton spoke to the boys at 3 P.M.

May 27. Planted lima beans. Calked the bottom of the scow.

First lettuce from the hotbed.

Transplanted 500 sweet potato plants and 900 tomato plants.

May 28. Year's supply of coal came.

Commenced unloading coal.

May 30. Holiday.

Forty boys attended memorial service in Tremont Temple, by invitation of Edward W. Kinsley Post No. 113, G. A. R.

Manager Francis Shaw visited the School.

A party of young men with their instructor from Tufts College called.

May 31. Sunday. The E. P. A. held an exercise and decorated the graves in the cemetery.

## Farm School Bank

Cash on hand, May 1st., 1903	\$440.03
Deposited during the month,	38,.09
	\$478.12
Withdrawn during the month,	10.99
Cash on hand June 1st., 1903	\$467.13
Cash off hand June 1st., 1700	Ψ107.10

# Getting Sods...

One day last month another fellow and I reported to Mr. Beane to do a little work for him. When we went to him, he asked us if we knew how to cut grass sods and one of us said yes. He gave us a rule and a spade. The rule he wanted us to use to measure a foot in width and he wanted us to get two lengths of the spade. We went over to the rootcellar and on the other side of it we got the sods. When we brought them up to the house, we had to help him put the sods down on the strip where the geraniums were last year. Charles H. Whitney.

## Sticking Pumpkin Seeds

One afternoon, a little while ago, Mr. Vaughan gave me a package of pumpkin seeds to plant in the mangel piece. We plant them by sticking the sharp end into the ground. He told me to stick a seed every five or six steps and to skip four rows before planting another row. We put them far apart so that the vines would not be a hindrance to the mangels. I saw them a little while ago and they were coming up finely.

HARRIS H. TODD.

## Cleaning up Different Places

One day Mr. McLeod told me to harness Jim. hitch him to the dump cart and go to cleaning up in the orchard. He sent another fellow with me to help. We had to pick up the twigs and branches that had been cut off from the trees. When we got a load, I would take it to the manure pile and dump it with some other brush that was there. While I was gone with a load, the other boy would pick up any stray twigs that were lying around and put them in the next pile that we were going to take. Another time I was told to go to the south end and pick up all the leaves and sticks that were in piles in the different groves. These I would dump in the marsh in a pile. And then again I had to go to the north end and pick up the piles. This was really the hardest because different fellows have been trimming the trees and raking more and the limbs were larger. I had a fellow to help me each of the last two times.

LESLIE W. GRAVES.

## Learning to Plow

One afternoon I was sent to help Mr. Freeman plow. I drove the horses for Mr. Freeman and after awhile I asked him if he would let me try to plow and he said I might. He explained how to hold the plow and I tried it and I plowed pretty well for a young boy my size. After awhile I asked him if he would let me try to plow one furrow all alone and he said "yes" and I did it. It was a two-horse plow. I put the reins across my shoulders and held the plow with both hands and plowed one furrow.

JACOB GLUTT.

#### new Benches

Lately some benches have been made in the shop for Gardner Hall. They are ten feet long and set about a foot and a half from the floor and are eleven and one-half inches wide. The legs are one and seven-eighths inches thick. The sides and legs are made out of spruce and the tops are of hard pine. First the legs were made, then the sides and last the tops. As soon as they were finished, they were shellacked to keep them from warping. The corners of the legs and sides were rounded over

slightly and the sides and ends were rounded over. After they were put together the nail holes were filled with wax-putty, then they were sand-papered and shellacked once more and then were varnished. There were ten benches made and they look and are a good deal better than the old ones. WILLIAM C. J. FRUEH.

#### Picking up Stones

One day we little boys marched down to the barn and got our overalls on and marched to a big field and we were told to pick up stones and pile them up. Soon two teams came and some of the boys picked the stones up and put them into the teams and then dumped them. Then the bell rang and we went and took our overalls off and went up to the house and got ready for supper.

Donald W. Roby.

#### Spreading Gravel

One day Mr. Beane told me to spread the gravel on the rear avenue that some other fellows were carrying up from the beach in wheelbarrows. One load, when spread, would cover a space about six feet long, and the width of the avenue. When a load was brought up, the fellow that was wheeling it would dump it on the avenue where I was going to spread it. I spread it with a shovel, then raked it over, making the gravel an even thickness and raking out the stones. Gravel made the avenue look much better. WILLARD H. ROWELL.

### Making hills for Beets

The first thing we did was to plow and harrow the land, and then we raked it over to get out the stones so the seeder could mark all right. Then we took the single-horse cultivator and made the rows in hills. Then with a rake we put the hills in shape to plant the seed. The next day we planted the beet seed. When the planter had gotten to the end of the piece we cleaned the machine and brought it to the barn. We took the roller and rolled the hills so that the rain could not wash up the seed. We carted off the pile of stones that we had raked off of the land and dumped them on the That finishes the beet piece until it needs weeding. CLAUDE .W. SALISBURY.

### Hlumni

WILLIAM B. WINTERS, is now located with the Myopia Club, Hamilton, Mass.

WILLIAM ATKINS, '88, made us a very pleasant visit the 30th. For several years after leaving the School he was employed on farms in Vermont but for the past few years he has been coachman for different parties. He worked for a while for Mr. William Spaulding of Beacon Street, for two years for Mr. A. S. Bigelow of Cohasset and has for several months past been with Mr. George Lewis, Hammond Street, Brookline.

## Hlumni Meeting

The semi-annual business meeting of the Farm School Alumni Association was held in Wheelock Hall, Dorchester, on May 20th. Although the weather was fair not many of the members were present. Three new members were admitted making a total of seventy-five in the Association. A committee was appointed to draw up a circular to be sent out to all graduates who are not members of the Association and try and interest them in it. It will help a great deal if members will send in the names of any they know and their addresses. port of the committee for a pin for the Association was laid on the table until the next meeting. The committee in charge of the Infirmary Fund, to furnish the Infirmary at the School, reported very favorably, but there is still lots of room for more subscriptions. Treasurer's report showed the Association to be in a better condition financially than a year ago, even if all the dues are not paid. During the evening we had the pleasure of listening to remarks by Mr. John R. Morse, whom we were all glad to see. He very kindly offered his assistance to the Association in various ways. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served. Those members who have changed their addresses during the past year will please send in their corrected ones.

Merton Ellis, Secretary,

19 Milk Street Boston.

#### Fire on the Beach

One time in April, Mr. Bradley told me to split up the old swimming float and put it in a pile on the beach. He also said to get together as much old wood as I could so as to have a good fire on some convenient evening. Soon after, an old raft was washed up on to the beach. split that up and put it on the pile. I also added to my pile a couple of water-logged dories, which had at different times been washed up on to the beach. Old mattresses and barrels and cast off refuse was from time to added until by May 2nd I had quite a collection for a fire. That night Mr. Bradley asked me if I was all ready for a good fire and I told him that I was. At seven o'clock all the fellows came down. The pile was lighted and by seven-thirty it was quite dark and the fire shone up well. Bradley had me put on the fire some old paraffine wax that had been cast up on to the Island from some schooner. This made it blaze up all the more. During this time the fellows were running around playing tag, some chasing one another, some reading and others sitting or standing watching the fire. Mr. Bradley entered into the sport and helped the fellows to have a good time. So the evening was enjoyed very much. The supervisor blew the whistle to line up at eight-thirty and after getting water we all went to bed.

GEORGE I. LEIGHTON.

# Sweeping the Hall

It is one of my jobs to sweep the hall. At half past seven in the morning Mr. Beane tells the hall fellows to sweep the hall. We get two brooms. First we move the band chairs and sweep behind them. Then we move a small platform and sweep under it and sweep the large platform. One boy straightens the ropes that hold the rings and rope-ladder. The other moves the benches out. Then we sweep the dirt toward the middle till we get so we can sweep it into a pile. I sweep down the stairs while he is taking up the dirt. By the time we have sinished, it is school time.

LEONARD S. HAYDEN.

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July, 1903.

#### Graduation Day

One of the most prominent of all the holidays celebrated by us here is Graduation Day. This year it occurred on Tuesday, June 16th. The graduating class consisted of fourteen boys all of whom received diplomas to certify the completion of the School course of study. Invitations were sent in advance to the relatives and friends of the graduating class and as many as could, attended. The visitors were taken to and from the Island by the harbor police boat Guardian. The exercises took place in the chapel and we were honored by the presence of a few of the board of managers as well as special guests beside the relatives and friends of the boys. The boys, who were in the class, were seated in the front of the room, the special guests were at one side and the others in the rear, in all the room was well filled. Shortly after the arrival of the boat the exercises began with a piece by the band which had to play in the first schoolroom, a room adjoining, as there was not room for all the instruments in the chapel. The salutatory and essay, "The Dairy Industry " followed. The essay told of the milk and butter product in the different states and gave many interesting facts concerning dairying as an industry. After this came the essay, "The Locomotive," giving the remarkable history of the locomotive-engine from its first production to the present day. The boys of the third and fourth classes then sang songs in chorus following which came an essay, "Epoch Makers of the Nineteenth Century," giving the names and deeds of some of the leading men and women of the century. Of those in our own country Lincoln, Grant and McKinley stand out as excellent examples. Next came a class exercise entitled, "Colonial Flags." illustrating the history and advancement of the American flag from its early beginning in the colonies to the greatest and best of all, our flag of to-day. A declamation, "The American Nation," came next after which followed the essay, "Our Friends in Nature," which brought out many interesting facts of bird, animal and plant. After this essay came another, "The Great Lakes," giving some explanations concerning the remarkable wonders of these lakes. Another essay followed entitled, "History of the Steamboat," going back to the early days of Fulton's steamboat and comparing it with the Saxonia or some other modern boat, thus and in other ways showing the wonderful development this century A piano solo, "Charge of produced. Hussars," followed this after which came the essay, "The Farm School," telling of the founding and giving the history of the School, also explaining the way things are carried on at the present time, giving the work done in the different departments. The essay on "Modern Woodworking' showed the use of the common carpenter's tools and those used in the sloyd work. Next was a recitation, "The Soldier of the Empire." It was a good piece, well spoken and applauded by all present. The valedictory, "Success from Trifles." was the last of the program taken part in by the graduating class. The valedictorian thanked the Managers, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, the teachers and the instructors, in behalf of the class, for the encouragement they had given when the chances looked discouraging and the work seemed hard. The class was addressed by Rev. Edward Cummings. He spoke kindly and gave us much valuable advice, using as the

basis ofhis remarks the following concise sentences. "Be length-wise and not cross-wise. Be side-wise and not edge-wise. Be end-wise and not other-wise. Be like-wise but not wise in your own conceit." The presentation of diplomas was done as in former years, Mr. Bradley giving them out and offering a few pleasant and appropriate remarks to each of the boys receiving them. Diplomas were also given at this time to the several boys who had succeeded in completing the course in sloyd and mechanical drawing pursued at the School. It has been the custom for the last two years for the Alumni Association to give a gold medal to the boy whose rank in scholarship has been the highest for the last two years of the school course, this medal was awarded to Clarence DeMar by the president of the Alumni Association with the consent of the other members.

The U.S. History prize is a new prize highly valued and worked for. Dr. Frank E. Allard was formerly a teacher of the School and to show his great interest in the School he offers the prize of twenty-five dollars to be divided between the three boys who have the highest average for the two years' study of U.S. history. Dr. Allard presented the prizes himself and they were given in order as follows, 1st. prize \$12.00 to Frank S. Miley, 2nd. prize \$8.00 to Joseph E. K. Robblee. 3rd. prize \$5.00 to Walter D. Norwood. Mr. Henry S. Grew, of the Board of Managers expressed his appreciation of the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and the teachers, and instructors stating that it was wholly due to them that the affairs of the School went so smoothly and nicely. Mr. Tucker Daland. Secretary of the Board called for three cheers for them and the boys gave three and a tiger with great heartiness. Another selected piece by the band completed the program for the day and as the boat was already at the wharf and waiting for the passengers, we had no more than a few valuable moments with our friends. The following is a copy of the program giving the members of the class and the order in which they recited.

#### PROGRAM

Band Selected
Salutatory, The Dairy Industry William May
Essay, The Locomotive William Flynn
Songs Third and Fourth Classes
Essay, Epoch Makers of the Nineteenth Century
Edward B. Taylor

Class Exercise, Colonial Flags

F

Declamation, The American Nation

Leslie W. Graves
Warren Holmes

Frank C. Simpson

Ralph Holmes

Essay, Our Friends in Nature

Charles H. Bradley, Jr. Essay, The Great Lakes Edwin W. Goodnough Essay, History of the Steamboat Andrew W. Dean Piano Solo, Charge of the Hussars

Charles H. Bradley, Jr.
Essay, The Farm School. Frederic P. Thayer
Essay, Modern Wood-working Willard H. Rowell
Recitation, The Soldier of the Empire

Valedictory, Success from Trifles Clarence DeMar
Address Rev. Edward Cummings
Presentation of Diplomas Mr. Charles H. Bradley
Awarding of Gold Medal Mr. Alden B. Hefler
Awarding of United States History Prizes

Dr. Frank E. Allard
Band Selected

, Frederic P. Thayer.

## Planting and Watering the Shrubs

One day some shrubs came from Franklin Park and I had to help dig the holes to set them in. When they had been set into the holes, a fellow and myself had to carry water to put cn the roots and into the holes. Then some dirt was put into the hole and tramped down so as to give the plant moisture. Then the rest of the dirt was put in. Up to the time that we had some rainy weather, I had to water the shrubs in the afternoon. First, I got a barrel on a wheelbarrow to carry the water in. Then I filled the barrel almost full and put a bag over the top so the water would not spill out. Then I wheeled it down to the shrubs and took a pail and got the water out of the barrel and put it on the soil around the plant. I water two shrubs with one pail full. Sometimes, when I am wheeling the barrel of water I dump it on WILLIAM PROCTOR. the road.

#### Che Rall Game

On June 17th., we had a ball game with some of the younger graduates that came down, it being a holiday. The game started about 2.35 P. M. and ended a little after 5 P. M. After the graduates had a little practice, the game started with the graduates first at bat, and they got one run. The School team then went to bat getting two runs. The graduates were unlucky for the next three innings, failing to score, while the School team got twenty-eight runs, three of which were home runs, making the score 1 to 30 at the end of the fourth inning. During the remainder of the game the graduates succeeded in getting six runs while the School team got fifteen, making the final score 45 to 7 in favor of the School team. The game was played very well and the boys like to play other teams. The members of the teams and their positions are as follows:-

	GRADUATES.
2 b	W. Austin c
С	J. Carr 1 b
р	W.·Warren 3 b
1 b	C. Sanborn 2 b
SS	E. Davis
3 b	E. Curley ss
1 f	A. Ladd r f
c f	C. Pulson, Capt., p
r f	A. Malm c f
	CARL L. WITTIG.
	c p l b s s s 3 b l f c f

## Working in the Shop

At noon hours, some fellows work in the shop. Some work on things for their cottages, such as tables, shelves, window frames, etc. Some fellows are making a steamer modeled after the Pilgrim and some are working on sail boats. Some fellows do a little soldering, as fixing brushes on motors. When a fellow wants something done that he cannot do himself or doesn't understand how to do, Mr. Benson explains it to him, helps him out and lets him use his own tools at times. He fixes our marching music racks, threading the piece that holds the track and the piece it sets in. He always does a good job.

RALPH HOLMES.

#### **Euna Moth**

A luna moth was found the other day on one of the maple trees. He is a very pretty moth. He has green wings with two spots on each wing. From the tip of one wing to the tip of the other he measures four and one-half inches. From his head to the tip of his wing he measures three and one-half inches. His body is white and his wings are edged with a reddish-brown color. He has six legs. He has two feather-like feelers on the top of his head. His wings were torn when he came out of the cocoon and he could not fly. He was chloroformed and is pinned on a piece of paper which is in our schoolroom.

WILLIAM N. DINSMORE.

## Cleaning the Coal Bin

When the coal barge came, I had to clean out the coal bin which is in the shop. A lot of dirt was mixed up with the coal so it had to be sifted. I got a gravel screen and put it in the coal bin and then threw the coal up onto the screen the same as I would gravel. I had to toss it up two or three times before all the dirt was out. Then I put the coal that was sifted over on one side so it would not get mixed with that which was not sifted. It took about three hours to get it all cleaned out. I then nailed up boards where the entrance was and then the new coal was put in. It took about twenty-three dump-cart loads to fill up the bin besides what was in there. Each one weighed about a ton.

WILLIAM C. J. FRUEH.

# Che Rue Field

About the first of November, Mr. Vaughan sowed some winter rye near the Farm House for early feed for the cattle. This spring it came up and May 18th. Mr. Vaughan began cutting it down. Some of it is cut every day. It is usually cut in the morning but sometimes it is cut in the afternoon. After Mr. Vaughan gets it cut, he tells some boy to get a horse and cart and go over and get the rye and take it to the barn. He tells the boy what horse to take. It is fed to the cows at morning and at night. It is all cut now. Charles H. O'Conner.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Printed Monthly by the Boys of the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor.

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 7. No. 3.

July, 1903.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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Superintendent.

The period of graduation marks an important epoch in the life of a young man. In one sense it is the beginning of life, the passing of the boundary between youth and manhood. Hitherto, his parents or guardians and his instructors have guided his steps, marked out his course of study and tried to mould his morals

aright. For the future, he must mainly dec de for himself and enter upon an independent course in the activities of life. Independent,—yes, but no man can live to himself alone. Every day he will influence others and will be influenced by them. At the outset, then, it is important that he should seek the best class of associates, and that his own influence should be given so distinctly and so fearlessly for the right that no one can mistake his attitude, that none can doubt which side he will choose on any moral question.

The completion of a course of study is not a terminus but only a milestone along the way, for education is the work of a lifetime. Whether we aim to be scholarly or only to gain an intelligent insight into affairs of current interest to the world, we must be students every day; students of books, of nature and of men. Education is the development of our threefold nature; physical, intellectual and moral. These ends have been kept in view during the school life, and it now rests with the graduate to continue the process along the same lines. If his future work should be mainly mechanical, he must not neglect opportunities for mental improvement and for acquiring general information. If one has the will to improve, there are free libraries, free lectures and other means to make the way clear. If he engage in clerical work or enter upon a profession, he must attend to physical culture as well, and should see that the injurious bodily effects of a sedentary life are counteracted by regular outdoor exercise and recreation. As to his moral nature, it is well if he be correct in habits, faithful to employers and just in his dealings with all. It is to be hoped, however. that he may reach a yet higher plane, and learn that the ideal of service for the good of others is grander than a longing for independence, that the most honorable position is that in which

he can be of the greatest benefit to humanity, and that the grandest success in life is attained by forgetfulness of self, for this is not only morality but religion.

### Dotes

June 1. Finished unloading coal.

June 3. Blacksmith shod the horses.

Cut the grass in the groves and orchard.

Three men from the Water Commissioner's office here getting data.

June 4. Rigged the Winslow.

Boston assessors here.

Sowed the first millet.

Extremely smoky on account of the forest fires which are raging.

June 5. Painted wharf gang-plank.

June 7. Sunday. The Verdi Orchestra gave a concert at 3 P. M. They were assisted by Miss Adelaide Greggs, Contralto of Park Street Church.

June 8. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Frost of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, visited the School.

June 9. Finished bulk-head to coal cellar. Rev. T. Namae of Japan returned to spend a few days.

June 10. Visiting Day. 174 present. Put balustrade in new stairway.

June 13. First strawberries from the garden.

June 14. Rev. James Huxtable here accompanied by Mr. Archibald H. Grimkie who spoke very interestingly on William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

June 15. A heavy rain.

Finished stairs leading to penthouse.

June 16. Ploughed for late barley.

Graduation exercises began at 2.30 P. M.

The Rev. Edward Cummings addressed the class.

Secretary Tucker Daland and Manager Henry S. Grew were present.

Boys in the graduating class received flowers from Mrs. A. T. Brown.

Clarence DeMar received the scholarship prize, a gold medal, from the Alumni Association, presented by the President, Alden B.

Hefler. Graduate Clarence W. Loud was also present.

Dr. Frank E. Allard, a former teacher here, presented money prizes to the three boys who had stood the highest in the study of United States history for the past year. The recipients were, first, \$12. Frank S. Miley; second, \$8. Joseph E. K. Robblee; third. \$5. Walter D. Norwood.

June 17. Holiday.

First green peas from the garden.

A lot of books received from Mr. James M. Gleason.

A game of baseball between the graduates and home team resulted in a score 45 to 7 in favor of the School team.

Graduates present were William Austin, Joseph A. Carr, John J. Conklin, Ernest Curley, Dana Currier, Edward L. Davis, George E. Hart, Frank W. Harris, Albert H. Ladd, Harry H. Leonard, John A. Lundgren, Carl A. H. Malm, Clifford M. Pulson, Clester O. Sanborn, Charles F. Spear, William D. Warren and Samuel A. Waycott.

June 18. Walter L. Butler left the School to work for Miss Sarah L. Blanchard of Petersham, Mass.

June 19. Sprayed potato vines with disparene and sprayed the orchard.

Willard H. Rowell left the School to live with his mother Mrs. H. A. Cowell of Wrentham, Mass.

June 20. Mr. Richard C. Humphreys here with his Sunday School boys who had a game of ball with our team. Score 20 to 2 in our favor.

June 21. Sunday. Rained hard all day.

June 22. One ton of cotton seed meal
came.

June 23. Roland Tyler and C. Clifton Wright entered the School.

June 25. The class of '03 saw the Hooker parade, occupying seats in a store window on Tremont Street which were provided by graduate Clarence W. Loud.

June 26 Graduate Howard Ellis visited the School.

Pilgrim towed a load of lumber and cem-

ent from Freeport Street.

June 27. Boys had their first salt water bath.

June 28. Secretary Tucker Daland and son spent the night at the School.

June 29. Mowed the field north of Cottage Row.

Prof. Francis W. Chandler and son visited the School with Mr. Daland.

June 30. Eleven boys went to the dentist to have filling done.

## Farm School Bank

) WI III		
Cash on hand, June 1st., 1903	\$467.13	
Deposited during the month,	62.37	
	\$529.50	
Withdrawn during the month,	51.79	
Cash on hand July 1st., 1903	\$477.71	
Promotions		
From the SECOND CLASS to the FIRST		

From the SECOND CLASS to the FIRST.

Charles A. Blatchford George I. Leighton
Robert H. Bogue Frank S. Miley

James A. Edson Walter D. Norwood

Barney Hill Charles H. O'Conner

Albert W. Hinckley I. Banks Quinby

Elmer A. Johnson Joseph E. K. Robblee

Leslie R. Jones Frederick C. Welch

Carl L. Wittig

From the THIRD CLASS to the SECOND.

Ralph O. Anderson Louis G. Phillips
Warren H. Bryant William E. Proctor
William N. Dinsmore Albert L. Sawyer
George A. McKenzie Clarence Taylor
Herbert J. Phillips Harris H. Todd
Frederick T. Upton

riederick 1. Opton

Allan H. Brown
Thomas McCarragher
Robert E. Miley
Harry W. Chase
James Clifford
Charles A. Graves
Ernest N. Jorgensen
Joseph B. Keller

Thomas McCarragher
Robert E. Miley
William F. O'Conner
William A. Reynolds
Everett A. Rich
William T. Walbert

From the FOURTH CLASS to the THIRD.

Charles W. Watson

From the FIFTH CLASS to the FOURTH.

Edward Capaul Charles McEacheren
Robert W. Gregory Thomas Maceda

Leonard S. Hayden George A. Maguire
Foster B. Hoye Philip May
Harry W. Lake Leon H. Quinby
Ervin G. Lindsey Donald Roby
Claude W. Salisbury

From the SIXTH CLASS to the FIFTH.

Arthur Munro

#### Stamps

One Sunday, when Mr. Kilton came to speak to the boys, he brought some stamps which he had collected. He knew the boys were collecting stamps and would like those he had. He said he wanted the boys to elect a committee from among themselves to decide how the stamps should be distributed. boys thought that that was a good way to dispose of them, so they elected the committee. The committee decided that the stamps should be divided among all stamp collectors. The stamps that Mr. Kilton sent were put into a hat and each boy picked one out. There were enough to go around three times. There were also some stamps that were sent to the boys by a friend of Miss Winslow. They were given to the boys by fives the first time around, but the second time, Mr. Blake gave a few to each boy. The boys chose a good writer to write to these people and express the thanks of the boys.

JOHN J. EMORY.

## Cransplanting Comatoes

A short time ago some of the boys helped to transplant the tomatoes that had been growing in the hotbeds. The plants were carefully dug from the hotbeds. Then the rows were marked by a shallow furrow made by the plow, so they would be straight. After this, the first thing to be done was to soften up the soil where the plant was coming. Then the boys took pails of water and turned about a third of a pailful on each softened place. Then the plants were dropped by each place and afterward they were planted. The plants were about four feet apart in the row and the rows were five feet apart. Another boy and I made the hills and the other fellows put the water and plants in. We planted about nine hundred plants.

LESLIE W. GRAVES.

## **Uisiting Day**

The boys always look ahead to Visiting Day and like to have it come very much. The boys let their friends know when the first Visiting Day is by sending them a card. those that can come or want to come are allowed to come here on that day and look around the different places. Before the friends get off the boat the band is already down on the wharf. The other boys are on the wharf too, half on one side and half on the other. After the visitors are all off the boat, the band marches up ahead and the others follow in behind and then the visitors behind them. The line marches up the front avenue to the front lawn and there the visitors are seated and the band plays a few pieces. Then Mr. Bradley announces the next Visiting Day to the people and dismisses the boys. Then the boys run and find their friends and pass a few hours with them eating lunch and showing them about the cottages and shop and schoolrooms. I think they all enjoyed their last visit here, as it was the first Visiting Day. The people who are here are supposed to get a card here for the next Visiting Day.

GEORGE A. C. MCKENZIE.

### Getting in the Coal

One Thursday, May 28th, the coal barge from the Metropolitan Coal Co. came with the annual supply of coal, and in the first part of the afternoon we got out the Cumberland coal which is used for the steamer and blacksmith shop. The last part of the afternoon we commenced on the egg coal which is used for the furnaces. Some of it went to the shop, some to the house for the main furnace and range, some to the steam heater, and the rest to the barn to be stored there until it was needed. We did not work Saturday as it was Memorial Day, but we began again Monday and finished the egg coal by eleven o'clock. Then we went directly on to the stove coal which went to the Farm House. It was finished by two o'clock Monday and a Metropolitan Coal Co. tug came and took the barge away. We use about 250 tons of coal a ROBERT H. BOGUE. year.

#### Getting Shrubs

A short while ago, Mr. Vaughan took three other fellows besides myself out to Franklin Park to get some shrubs. We started about 7.45 o'clock from the Island and went to a stable, where Mr. Pierce, our expressman, keeps his teams. We then got into a team with Mr. Pierce and rode out to Franklin Park. As we approached, we saw a flock of sheep and other interesting objects. We rode into the park to where the office is and were shown around to the different places such as the saw-mill, the different places where the birds are kept, etc. A little later we got into the wagon again and drove out to the nursery and went around to the places where the different kinds of shrubs, that we were going to get, were. We got about twenty-five different kinds and put them in the wagon, which made quite a load. Then one of the boys got into the wagon and rode back to the landing while the rest of us rode in the car. They arrived a little before we did at the landing. We had a very pleasant trip and enjoyed it very much. CHESTER F. WELCH.

#### Flowers

There are always a large number of different kinds of flowers raised in the gardens. year there are about seventy-five different kinds in all. The most popular kinds are asters, pinks, geraniums, roses and the different kinds of bulbs, as dahlia, gladiolus, etc. unpopular kind are poppies, I guess. disliked because they smell badly and they fall to pieces easily. Seeds are sown from the last week in April up to the 10th. of June. The School's seeds are usually given out about May 20th, and that is about when most of the seeds are sown. Most of the seeds can be transplanted, but a few, such as mignonette and poppies, cannot very well be. Flowers grow pretty well here, if we keep the weeds pulled out and the gardens watered.

CLARENCE H. DEMAR.

2

"We are never so much disposed to quarrel with others as when we are dissatisfied with ourselves."

#### Alumni

CHARLES E. ANDREWS, '96, we hear is getting on very nicely as foreman of the finishing room in a hosiery mill in Tilton, N. H., where he has been for the past three years. Charles is married and has a little girl two years old.

JOHN A. LUNDGREN, '97, is well located as machinist for the Sturtevant Mill Co. of Dorchester, where he has been for the past year and a half. John is married and lives at 128 Adams St., Dorchester.

WILLIAM G. CUMMINGS, '98, began work in the law office of Herbert and Quincy, 19 Milk St., on Sept. 19th, 1898, where he gave excellent satisfaction, and until within a short time entertained a strong desire to enter the profession, working very hard, studying and working evenings to this end. He has recently entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

WILLIAM DAVIS WARREN, '99, visited the School recently. For the past three and a half years he has been located with Fairfield and Macullar, Fire Insurance, at 59 Kilby Street. His home address is 70 Neponset Ave., Dorchester.

HARRY H. LEONARD, '99, is at present stopping with his sister at 5 Irving Park, Watertown. For the past two years he has been employed in a hosiery mill at Tilton, N. H.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, 'O1. In the Boston Herald of May 18th, is an illustrated article, headed, "Young Musicians who have Powerful Patrons and the Greatest Ambition." They styled themselves, the Boys' Symphony Orchestra, and William is the president. It says of him,

"Last winter when the orchestra was formed, the president was David Robinson, a 17-year-old musical wonder, who has within a few months gone to Paris to continue his musical studies. In January, when the orchestra was organized, William Austin, cornet player, was elected president. Young Austin is a printer by trade, and all his spare time for sev-

eral years has been given to his music. At first he borrowed a cornet, but out of his small salary he has managed to save enough to enable him to take lessons, and is about to buy a new instrument. When away from work he lives with his cornet, and it is his ambition to be a soloist of note. He has great influence with the boys, and is a splendid organizer."

#### A Musical Entertainment

One Sunday evening Mr. Bradley told us about an entertainment in store for us, to be given by the Verdi Orchestra. On Sunday morning June seventh, a platform was erected in the Chapel and chairs were arranged for about forty musicians. The bass, tenor and kettle drums, cymbals, music racks and other things necessary for the equipment of the orchestra, came in the afternoon. About half past two. our steamer brought the musicians. The leader gave a brief history of the orchestra. He said it was organized about five years ago for the purpose of helping amateur musicians and to give them a chance to understand good music rather than ragtimes or inferior music. Music which the Symphony Orchestra plays and such composers as Verdi and other noted musicians have written. The orchestra was named Verdi Orchestra because the organizer was an admirer of Verdi, the famous composer. It was composed of about forty musicians both amateur and semi-professional. There were mostly stringed instruments. The atmosphere, being very damp, did not agree with the violin strings causing them to break frequently. An artist was about to play a violin solo when a string broke on his violin, while he was fixing this another string broke consequently a selection was substituted. They played about six selections. Then we were dismissed and Mr. Bradley gave them the history of the School. They were then shown around the grounds and cottages by the boys. The musicians, being much interested in our city government, made up a nice little purse for the treasury of Cottage Row.

WARREN HOLMES.

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PRINTED AT THE FARM SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

August, 1903.

## The Fourth of July Celebration

July Fourth was celebrated with the usual fireworks, races, etc., this year. The boys that wanted to go in the different races were picked out the night before so as to have them all ready. Each fellow was allowed to go in three races.

The first thing was the flag-raising and salute at 4.11 when the sun rose. We got up at the regular time, six o'clock. After we were through breakfast, each boy was given an American flag and a program. Cheers were given for America, Fourth of July and Mr. Bradley. At eight o'clock when most of the necessary work was done the supplies were given out. Each fellow was given five bunches of firecrackers and a package of torpedoes. We had about an hour to set off some, then the sports and races on the playground began. The three-The jumping races came first. legged race and the sack race came next. These were good races to watch as the ones in the race fell down pretty often and some one would stumble over them and thus make quite a mix-up. The crab race was to go along with hands and feet on the ground like a crab. the obstacle race a number of obstacles, such as going under a rope, eating a cracker dry and turning around, had to be passed. backward race finished the races for the morning. We had a little time to watch some balloons that were sent up and then we had dinner.

There was quite a long while for fireworks after dinner. The races on the beach road began about two o'clock. The first races were the barrel and wheelbarrow races. After these came the one-hundred yard dashes over

and under thirteen. Both were done in good time. The forty-five yard hurdle-race came next. There were five hurdles two and a half feet high. None were knocked off this year. The mile race was a long and tiresome one but as the prizes were high it was worth being in. The handicap race was around the track once. At the start the runners were placed in front of each other according to how fast they could run. The tug of war was two sides pulling in opposite directions on a rope. It lasted for five minutes and then the side that had the handkerchief on its half of the rope won. graduating class of '03 was against a pick-up team of equal weight. The pick-up team won and received some watermelons and ten cents apiece. We were given some peanuts and then we went over to the wharf to watch the minia-The course was from the ture yacht race. Trevore in to shore. This was side on the wind. As it was quite late and the tide was pretty low, the aquatic sports were postponed and we went up to the house and had supper. The first thing after supper was the band concert which lasted about half an hour and then came the rest of the races. The swimming race under fourteen was first. They swam from the shore out under the greasy pole. Over fourteen was from the shore out to the south side float. Following the leader was taking different kinds of dives. The greasy spar was the There were a lot of fellows last of the races. in this and it took quite a while. The rest of the fellows had a swim while this was going on. The object of the greasy pole was to walk out to the end and get the American flag. Each fellow had three or four turns, but no one got the flag although several came pretty near it.

We had a little while to wait before it was dark and then the fireworks began. There was a space roped out for them. Some of the best ones were Roman candles, fountains and sky rockets. Some sky rockets sent down showers of sparks and others had five stars in a row. Both were very pretty. The battle with illuminated shot started about nine o'clock. shot were balls of waste soaked in turpentine and lighted. The boys were divided into two sides. One side was in between the ropes and the other outside. The object of those between the ropes was to keep the balls out of the ropes and of those outside to keep them in. higher they are thrown the better. thrown quickly they will not burn. They make good fireworks. In about half an hour the fireballs burned out, and we washed and went to bed, having enjoyed one of our best holidays.

CLARENCE DEMAR.

## Fourth of July

The program with the names of the winners in order, was as follows:

4.11 A. M. FLAG RAISING AND SALUTE.

Reveille

6.30 BREAKFAST

8.00 Distribution of Supplies

9.30 Sports and Races on the Play-

Standing Broad Jump, H. Taylor, Clark and Probert.

Three-Legged Race, Simpson and C. Taylor, H. Phillips and Maguire, Goodnough and Ingalls.

Sack Race, Salisbury, P. May, Maceda. Crab Race, Watson, Wright, W. Johnson. Obstacle Race, Goodnough, Capaul, Dinsmore, Glutt.

Backward Race, Murray, Ingalls, Dinsmore.

11.30 DINNER

12.00 SALUTE

1.30 P. M. RACES ON THE BEACH ROAD Barrel Race, Anderson, Wittig, Walbert. Wheelbarrow Race, E. Taylor, Simpson, Flynn. Hundred Yard Dash over 13, Thayer, Murray, Means.

Hundred Yard Dash under 13, R. May, Carnes, R. Miley.

45 Yard Hurdle Race, Murray, H. Taylor, Thayer.

Handicap Race, Thayer, Means, Emory. Mile Race, Anderson, Flynn, Norwood. Tug of War.

3.30 AQUATIC SPORTS BY THE LANDING
Miniature Yacht Race, Weston and Maguire,
Chase, Means and Murray, Walker and
Glutt.

Swimming Race under 14, H. Phillips, F. Miley, Whitney.

Swimming Race over 14, Probert, C. Hill, L. Phillips.

Following the Leader, Pratt, DeMar, B. Quinby.

Greasy Spar over the Water.

5.30 SUPPER

#### EVENING.

ON THE PLAYGROUND

6.30 Band Concert

7.24 SALUTE AND FLAG-LOWERING

8.00 Fireworks

9.00 Battle with Illuminated Shot

10.00 TAPS.

## Spraying Potatoes

One afternoon Mr. McLeod asked two other boys and me to go down in the cellar. After we got down there he had us get some water. There were two barrels to be half filled with water and the things that make Bordeaux Mixture. We put lime into one barrel and blue vitriol in the other. When we had it all ready to be put together, we put the water that the blue vitriol was in into the water with the lime and mixed it together and we were ready to put it in the sprayer. After we had put it in by pailfuls, we drove up to the potatoes and I drove the horse while two others used the sprayers. We kept changing around so we could get through faster. It is a hard job.

RALPH P. INGALLS.

#### An Entertainment

One Wednesday evening Mr. Temple came down with Mr. Curtis and brought the Copley Square Orchestra of four young ladies. One had a cornet, another a flute and a piccolo which she played at different times, when they were needed. The third one had a violin and the leader played the piano. There was a staging put up on purpose for them about one and one-half feet high. They played a march while the boys were marching out. I think the piano player played the best but we enjoyed them all very much.

ALBERT W. HINCKLEY.

## Preparing a Boat for Paint

One afternoon Mr. Elwood asked me if I would like to clean and paint the Bradford, which is a six-oared row-boat. I said I would like to and so some boys brought the boat up and I went to work on it. The first thing I did was to get a steel scraper and scrape all the inside of the boat except the seats and the braces that hold up the seats. When I got all the paint on the inside of the boat scraped, I sand-papered the inside all except what I mentioned that I did not scrape. That is all I have done so far. I shall have to scrape the seats and sand-paper them and when I get all the inside done, I shall wash it out and drain out the water. Then Mr. Elwood will get a force-torch and burn off all the paint on the outside. Then I shall scrape and sand-paper that and it will be all ready to paint and varnish. They had to fix the boat and Mr. Elwood put in a new guard-rail and a new top streak on the port side. Some rainy day, when I can not work on the boat, I shall go inside and do the oars and the back-board and the rudder. When that is done, it will be ready for FOSTER B. HOYE the water.

#### Cultivating

About every morning when I go down to the farm, Mr. McLeod tells me to lead the horse for Charlie Hill with the cultivator. First I lead the horse down to the old barn and we hitch her onto the drag and put the cultivator on it, and then lead the horse over to the piece that is going to be cultivated. When we get there, we hitch the horse to the cultivator

and I lead her along the rows while Charlie holds the cultivator. One morning I asked him if I might try the cultivator and he said, "Yes." After giving me the directions he let me try it. At first I could not keep the cultivator in the rows very well, but now I can cultivate pretty well. Charlie lets me take the cultivator for an hour or so most every morning that he goes over to the field.

JOHN F. NELSON.

## Crimming Grass

The other morning Mr. Beane told me to get a pair of shears out of his cupboard and go to trimming grass where the lawn mower could not go. I went down and found there was a strip of grass about a foot and a half wide left because the lawn sloped down to the road and the lawn mower could not be used there. I started and soon had quite a long ways done. It took me two mornings to finish it.

FRED T. UPTON.

#### H Ronfire

One afternoon, Mr. Bradley had a bonfire on the beach. The fire was a large one and was made of an old row-boat that came ashore, stumps of trees and large leaves and branches. Mr. Bradley asked the boys if they had any paper and the boys got some. In a little while he had enough, so he lighted the fire. Pretty soon it began to get hot so he told us to get back a little. After we had watched it a while, he said we could go up to the house. It looked very pretty.

Philip S. May.

## Repairing the Cottages

During and after vacation, the boys repaired and painted the cottages. All the cottages and City Hall and Audubon Hall have been repaired or are being repaired and painted. The Tritonia has had a porch made in front of the bay window. It has a new floor put in and a new table and has been repaired on the inside and painted. A garden has been made around it with a path running through the garden. There is a fence with a gate in it. The Elk, City Hall, Corinthian, Æolia, Maple and Crescent have been or are being painted.

WARREN H. BRYANT.

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CHARLES T. GALLACHER,

HENRY S. GREW,

WALTER HUNNEWELL,

HENRY JACKSON, M. D.,

FRANCIS SHAW.

WILLIAM S. SPAULDING, THOMAS F. TEMPLE, MOSES WILLIAMS, IR.

CHARLES H. BRADLEY.

Superintendent.

It is well that one day in the year is set apart for national thanksgiving. There is something impressive in the proclamation appointing a time for the people to unite in a public acknowledgment of divine goodness. But such expressions are as appropriate for August as for November, and with each of us Thanksgiving

Day should be repeated throughout the year.

Thanksgiving,— the expression of gratitude for mercies or favors. That means not words alone. The ancient Jews, in addition to their psalms of thanksgiving, gave that which was of worldly value as a thank offering, and in our modern churches on the day appointed, not only do we have the thanksgiving service, but the altars are heaped with gifts for the poor.

Gratitude leads the young to render love and obedience to those who gave them birth, and to work cheerfully to lighten the burdens of parents who are feeble or in poverty. It leads the student to show respect to teachers, and loyalty to the institution where he receives instruction and training for his life work, and it prompts him to remember that institution in a substantial form by bestowing upon it gifts large or small according to his prosperity. Donations from graduates alone have added millions to the endowment funds of the educational institutions of New England. In the spirit of gratitude he who has prospered in business beyond his fellowmen gives of his wealth to found or support charitable institutions.

In all literature the ingrate has been painted in the darkest colors. Ingratitude may not always lead to such unnatural conduct as that of Absalom or the daughters of King Lear, but we generally find it accompanied by a false pride, and it is always unjust and dishonest. It is right that we should show thankfulness by word and deed for favors received. It is merely the payment of an honest debt. The truly benevolent man is too modest to herald his charities as something worthy of boast.

We cannot all be wealthy, and we may never have the privilege of doing great deeds, but we can seize those opportunities for good that come to us every day. The best index of a thankful spirit is cheerfulness. The fruitage of gratitude is yielded in the cheery smile, the kind word, the helpful deed, and where these are found it will be Thanksgiving every day in the heart.

#### Dotes

July 1. Fireworks came.

July 2. Put granolithic floor in front porch.

July 4. Independence Day.

Usual program of races, sports, music and fireworks.

July 7. Cottage Row citizens held their regular quarterly election of officers.

July 8. Manual Training Club of Boston spent the afternoon at the School. Former instructors. Prof. E. C. Teague, Mr. D. P. Dyer and Mr. E. Lindblad visited the School.

July 9. Visiting Day. There were 255 present among whom were Manager I. Tucker Burr, Jr. and graduates Mr. Samuel C. Denton and Henry F. McKenzie.

Sowed barley and grass seed.

July 10. A delegation of teachers attending the National Educational Association visited the School this afternoon.

Finished plumbing about the new kitchen sink.

July 13. Began repairs on the Farm House.

Cottage Row court tried a case this evening.

July 15. Began to paint the main building.

A delegation of Indian teachers visited the School.

July 16. A lot of Youth's Companions received from Mr. Wm. H. Baynton, Jr.

July 17. Boys all went for a trolley ride this afternoon.

Put trusses in barn-shed to support the roof.

July 18. Mowed the field of oats and peas for hay.

A baseball team from the Somerville High-School beat the School team 48 to 12. July 20. Summer term of school began.

July 21. Transplanted late cabbage, cauliflower and brussels-sprouts.

July 22. Graduate J. H. Street with his wife and son visited the School.

Sprayed potato vines with Bordeaux mixture.

July 24. Visiting Day. There were 203 present among whom was Manager Francis Shaw.

Walter A. Johnson returned to his mother.

July 25. The PILGRIM took a squad of boys this foremoon down the harbor, another squad this afternoon for a trip up the harbor.

Planted the last peas.

July 28. Louis C. Darling and Louis P. Marchi entered the School.

July 30. PILGRIM went to Freeport street for a load of lumber.

July 31. Finished haying.

George E. Hicks left the School to live with his mother and work for the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R.

### Farm School Bank

Cash on hand, July 1st., 1903	\$477.71
Deposited during the month,	105.23
	\$582.94
Withdrawn during the month,	57.14
Cash on hand August 1st., 1903	\$525.80

#### Sawing a Tree

One day Mr. Beane told another boy and myself to get a cross-cut saw and saw up a tree which some others had dug up. It was about two feet in diameter and it was quite easy to saw because the cross-cut was sharp. While some other fellows chopped the limbs off, we sawed the stump off near the roots and then another piece off farther up. We then put the stump on a wheelbarrow and took it to the wood yard, where we also took the other piece. That left a good sized piece of the trunk there, which was carried off and put on the dike on the east side of the Island.

JAMES A. EDSON.

## Weeding Onions

The other day some other boys and I were told by Mr. McLeod to go over and weed onions by the mangel piece near the Farm House. We went over and weeded them until the bell rang when we had to go up. So we didn't finish them all. We took two rows apiece nearly every time, but the weeds began to get so thick that one of the boys asked if we might take one row instead of two and we were told that we might. We had to be careful not to cut any plants. We could tell them from the weeds easily. I like working on the farm very much. C. CLIFTON WRIGHT.

## Cowboy's Work

I am one of the cowboys this summer. The cowboy's work is to pick up, to pull thistles and weeds and attend to the cows and many other things. We put the weeds, thistles and whatever we pick up, over the dike. In the morning we are told which end of the Island to go to. About quarter to eleven, a boy is sent to tell us to drive the cows up. After we drive up we give the cows a drink and by that time it is time to go to dinner.

LEON H. QUINEY.

#### Work in the Dormitory

The first thing another boy and I do in the dormitory in the morning is to strip the beds and shake them up. After the beds are shaken up we make them. The next thing we do is to move all the beds up to the east end of the room. We sweep up to the beds and then move them back to their places. One of us takes up the dirt in a dustpan, while the other straightens the pillows. Then we dust the window sills and the top of the sheathing. We scrub the floor of each room once a week.

LEONARD S. HAYDEN.

# Mending Shirts and Stockings

On Tuesday night, which is bath night, all the boys change their shirts and stockings. Then two boys take them to the laundry to be washed. When they are dry, they are brought into the sewing room to be mended. Sometimes they are too badly worn to be mended, so we cut the sleeves off and use them for polish

cloths, and the rest of the shirt for scrub cloths. The stockings, when they are too badly worn to be mended, are cut up and put into the rag-bag. I am glad I know how to darn stockings and how to mend shirts.

HARRY W. LAKE.

## Caking Apart some old Stairs

One morning, Mr. Elwood told me to take apart some old stairs they had just taken down. The first thing I did was to take my hammer and knock off one of the long pieces, and then I took off the little pieces attached to it that the treads rested on and drove the nails out of them. Then I knocked the treads off from one side and took the nails out of the treads. Then I took off the pieces from the other side and took the nails out of them. Then I piled the wood and was all through. I liked it very well.

FRANK S. MILEY.

## Whitewashing the Cemetery Fence

One day Mr. Elwood sent Frank Miley and me over to the little cemetery, at the south end of our Island, to whitewash the fence around it. We started in front on the outside and gave it a thin coat. When we finished the outside, we did the inside. By the time the inside was finished the outside was ready for a second coat. So we did that. This time the whitewash was a little thicker and when we had finished it on the inside and out, we had a pretty good-looking fence.

BARNEY HILL.

#### The new Rooms

The new rooms are about completed and are very healthful, that is, there are few if any places for dust and dirt to accumulate. The walls are plastered and finished with skimming. The floors are made of hard pine matched boards and are planed, scraped, sand-papered, shellacked and varnished. The door and window casings are of hard pine, sand-papered, shellacked and finished with varnish. Moulding is placed where the wall and ceiling make a crease. The tank room, dark room and storage room are finished with clean, hard pine sheathing. William J. Flynn.

#### Swimming

About every week day if there is a good tide the fellows have a swim. What I mean by a good tide is a high tide or between high tide and half tide. There are two fellows in a boat rowing around when we are in swimming, in case of accident. Most of the fellows like to dive. They dive off the wharf mostly and some dive off the boat house and the dolphin at high tide. Some fellows have races with each other, such as swimming under water, swimming a certain distance the quickest, swimming the longest and doing different stunts. There are some fellows that can't swim and those that can are teaching them. Some of these fellows are afraid of the water and when they are taken out over their heads they begin to yell like everything and swallow a lot of water which does not taste very good. They then try to get off by saying that they have swallowed half of the harbor, but that does not work. Every boy must know how to swim before he can get into the boat's crew. Most of the fellows like to have a swim, as it is a healthy sport. WILLIAM C. J. FRUEH.

## Playing Knock Up

Sometimes, when there are not enough fellows to play ball, one will take a bat and a ball, go to one end of the playgrounds and knock the ball to a fellow at the other end. Most always if you catch the ball when it is knocked to you, you have a chance to knock some flies, till another fellow catches a fly. Then he has a chance to knock. Sometimes the fellow that catches them does not want a rap. I like it very much.

FRANK S. MILEY.

#### Che Sunset

One night when the boys went down for a swim they noticed the sunset, which was very pretty. They looked at it for awhile but stopped looking as soon as it began to rain. You could see the rain coming down from the clouds and when all of a sudden the sun came in sight it looked still prettier. The color was a light red which went along to the north.

CARL L. WITTIG.

#### A Moonlight Excursion

One evening Mrs. Bradley picked out some boys, nine in number, to go with her on an excursion in the row-boat Mary Chilton. We went down to the wharf to launch the CHILTON and after a short delay on account of low water we got her off and started out with a party of instructors. We did not row very hard for we did not care to go very fast. The moon came up good and full and shone out brightly, there was hardly a cloud to hinder. We rowed over to the north end of our Island and then turned right about and rowed for the south end. Then we rowed straight for Boston and came along side of the Life Saving Station. We went around this a few times and then we made for home. When we arrived we thanked Mrs. Bradley for the pleasant time we had, then after we had the boat taken care of and every thing locked in the boat house, she invited us to come up to the kitchen and have a few refreshments. Then we retired, having enjoyed the evening very much. BARNEY HILL.

## Weeding Peanuts

One day I was told to go over to the peanut piece and weed peanuts. I was given a weeder and told how to weed them. At first I was told to take the weeder in my right hand and keep twisting it on one side and then on the other. In about twenty-five minutes I had them all done and then it was time to go up. They are growing finely now. ROBERT H. MAY.

#### Cleaning Windows

One afternoon I finished my work in the kitchen and reported to Mr. Beane and asked him if I could get a bucket and two cloths and wash the windows in my cottage. I took the bucket and got some water in it and went over to my cottage. There was some paint on every one of the windows because the cottage had just been painted. So I wet one of my cloths and washed the windows with it and wiped them off with the other cloth. It was hard to get the paint off. I scraped it mostly off. When I was through, I carried my things up to the house and went to doing something else.

EDWARD CAPAUL.

#### Alumni

FRANK P. WILCOX, '92. We are very sorry to have to give notice of the death of this, another one of our promising graduates which occurred July 6th. in Raton, N. M. He was born in Rushville, Indiana, July 10, 1878, and came to the School in February, 1887, and remained until October, 1892, when he returned to his mother and entered the English High School, from which he was graduated in 1896, standing second in a class of ninetyeight. Mrs. Bradley had the pleasure of seeing him go to the platform for seven different prizes. That season he came back to the School to work and study, preparatory to entering Technology, which he did in the fall of 1897. He ranked high in his classes, gaining the esteem of students and professors. He took the civil engineering course and during the summer vacation of 1899 he worked at Narragansett Pier, where he contracted a cold which developed into a serious lung trouble. As soon as his condition became known, the Managers of this School and his friends took his case in hand and never failed to render any service that money and the best medical aid could furnish. Our readers may remember that he was at Aiken, S. C. in November, 1899, for his health, remaining during that winter. From May to August, 1900, he was in Boston and vicinity but his physician would not let him remain in this locality. He left for Las Vegas, New Mexico, on August 30th., 1900, where he soon found employment as civil engineer with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. and in April, 1902, he was made a superintendent of construction.

In the two years of his stay with the rail-road he had been twice promoted and at the time of his decease stood at the head of the line for further promotion. Besides his work for the road, he spent his evenings studying and teaching those young men, his assistants, who had not had the advantages of a school of Technology. He taught them without pay just in order that they too might gain promotions.

In his own study he was preparing himself to take a special course in Technology which would fit him for the highest work in engineering.

In all his work for the railroad, so his chief says, he was accurate to the least detail. There was nothing too small to escape his notice and his reports are models of neatness and accuracy, kept in the office of the road as records to be referred to by others. His pen work was like his character, free from blot or stain.

So beautiful was his character that not only did the chief engineer of the great Santa Fe Road honor him with a visit in his illness, but his companion engineers spoke of him only with affection and the rough workmen had tears in their eyes when they took their last look at his face. Though he never went out socially, preferring study instead, yet the ladies of Raton kept his sick-room fragrant with cut flowers, fresh every day, and sent kind inquiries and wishes for his recovery. He was honored and admired by all. He showed this beautiful character in Technology for he said then - "I will not have for my friend any one who uses tobacco or who drinks liquor or uses profane language." One of his classmates writes "This I know, that in his going I have lost a most rare friend; his Alma Mater, a most promising and very loyal son; his profession, a man of fine ability and absolute integrity; the world, a man - sane, strong, resourceful, faithful to high ideals and absolutely clean."

He sleeps his last sleep in the cemetery of the little town of Raton, New Mexico, among the beautiful mountains he loved and where he had worked for the last two years of his life.

Had he lived he would have made a name for himself and have risen to the head of his profession.

J. HENRY WILSON, '89. Last spring went to Maine to visit and there became a partner in raising farm products in Acton. He seems to be doing well, finds a plenty to do and is in good spirits.

<sup>&</sup>quot;In the hour of adversity be not without hope, for crystal rain falls from black clouds."

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September, 1903.

### Banking Celery

There are a number of different ways of banking celery, but this year we followed the old-fashioned way, as it is sure to be done properly, and when there is plenty of help, it can be done quite quickly and easily. We first selected several boards in length varying from twelve to fifteen feet, in width about six inches and in thickness, one inch. cultivator went over the rows of celery a few times before we began to bank it, and loosened up the soil between the rows, thus making it easier for us when we came to hoe the soil up around the boards. The cultivator which we used had five blades large enough to make furrows about three inches deep. The boards were then held against the celery, covering the plant entirely except the very top. The soil which was loosened by the cultivator was then hoed up around the boards and pressed as firmly as possible without injuring the plant. When this was done, the boards were moved further down the row and the same process took place there. We had to be very careful while banking the celery, not to get any dirt in among the leaves or anywhere else in the plant because this makes it look bad and is injurious to the leaves. The object in banking celery is to keep it from the light and exposure of the sun; this makes it less stringy and causes it to bleach to a crisp color. When it is thoroughly bleached, it is ready to be eaten or to be sent to market, and the better its appearance is, the more will be the profit in selling. We have not as much celery this year as we have usually had in former years and we finished the work of banking it in about four hours.

FREDERIC P. THAYER.

## Boat Riding

One Saturday afternoon some boys including myself were told to go down to the wharf if we wanted to go on a boat-ride. After we had been down there a little while, Mr. Bradley came down and asked us which way we wanted to go, up or down the harbor. Most of the boys wanted to go up the harbor and so that was decided. On the way up, we went between Governor's Island and Castle Island and the Grecian coming gave us some good swells. We saw dry docks and boats being repaired in them and Maine and Nantasket boats going to and from Boston. We saw the wood used for dying cloth. In the Navy-yard there were the Cleveland in dry-dock and the Vesuvius, Monitor, Amphitrite and a torpedo boat. There was also an armed yacht Scorpion, a sub-marine boat and the Spanish boat Marietta. We passed by the North End Park, Mystic River and New England docks: we saw two large boats, the Commonwealth and the Saxonia, the last being the largest boat that comes into Boston. We saw ferry-boats everywhere and all pretty well loaded. On the way back we passed the Leyland Line wharf and as we were going between Governor's Island and Castle Island the Cape Ann coming in gave us the best swells of any of the other boats. We got back at half-past four. We enjoyed the trip very much.

HARRIS H. TODD.

## H Calk About South Africa

One day Mr. Moline, who is a missionary from South Africa, told us about some of his adventures in that country. He said when he landed on the eastern coast, he had to hire about fifteen negroes to carry him to the places where he wanted to go. In general there are only ten

men, but he weighed a little over two hundred pounds and he had to hire five more negroes because they wouldn't carry him to the places where he wanted to go; they thought he was too heavy. They carried him in a hammock, one man at each end taking turns. They would carry one at the rate of thirty miles a day. After a child was able to walk it was let go to earn its own living, but when Mr. Moline wanted the children to go to school everybody owned the children and wanted to be paid for letting them go to school. Mr. Moline would have to pay them with buttons for letting them go to school. He said he got about three bushels of buttons and took them to Africa.

WARREN H. BRYANT.

## Geranium Slips

About two weeks ago I started to cut geranium slips, so that before winter they will have a good start. I have now over two hundred slips started. They are of three different varieties, white, light red single, and dark red double geraniums. Each kind is kept apart so that they will not be mixed up. Before the slips are set out, the earth is dug up and smoothed off and watered; then the slips are put in. I always pick off the large leaves as they throw off the larger part of the moisture from the plant. They have to be watered every day.

EDWARD B. TAYLOR.

## A Crip Down the Harbor

One morning Mr. Beane called all the morning fellows together and we lined up and he told us to march down to the wharf and then we went on the steamer and we began to go down the harbor. Mr. Bradley let the fellows on deck and we had a fine breeze. When we went out we saluted the Cape Ann and the King Philip. The Cape Ann looked very large because we were so near. Then we saw Boston Light and Nix's Mate. We had a fine view of Fort Strong and Fort Warren. Some of the guns we could see plainly. Then we went around Long Island and came home. In the afternoon all the afternoon boys had a trip up the harbor. I am sure we enjoyed it very much.

CHARLES W. WATSON.

## Planting Peanuts

About two months ago I planted some peanuts on the farm. I planted them next to the sweet potatoes. They were planting sweet potatoes the same day. I was carrying pails of water for the manure in the furrows and Mr. Vaughan called me and gave me a big pan of peanuts and I watched himplant a few and then I took them and planted them as he told me to. I planted them two feet apart. There was only one row and about one hundred peanuts in the row. This row of peanuts was about four feet from the row of sweet potatoes. The furrow for the peanuts was thoroughly wet with many pails of water. It was a kind of soft soil so all I had to do was to set the peanuts in. These were the first peanuts planted on the Island, that we know of.

THOMAS McCarragher.

## A Rainy Visiting Day

The next to the last Visiting Day was rainy. The band could not meet the boat the same as usual, so we waited up in the chapel with the other boys. When the visitors were all in, the band played a few selections. Mr. Grew, one of our managers, spoke to us. He had just made a trip to England and he told us what he had seen there. We were glad he could come and talk to us when the day was so rainy. After this we took our friends to the different places in the house and also in the shop and gymnasium and a few went over to the cottages. After a while it stopped raining and a number went to look at the cattle, etc. Then came bell time and we went to the wharf with our friends. When the boat left the wharf we gave three rousing cheers and a tiger and watched the boat until she got quite a ways off.

CHARLES WARNER.

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"Like an earthern pot, a bad man is easily broken, and cannot readily be restored to his former situation; but a virtuous man, like a vase of gold, is broken with difficulty, and easily repaired."

## Baying

One afternoon I was told to go down to the farm. When I got there I found I had to gather the hay up and load it on the wason. There were about four other boys in the field, two were loading and the other two had the bull-rakes. There were three farmers besides to gather in the hay. We would make the hay in piles and gather it up that way. When we got a load, two of the boys with two of the farmers would climb on top of it and go to the barn. Before going into the barn, the hay would be weighed, each of us guessing how much it would weigh. Then we would unload in the barn and go over to the field again. We took four or five loads that afternoon which almost cleared the field. The next day I went to the farm to hay in a new field. We took three loads and by hurrying, finished it about hali past two or three o'clock. We took one large load in the large hay wagon and two small ones in CHARLES WARNER. the blue wagon.

# Sloyd Work

The sloyd class has commenced again and seven new boys were put into our class. I was one of them. The first three models are the wedge, the planting-pin and the flower-stick. We have to draw them first and then make them of wood afterwards. The things we use to draw the wedge with are the T square, triangle, pencil, eraser, ruler, drawing-board and thumb-tacks. The T square is like a capital letter T. The triangle is to get every thing straight, the pencil is to draw with, the eraser is to rub the lines out that we don't want, the ruler is to measure with and the drawing-board is to put the paper on and it is fastened with our thumb-tacks.

EDWARD CAPAUL.

# Getting Salt Hay

When the tide is out in the afternoon or morning the farm boys cut salt hay. The way we do is, Mr. McLeod and a boy take scythes and cut it while others take rakes and forks. Two boys generally take two carts and two

horses over and draw the hay off the beach. The cart can't go way out in the marsh, so we have to bring the hay in where the teams can get it. We have the salt hay all gathered now. We use salt hay for bedding the cows and horses.

HORACE P. THRASHER.

## Mowing

After the mowing is done and the horses have been put up, there is almost always some grass left that the machine cannot get at which has to be done with a scythe. When mowing along the dikes and ditches, the scythe has to be whetted very often as the grass there is so wiry and the stones so thick that it is almost impossible to mow without hitting one. Along the slope of the dikes and on the sides of the ditches it is best to swing the scythe from the bottom up if you can keep the point out of the ground.

DON C. CLARK.

## Wharfinger

My job in the morning from seven to quarter past eleven is to see that the wharf and beaches are kept clean, and that the gravel around the wharf is raked. First I clean up the beaches, that is, the seaweed and wood and pile it up above the high water mark on the beach. When I can get a team I carry it over to the dump. Then I rake the gravel and sweep the wharf off; when I get this done it is about time to get ready for dinner. I go down to the wharf again at five o'clock to give the steamer her lines when she returns from a trip.

WILLIAM E. PROCTOR.

# Asking for Work

A few days before Mr. Bradley changed work, some of the boys wrote applications for the places they would like to work in. I sent in to work in the office but got the dining room work. Some of the boys do not like to work in the dining room but I do not mind it. Most of the boys that wrote got what they wanted to do.

HARRY W. LAKE.

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"The foolish undertaketh a trifling act, and soon desist, discouraged; wise men engage in mighty works, and persevere."

# Chompson's Island Beacon

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FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor.

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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Superintendent.

"On Sunday, May 11, 1862, I was taken over to the Farm School in the Lyman boat, and preached twice there. Never do I enjoy myself more than in visits to this, my favorite Institution. Its principal founders, John D. Williams and Theodore Lyman, gone years since to their long home, come up fresh to my

memory on every visit, and excite within me fervent thanksgiving to Him who moved their kindred hearts to an enterprise over which the angels in heaven cannot but rejoice."

So wrote Rev. Charles Cleveland of one of his visits to this Island. Mr. Cleveland was then nearly ninety years of age, having been born in June, 1762, in Norwich, Conn. He was taken to Salem, Mass. in 1784, and placed in the household of his uncle, and at the early age of fourteen he sailed on a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. He was apprenticed to a Salem merchant in 1789, then became clerk and deputy collector at the Salem Custom House, and in 1809 began business for himself in Boston. In 1816 he became one of the firm of Cleveland & Dane on Market St., now Cornhill.

The Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor was organized at his house in 1816, and from that date onward he was actively engaged in religious and charitable work. In 1825 he resigned from business, but it seems that the life work of his choice was just beginning. In 1830 he was appointed a Missionary to the Poor of Boston, and for more than thirty years he labored faithfully and untiringly in that office. He published several addresses in the form of tracts, one of which was entitled, "Address to the Children of the Farm School."

It is of interest to note the incidents in such a life, partly because of his deep interest in the welfare of this Institution, and partly because of the influence it may have on those who have greater advantages than he enjoyed in youth, and who are, therefore, better equipped for ministering to others. Those who met him at this School remember that in social conversation he was cheerful and humorous. The stern experiences of his youth, instead of hardening,

seemed to have created in him a tenderness towards those who were in poverty and distress, and the cares of an active business career failed to weaken his interest in religious matters. Believing that it is never too late to do well, he was ordained as a minister in 1838, at an age when most men would think of retiring from active life. No doubt his green old age was largely due to his benevolent work. Neither happiness nor length of days is secured by indulgence in selfish pleasures.

To show another characteristic of Mr. Cleveland, we add his reply when it was hinted that in his work he favored the Orthodox people rather than the Unitarians:—"No, I make no distinction. Under like circumstances they are alike treated. Whenever and wherever suffering is seen, there relief is given. Of whatever nation, or complexion, or sect, the afflicted individual or family shall have aid as their different cases demand. Were I to show partiality in any case, favoring one class and neglecting others, my work ought not, for a moment, to receive countenance."

Mr. Cleveland was one of the many good men who have been interested in this School and whose benevolent-looking portrait adorns the chapel walls.

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We were much interested and pleased to receive a visit recently from Mr. Sperry French of Exeter, New Hampshire, who from June, 1851 to October, 1853, was a teacher here. At that time Mr. Morrison was superintendent, a Mr. Lamprey principal of the school and Mr. French was his assistant. When Mr. French had been here about one year, Mr. Lamprey resigned and Mr. French was made principal. From here he went to Northampton and did not intend to teach any more on account of his

health but engaged in the insurance business. It was not long, however, before he was teaching in Lincoln and later in the high school at Newcastle, N. H. He taught for a period of nearly thirty years but most of the time since leaving here he taught at the Exeter Academy, resigning nearly ten years ago. Although quite an elderly man, Mr. French is lively and entertaining and we hope he may favor us again with a visit.

#### notes

Aug. 1. Boys all went for a boat ride this afternoon.

Put gas oil on all standing water on the Island.

Aug. 2. Sunday. Dr. Sara N. Merrick and daughter called and contributed largely to the memorial exercises held at 3 P. M. for Frank P. Wilcox.

Aug. 3. PILGRIM at Lawley's yard for the annual inspection by the government and overhauling.

Aug. 4. First cucumbers from the garden.

Ang. 5. Blacksmith here.

Aug. 7. City water shut off for a short time.

Aug. 8. PILGRIM in commission again.

Aug. 10. A load of dressing from Walworth's.

Aug. 11. Another load of dressing.

Aug. 12. Planted last fodder corn.

Aug. 14. Began to cut salt hay.

Graduates Henry Cleary and William Smeaton called.

Aug. 15. First green corn.

Aug. 17. PILGRIM painted outside.

Aug. 18. Finished the first coat of paint on the house and began to paint the barn.

Commenced cutting rowen.

Fixed outer trap by skating pond.

Aug. 19. Varnished the PILGRIM inside.

Aug. 24. Sowed late barley and grass-seed.

V

Aug. 25. Visiting Day. There were 188 present among whom were Manager Henry S. Grew, also an old teacher of the School, Mr. Sperry French.

Aug. 26. Graiuate William Austin called.

Aug. 28. Finished the new veranda on south side of Farm House.

Graduate George N. Seaman and friends called.

Aug. 31. Warren and Ralph Holmes left the School to live with relatives.

Laid 60 feet of 12 inch tile on outlet of sewer.

# Farm School Bank

Cash on hand, August 1st., 1903  Deposited during the month,	\$525.80 24.33
3	\$550.13
Withdrawn during the month,	12.80
Cash on hand September 1st., 1903	\$537.33

## School Classes

The membership of classes for the coming year of school is as follows:—

#### FIRST CLASS

George B. Beetchy	George I. Leighton
Charles A. Blatchford	Frank S. Miley
Robert H. Bogue	Walter D. Norwood
James A. Edson	Charles H. O'Conner
Barney Hill	I. Banks Quinby
Albert W. Hinckley	Joseph E. K. Robblee
Elmer A. Johnson	Roland Tyler
Leslie R. Jones	Chester F. Welch
Carl L	Wittig

#### SECOND CLASS

Ralph O Anderson	Herbert J. Phillips
Warren H. Bryant	C. James Pratt
Don C. Clark	William E. Proctor
William N. Dinsmore	Albert L. Sawyer
William C. J. Frueh	Clarence Taylor
Louis P. Marchi	Harris H. Todd
George A. McKenzie	Fred T. Upton
Frederick	L. Walker

#### THIRD CLASS

Allan H. Brown	Thomas McCarraghe
Thomas Carnes	Robert E. Miley
Harry M. Chase	Alfred H. Neumann
James Cliftord	William F. O'Conne
Louis C. Darling	Albert Probert
John J. Emory	William A. Reynolds
Charles A. Graves	Everett A. Rich
Raiph P. Ingalls	Horace P. Thrasher
Ernest N. Jorgensen	William T. Walbert
Joseph B. Keller	Charles Warner
Charles \	W. Watson

#### FOURTH CLASS

Edward Capaul	Phillip S. May
Paul H. Gardner	Robert H. May
Robert Gregory	Albert S. Munro
Leonard S. Hayden	John F. Nelson
Foster B. Hoye	Leon H. Quinby
Harry W. Lake	Donald W. Roby
Ervin G. Lindsey	Frederic Rothwell
Charles McEacheren	Claud W. Salisbury
Thomas Maceda	Samuel Weston
George A. Maguire	C. Clifton Wright

#### FIFTH CLASS

lbert S. Beetchy	Alfred W. Jacobs
Veston Esau	Arthur Munro
acob Glutt	Charles F. Reynolds
rank N. Hobbs	Charles H. Whitney

## Learning to Swim

A short time ago Mr. Bradley had the fellows that knew how to swim, line up at the bottom of the bank where we place our clothes when we go in swimming and those that didn't know how he had line up at the top. He then had each fellow pick out the fellow he wanted to teach. As soon as that was done, the whistle blew and each fellow ran in with the fellow he had to teach. Some took the advice the good swimmer gave and others didn't and so got a few mouthfuls of water. The fellow I had knew a little about it and so I told him a little more and then he practiced the points while I swam out to the dolphin and back. Some know a little more than they did.

RALPH O. ANDERSON.

# Chopping Crees

One day Mr. Bradley had two men who knew a lot about trees, come down on a visit and they went around the Island with Mr. Bradley and marked the trees which needed to be During vacation the boys took out quite a few trees and we have got more to take out. The way we do is to dig the tree pretty nearly up, then we saw off the limbs and chop the roots. After the roots are chopped, a boy goes up the tree with a long rope and ties it around the top of the trunk, then a lot of fellows pull until the tree falls over. Then the stump is sawed off and a fellow with a wheelbarrow carries it off to the lumber yard. Then the twigs and brush are carried down to the bonfire. After that the trunk is carried down to the wood pile. The way we do is to get eight large sticks and take sixteen of the largest fellows and they roll the trunk on to the sticks and carry it down. We then fill the hole where the tree came out and if it was on a lawn we sod it up and leave it looking clean.

C. JAMES PRATT.

# Unloading Lumber

One afternoon after one o'clock, Mr. Beane took a number of boys down to the wharf to unload lumber. When we got there, Mr. Vaughan with three large boys was in the barge putting the lumber on the wharf near the Chilton house. From there the boys that Mr. Beane sent down, took it and put it by the end of the telephone house where it was piled. The size of the lumber varied. Some was three by eight inches and some four by six inches. There was also some hard-pine gutter for under the eaves of the Farm House. There were also some shingles and some seven-eighths inch pine in the bottom of the barge. At a quarter past two o'clock we got ready for school.

ELMER A. JOHNSON.

# Painting the house

About the middle of July we started to paint the main building. We began on the east side of the new wing and from there we went to the west side and painted the new wing only. When the two sides were primed, the

end of the new wing, also the new fire-escape, was given a coat. As the first coat was only a priming, the sills and the cap-stones were painted the same color as the rest of the wing, which was William's Pea-green. After the new wing had had its priming, we started on the tower and painted the north side and went right around to the north side of the main building on the other side of the new wing to where we are working at present. On the tower we painted down to the schoolroom roof, but on the other part of the house we painted down half way or down far enough so that the standing ladders could be used to finish it. As we put on the first coat we also put a coat of brown paint on the trimmings around the top and the lower side of the gutter. The whole building is to have two coats of paint besides the priming for the new wing.

FREDERICK C. WELCH.

# my Work in the Dining Room

After dinner I start to wash dishes. I get my apron on and take the knives and wash them and rinse them. Then I take the forks and do the same thing, then the spoons, extra dishes, plates and mugs. When we get these done I wash the towels and hang them on the line and do my sink and brass. Then I go to the rack and get a bucket and wash the rubber mat and then my work is done.

ROBERT E. MILEY.

# Putting up the Staging

We are now painting the main building and when we got the side of the house painted we had to put the staging up on the end. could not fix the lines the way we did on the side because we did not have the gutter to put the hooks into. We put one end of a line down over the edge with a loop in it. We put the line across the roof diagonally and tied it to a chimney-stay. We put the other just the opposite way on the other side. Then we let down a line and they fastened it on the pulleys and drew them up and fastened them on the loop. We pulled up the other one and they We could not get it up pulled up the staging. high enough so we had to use a pair of steps to FRED L. WALKER. reach the peak.

## Hlumni

SAMUEL C. DENTON, '62, soon after leaving the School, enlisted in the United States Army and was bugler in the 56th. Mass. Regiment during the rest of the war, or about a year and a half. While at the School he played the Bb tenor horn and he is one of the group in the old picture of the band (taken in 1857) which hangs in the reading room. Mr. Denton recently visited the School and was much interested in and pleased with all he saw. For many years after the war he worked in the boot and shoe factories of Weymouth and played in Martland's Band of Brockton for fifteen years, also in the Weymouth band. He was assistant postmaster at Weymouth for four years. He is now commercial traveller for the firm of J. P. and D. Plummer of Boston. Mr. Denton has a wife and one daughter who are at present at their summer home at Newfound Lake, N. H. Their permanent home has always been in Weymouth, and Mr. Denton is a member of Post 58, G. A. R. of Weymouth. He has a nephew in the School whom he was instrumental in placing here.

SAMUEL A. WAYCOTT, '02, is getting on very nicely with Mr. Harry Bettoney, 48 Hanover Street, manufacturer of piccolos, flutes, clarinets, etc. Samuel works at the bench repairing and likes the work very much. He says the business is growing so they are looking for larger quarters and new machinery.

### Hlumni Potice

About a year ago a fund was started to raise enough money to furnish the hospital or infirmary and nurse's room.

To date there have been paid into the above fund ninety-four (\$94.) dollars.

I have sent out over two hundred (200) circulars to graduates and have heard from only a few, therefore, I make this final appeal to all graduates that have not subscribed to this fund

to send me their subscriptions at once, as at least two hundred dollars (\$200.) are required for this purpose.

CLARENCE W. LOUD,
Infirmary Fund Committee.

## Blacksmith's Work

On every Monday afternoon, there is a blacksmith class from one to five o'clock. There are six fellows in the class and there are about forty models. There are two Buffalo forges, one large and one small. The large one has a trough about two feet by ten inches, used to keep water in when you need to cool your piece of work off. The boys go by turns in pumping, one fellow on each forge for a whole afternoon, because there are only four anvils. Sometimes the blacksmith class has to repair and make iron or steel things for the farm, instruments and iron things for the house. At present we are making andirons for the fireplaces in the new apartments. Each fellow has to make a part of one.

JOSEPH E. K. ROBBLEE.

# Drawing in School

We have an advantage that the city schools have not, and that is drawing vegetables. We have the vegetables here and if we have to draw them, we know that they came from our own farm and do not have to be bought, the same as in the city schools. We have the pumpkin, summer squash, potato, beet, onion, celery, peanut and others. We are also drawing the different positions and forms of leaves. These are not so hard to get as in the city. Sometimes when the boys have some spare time they like to draw pictures of different things. If they are good enough for the public, they are put up on the drawing-rack. This is made of two small boards about a foot apart with hooks on them. The boards are held together by two small chains, and put up on the wall by chains about five feet long. JOHN J. EMORY.

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"Good fortune is a benefit to the wise, but a curse to the foolish."

Vol. 7. No. 6.

PRINTED AT THE FARM SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

October, 1903.

#### Garden Prizes

This year there have been two series of prizes given on the gardens. One was given by Mr. Henry S. Grew and the other by Mr. J. Edward Burtt, a friend of the School, who gave ten dollars for the five best gardens, which were voted on by the boys every Tuesday night. We had three kinds of ballots. A white ballot was voted on every Tuesday night, the pink ballot was for the most artistic arrangement of plants and the blue ballot was for the boy who had the best single plant. The first prize was three dollars to the boy having his garden free from weeds, for neatness and perfection of blooms. The second was of two dollars and fifty cents, having just the same requirements as the first. The third was two dollars for having the best arrangement of plants. The fourth prize was one dollar and fifty cents for having the best single plant. The fifth prize was one dollar for consolation. We had a small table put in the corner of the assembly room and a small box put in the centre of it with a hole cut in it, and as the boy voted, he put the ballot in the box. After the owners of the gardens were all through voting, the ballots were taken to the office to be counted. Mr. Bradley gave out the prizes on the last Visiting Day as Mr. Grew and Mr. Burtt could not be here. Mr. Grew has been giving garden prizes for fifteen years and they are different from the Burtt prizes because the boys do not vote on them. There are three instructors who are judges. They keep an eye on the gardens through the summer and see who takes best care of the gardens and keeps them watered. They then decide who are the first five boys to take the Grew prizes. There are about one hundred gardens and I think they

have looked the best this year that they have any year. Most of the boys have in their gardens zinnias, asters, dahlias, marigolds and pinks, as these last the whole season. The gardens are sheltered by a hedge of buckthorn running north and east so the wind will not injure the plants. On the eastern side of the gardens, there is a water faucet where all the water is got to water the gardens. Several of the boys, at the last of the season when it is too cold for plants, dig their plants under for a fertilizer for the next year. The boys take lots of pleasure in their gardens.

LESLIE R. JONES.

## Weeding Onions

The very first day I came here I was put to work weeding onions. Now I, being a city boy, didn't know much about weeding or anything else on a farm. But I speedily got a teacher, Mr. McLeod, who gave me a lesson on weeding. The weeds were very thick and we had to pull out the largest with our hands, piling them up in a place where the team could carry them off to the dump. Then we were given hoes to take out all the rest, which were very thick. It took us almost four days to get them all out. Since then I have had a good many lessons on different things that I never knew anything about before I came down here. While weeding the onions, I knocked down a number of them, but after a while I learned better. The next thing I tried was hoeing corn. This gave me more trouble as the corn was young and I kept knocking it down. I like the farm work quite well and, in fact, I think it is the best job on the Island.

GEORGE B. BEETCHY.

#### The Storm

One day in the morning a storm broke out, the wind blowing and tearing away, making the harbor very rough and dangerous for small boats, although many were caught in it and driven ashore. Some landed on the beach and the men came up to see Mr. Bradley. gave them supper and a night's rest. race boats broke away and landed on the North End of our Island and others at the South End, one of which nobody was in. The boys' gardens were pretty badly broken up by the wind and they lost many nice dahlia plants. The trees and other shrubs were also pretty badly shaken up. Many branches and twigs were broken off and fell on the lawns and ever so many leaves fell off. These the boys will rake up and carry away. THOMAS McCarragher.

## Fishing

During vacation and on Saturdays, some of the boys who want to go fishing ask the instructor if they can go. No boy is allowed to go fishing if he cannot swim. The first thing they do is to go down and ask for a clam digger or shovel and find a can to put in what they have for bait, which is seaworms and clams. After they have dug all the bait they want, they pass the shovel or clam digger to another boy and when he is through, he returns it to the place where the other boys got it. down to the wharf and bait our hooks and then throw our lines over into the water and wait until we get a bite. Then we pull it up and see what it is. There are many kinds of fish, as flounders, sculpins, perch, cunners and skate fish. I think fishing is a very good thing and interesting. JOSEPH B. KELLER.

# Fruit and Vegetable Show

On the last Visiting Day of the season, we generally have an exhibition of our vegetables in the barn. We had a pretty good showing of them this season but we had a better one last year because we were two weeks later. Mr. Vaughan arranged four tables along the upper barn floor. On one of the tables there were seven kinds of apples and about six kinds of

pears and quinces. On another there were two varieties each of potatoes, beets and onions and on another two varieties each of beans and peppers and three varieties of mangels and four of squash and three of pumpkins. On the last table there were turnips, celery, tomatoes, salsify and parsley. On the other side of the barn floor were bunches of Indian corn and stacks of sweet corn. At the end of the barn floor were bunches of golden and silver rod and there were also some bunches of asparagus.

CHARLES A. BLATCHFORD.

## Cleaning out the Hedge

One afternoon Mr. Morrison told Warren Bryant, Fred Upton and myself to get a wheelbarrow, a shovel and two rakes and clean out the hedge around the flower gardens. First I crawled under the wire and over to the other side of the hedge. I could not get in from the other side very well because there is a wire screen about five and a half feet tall on that side. I raked the rubbish half way out to Bryant and he raked it out into a pile and Upton took the shovel and put it into the wheelbarrow. I took two loads over to the dump and Upton took the other one. Then the whistle blew, so we put the tools back where we got them and got ready for school.

GEORGE I. LEIGHTON.

# Filling up Ruts

Every once in awhile it rains and washes away the dirt between the house and the hall, thus making ruts which do not look very well and are dangerous besides. So they are filled up with clay. First a load of clay is hauled up and dumped in the yard. The boys then take shovels and shovel some clay into the ruts, after putting some water on it and patting it down with the shovels until it is even with the rest of the ground. Gravel is then sprinkled on to it and the whole is raked so that you would never know it had been washed out.

I. BANKS QUINBY.

2

"Those who wish well towards their friends disdain to please them with words which are not true."

## Che Boston Police headquarters

One Visiting Day afternoon the Cottage Row officers were taken up to visit the Boston Police Headquarters. After entering the main part of the Court House, we went up in an elevator to the top flight and went in to the offices of the Registrar of Deeds. first book and the last were shown to us. we went into the Massachusetts Supreme Court room and saw how things were arranged. Then we went in to the police headquarters, and our Chief of Police was introduced to the Superintendent of Police. He talked to our chief about our police, to have some fun. He also gave us permission to look the station all over. We had things explained to us about the prisoners, and we saw some in the cells. One said he was dying for water. The officer then showed us the cells for the insane and told us why they were padded. We saw the straight jackets which were put on the worst of the insane men. They were like ordinary coats only they were laced up in the back. There isn't any place for the hands to come out in the sleeves and they tie their arms to their sides. The women's part is entirely run by women and it is about the same, only the cells are in better condition. An officer explained about the criminals. He said all but drunkards had their pictures taken in two views, and every part of them was measured. The whole thing was very interesting to us, because it was our first chance for seeing anything of the kind. We all thanked the Superintendent for letting us visit the station and when we got home we all thanked Mr. Bradley for giving us the privilege.

WALTER D. NORWOOD.

## **Learning to Play the Drum**

I am learning to play the drum. The first thing some boys do is to try to play rub-a-dub-dub. But the first thing to do is to play da-da-ma-ma. After you have practiced that for three or four weeks and can do it fast and even, then comes the flimmy. After that comes flimmy-diddle. I am learning da-da-ma-ma and am getting so that I can play faster now. I hope I shall be able to play the drum nicely some day. ERNEST N. JORGENSEN.

## Playing Drive

In the afternoon when we get out from the dining room, we choose up sides for a game of drive and send a boy after the rugby. When he comes back, we choose for "ups and downs" as it is called. The playground has a gradual slope and kicking down is the easiest. Then the goals are made and the game begins. One side kicks the ball and the other tries to catch it. If a boy does catch it he gets three strides towards his goal and if he doesn't, he tries to stop it, because he has to kick it from where it stops. The one that gets the most goals wins.

ROBERT E. MILEY.

## Sweet Potatoes

One afternoon we went over to the sweet potato piece for our agriculture lesson and Mr. Vaughan told us some things concerning the sweet potato. He had the cultivator out there and on the side of it there was a runner which he said was for keeping the vines in place. They grow out in the middle of the row and when he is cultivating, the runner will take the vines up and put them in their places. If the runner was not on there, when he was cultivating, the cultivator would take up the vines too. sweet potatoes are not very large as the cutworms have got at them three times. plant looks very much like the morning-glory plant. When there is a second crop wanted, they break off the runners of the vines and put them in the ground and this grows to be the new CHARLES W. WATSON. plant.

## Drawings in the Schoolroom

On the front blackboard in our first school-room is a picture drawn of a mill. It has one large wheel with the water flowing on it and turning it around. It appears to have two stories and on the side we can see, are some trees and rocks. We have had other pictures on the board and all have looked so real they would make you think of your old home in the country with the old-fashioned well and farm houses. To see the picture of the old bridge at Concord would make one think of the old battle.

C. Archie Graves.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Printed Monthly by the Boys of the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor.

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL

DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BECUESTS.

Vol. 7. No. 6.

October, 1903.

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Superintendent.

One very important matter in our lives is the "view of life" which we take.

Several persons might be standing on our Island. All might be looking in the same direction and apparently at the same objects and yet each might get a very different view from the others. One being an artist, sees the

lights and shades upon the water, the white sails of the boats as they skim along, or the massing of the clouds and the green fields and trees. Another, in looking at the boats will see only the money value represented by their numbers or the amount of freight they could carry. Another would look at the crops to see which could be raised most profitably. A fourth, being a scientist, would look at the formation of the Island and think of the structure of the soil and wonder why the steep slope is on the north side and the general slope on the south side. He would think of the specimens to be found here, the arrow-head of the early Indians. There would be a great variety of interests, yet all would have the same outlook. The difference lies in the fact that each man sees what he has trained himself to see. His success depends upon how well he uses that which he sees.

So it is of great importance what view of life a boy takes, what way of looking at things he adopts. His whole career will be influenced by this decision. If, when he is a boy, he is looking for slights, quarrels and disagreeable things, he will find them and he will continue to find them as he grows older. He will find mostly hard places in his work; his employer will seem to give him the most disagreeable tasks; he will find unpleasant people to deal with. If he takes the other view of things, he will have a good time at his play. When he gets to work, he will find he has been fortunate enough to get a good position. He will find his employer a man who deals fairly by his employes. will find friendly, agreeable people wherever he goes. And this is merely the result of his way of looking at the world. Therefore, the view of life a boy takes determines what he will see in the world around him. It will color his whole

life. It is easy to see which view would be of the most practical benefit, which would help most in the daily life. Looking on the gloomy side, tends to make one weak and spiritless. It takes the courage out of him. The boy may have a certain amount of ambition, but he hasn't the courage to go forward and meet the difficulties that he will encounter. His life will be narrow and cold.

A hopeful view inspires courage and endurance. To be confident of victory, is to win half the battle. With a cheerful, encouraging view of life, a person can be reasonably sure of success, for it gives a vigor and strength to his efforts by which he will succeed. There can be no question which of the two views should be taken, which would make a more useful citizen, which would develop the most admirable character.

#### Dotes

- Sept. 2. Dug nine barrels of potatoes for market.
- Sept. 3. Daniel W. Murray left the School to work in the office of the McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass.
- Sept. 4. Graduate William B. Winters visited the School.

Sept. 5. Got in the last salt hay.

Edwin W. Goodnough left the School to continue his studies at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.

William B. May left the School to continue his studies at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.

Sept. 7. Pulled beans.

Sept. 10. PILGRIM towed a load of grain and beans from City Point.

Sept. 11. Vice-President Eben Bacon, his daughter and Mr. Malcomb G. Haughton visited the School.

Sept. 12. Manager Alfred Bowditch and his daughter, Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell and Mr. Hallowell visited the School.

Sept. 14. Boiler maker here rolling tubes

in PILGRIM's boiler.

Graduate E. D. Bennett and wife visited the School.

Sept. 16. The Elk Pleasure Association held a banquet this evening.

Sept. 17. Several yachts came ashore in the gale and ten men were cared for and passed the night here.

Sept. 18. Made first cider.

Sept. 19. Began rugby practice.

Graduate Albert H. Ladd called.

PILGRIM towed a load of lumber from Free-port Street.

Sept. 21. Graduate Charles E. Andrews and his brother-in-law Mr. E. R. Jackson called.

Sept. 22. Got fruit and vegetables ready for annual exhibition.

Sept. 23. Horticultural exhibit.

Award of the Grew Garden prizes and Burtt Garden Prizes.

Last Visiting Day of the season. There were 244 present among whom were graduates George Buchan, John J. Conklin, John E. Gould, Frank F. A. Meader, Joseph Pratt and William L. Snow. Mr. Gould brought goodies for some of the boys.

Sept. 24. Harold S. Taylor left the School to work for Dr. E. R. Johnson of Wollaston, Mass.

Sept. 29. A load of dressing from Walworth's.

Sept. 30. Commenced cutting corn.

Former Assistant Supt. Henry F. Wardwell visited the School.

## Farm School Bank

Cash on hand, September 1st., 1903 \$537.33

Deposited during the month, 60.44

\$597.77

Withdrawn during the month, 54.86

Cash on hand October 1st., 1903 \$542.91

#### Grew Garden Prizes

The annual award of the Grew Garden Prizes took place the last Visiting Day, Sept. 23. Mr. Grew not being able to be present, Mr. Bradley presented the prizes in the presence of the visitors. This award is determined by care during the season, appearance at the time of judging and the use to which the flowers were put. The following are the winners in order,-

1 Leslie R. Jones

4 Jacob Glutt

2 Herbert J. Phillips

5 William O'Conner

3 Ralph O. Anderson

6 Frederic P. Thayer

#### Burtt Garden Prizes

In addition to the Grew Garden Prizes, Mr. J. Edward Burtt has this year given ten dollars to be divided among the boys who had the best general results for the first and second prizes, the most artistic arrangement of plants for the third prize, the best single plant for the fourth and a consolation prize for the fifth. The winners were as follows,-

1 Ralph O. Anderson

2 Clarence DeMar

3 Harris H. Todd

4 Herbert J. Phillips

5 Edward, Harold and Clarence Taylor

## Making Screens

Since the new part of the house has been completed, a lot of new screens have been made for the windows. The screens are made of soft pine an inch and three-quarters wide and threefourths of an inch thick. These screens were made mostly on the circular saw. They were first planed up, then cut in strips about an inch and thirteen-sixteenths, leaving a sixteenth for planing and sand-papering. Next the lengths Then came the rabbets for the screens to set in, which was done in two cuts of the saw. After this was done, the joints for the corners were made, and the groove was cut for the screen to slide on. Then the screen was ready to be put together. Corner irons were put in each corner so as to hold the screen firm, and then the screen had to be cut to fit the frame and set in the rabbet which is in the inside of the screen. Then there were some small strips of wood set in the rabbet on top of the screen and the screen was finished.

Louis E. Means.

#### Sifting Gravel

One day Mr. Morrison told me to take the gravel screen over to the North End bar and sift gravel. When we got there we had to hunt around awhile for some fine gravel. We found a good patch of it after a while and set up and began to work. Mr. Morrison showed me how and then told me to go ahead myself. I would throw up a few shovelfuls against the screen and keep tossing it up until all the fine gravel was sifted out. Then I would take the coarsest and put it out of the way. As I didn't have very much time I sifted only about five good wheelbarrow loads. I like sifting gravel as it gives a fellow muscle.

WILLIAM C. J. FRUEH.

## Rugby

Rugby has again come up and the fellows are in for playing it. There are three good teams this year, namely, first, second and third elevens. The first eleven is the leading one and it gets all the games from the city. The captain of the first eleven with his assistant made up the signals and both being printing office fellows, they printed them. At noontime and on Saturday afternoons the different teams get out to practice. The second eleven plays against the first for practice and sometimes against the third. Usually the third eleven gets beaten and the second usually gets beaten by four goals when playing against the first. The signals for the second team are the same as the ones for the first. When a fellow gets lamed up in the first eleven, a second eleven fellow takes his place or when a first eleven fellow goes away a second takes his place. In a game with the first eleven, the captain is always alert to see which fellow is playing the best in the second team so as to pick him for the first eleven. The first eleven is now ready for a game from the city. Rugby is a good and healthful sport and all the fellows like to play it. The centre of a team is quite an important place and Ralph Anderson is centre of the first eleven and is a very good one. C. JAMES PRATT.

## Working in the Shop

When we get out from dinner we ask Mr. Morrison if we can work in the shop. He generally says yes, so we go into the shop and ask Mr. Benson if we can work in there and he says yes. So we get what we are going to make and work on it. Some boys make key-boards, napkin-rings, paper-knives, picture-frames and jewelry-boxes. We can work in there until the bell rings and then we get ready for inspection. EVERETT A. RICH.

# Cleaning the East Loft

It is part of the office boy's work to see that the lofts or store rooms are kept clean. The east loft is divided into sections, the theatrical things are kept in one section, the hardware in another and so on. The empty pasteboard boxes and cans are kept on a shelf. One day after we had our work done in the reading room and office, Mrs. Morrison told us to get some hot water and cloths and the other things which we would need for cleaning the east loft. When we got all the things necessary, we took the theatrical things out and swept and scrubbed the section which they were in. Then we dusted them and put them back in order. Next we took out the furniture, swept and scrubbed the floor of that section, dusted the contents and put them back, and so on until we got it all cleaned up. It took us quite a long while to finish it as it was so dusty and there were so many things to move.

A. LEROY SAWYER.

# Mowing Feed for the Cows

During the summer months, the cows, instead of having hay to eat in their mangers while they are in the barn, have green feed, that is, fresh millet, barley, corn or grass. This feed has to be cut every morning. season it it has been my work. o'clock every morning I take a scythe, if there is one sharp, if not sharpen one, a fork and dragrake and go over to the piece and mow a load and pile it up ready to be put on the cart. If a cart has not got there by the time I have it cut, I go up to the barn and get one and put on the the load, take it up, weigh it and dump it in the

barn in front of the cows. I have moved three pieces, two of millet and one of barley and now I am working on another millet piece. A good cart-load weighs about twelve or thirteen hun-DON C. CLARK. dred pounds.

## Hariculture Lessons

Most of our agriculture lessons last term were out of doors. One day we went out to the field south of the orchard. Mr. Vaughan told us about sowing seed broad-cast. He said that every body had a different way of doing it. He puts a stick at the end of a row and walks straight for it, sowing the seed right and left as he goes. He showed us how to do it that way. Another day he told us about the peanuts and sweet potatoes. He said he just planted them to see if they would grow here. He used the cultivator on the peanuts and on the sweet potatoes. The peanut plant looks like the clover. There are several yellow blossoms on each plant and from each blossom there is a little runner that takes root. The peanuts grow from this THOMAS CARNES.

# Picking Queumbers

One afternoon Mr. McLeod told me to go and pick cucumbers. He showed me the kind to pick, and I took a wheelbarrow and two bushel boxes and a half-bushel basket. I picked the half-bushel basket full and took it up to the kitch-The size I picked was those for small pickles. I did not pick them with my hands but I cut their stems off about three-quarters RALPH P. INGALLS. of an inch long.

## Going out Rowing

Going out rowing is great fun and good exercise for any one. Another boy and I asked Mr. Bradley a few Saturdays ago if we might take a boat and go rowing out around the wharf and he said we might take the Standish which is the boat that goes with the steamer. It is a strong and well-built boat and can stand any hard weather. Foster Hove and I are both in the boat crew, and that is the reason that we like to row, so we can be ready to go over in the boat when it goes across to City Point and other ALBERT PROBERT. places.

#### Alumni

GEORGE K. HARTMAN, '75, we are pleased to note is again at work for the American Tool and Machine Co., of Hyde Park, where he was formerly employed for twenty-two years. He now has charge of the stock-room under a new system which he is developing.

LEROY S. KENFIELD. '82, and HAROLD E. Brenton, '90, have returned from their trip abroad and taken up the season's work again with the Symphony Orchestra.

ARTHUR F. LITTELL, '89, visited the School last month. He is assistant postmaster at East Rindge, N. H., where he has been for several years. He is a member of a choir and of the band in that place and seems to be enjoying life in a healthy way. In writing of his visit he said, ''I would like to have the chances now that the boys there have. I tell you I would make more of them than I did, and I have the Farm School to thank for what little I do know.''

CARL STEINBRICK, '94, writes from Pingree Farm, Topsfield, Mass., "I know you must sometimes think that your boys seem ungrateful for the good done them through you and the Farm School, but it is not always so, I assure you. Sometimes we do forget for a time, but as the years go by, I can see more clearly the good that was done me through the School and I appreciate it fully." Carl says the out-of-door work agrees with him much better than the Mass. General Hospital work where he was formerly.

CHARLES E. ANDREWS, '96, visited the School recently with his brother-in-law. They had been spending a vacation in camp at Duxbury and Plymouth. Charles is assistant foreman of the finishing department for G. H. Tilton & Son, Tilton, N. H., where he has been for the past three and a half years. He has a little girl nearly three years old.

JOHN E. BETE, '96, visited the School recently and he had with him a model of a patent

which he has on a form or last for boots and shoes. We quote from the Scientific American, September 26, 1903. "The principal object of the invention is to furnish a device which is simple in its embodiment and effective and reliable in use, besides possessing the capacity for long and repeated service. Another object is to provide a device of this character comprising few parts which are easily assembled together and also which is easy to handle, strong, and durable, and not liable to get out of order." John has a good thing in this and it looks as if he would do well with it.

## Che €. P. A. Banquet

On the night of our banquet at eight o'clock, the bugle was sounded to notify all the invited guests that everything was ready. As they came up to the hall, the band struck up the march "Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders" and while this was being played, the guests were ushered to their proper places at the tables. The captain then gave the word to be seated and everybody went ahead and ate to their hearts' content. Signs were hanging around with words on them saying on one side, "Help yourself" and on the other, "Don't be bashful." There was plenty to eat and all seemed to enjoy themselves. After everybody had eaten all they could, the captain called on different persons for speeches. After a few remarks from Mr. Bradley, which were very interesting, the captain presented a badge of honor to Mrs. Bradley, for which she showed much appreciation. Then he made a few remarks on the progress of the Association. The assembly was then dismissed for a dance which the instructors took part in. The band afforded good music and when the Virginia Reel came in, the boys took part. When this was ended, Mr. Bradley proposed three cheers for the Elk Pleasure Association and this being approved of, the cheers were given. Then one of the members proposed three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and the cheers rang out louder than ever. The E. P. A. bugler wound up the evening with the inviting call of taps and everybody said the banquet was a great success. BARNEY HILL.

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## The Telescope

We have a telescope now, which Rev. Mr. Metcalf of Burlington, Vt., loaned Mr. Bradley, as he has gone to Europe for a year. telescope was made by Mr. Metcalf and it took his spare time for seven years to do it. a student in Harvard he often visited Clark's telescope works in Cambridge and learned many things about them. The stand that holds the telescope is 'hree 'eet high and five inches in diameter with three iron legs extending from the sides of it. On top of this stand is the long tube or pipe, five feet, eight inches long and a lens eight inches in diameter at the outer end or the end nearest the object you are looking at. The opposite end from the lens has a cover that fits on tight and no light can get in. some telescopes you 'ook through the end but in this one you do not. This has a wheel on the side of the tube, which 's used to swing the tube side xays or up and down. It has two eye-pieces which fit in an adjusting tube which fits into the centre of the wheel. The eye-pieces are of different sizes. The largest eye-piece is used in looking for comets and things like that, as the lenses are much larger in this one and you can see more at once. But the smallest eye-piece is better for looking at the moon, as it makes it plainer, the lenses being smaller. When you look into the centre of the wheel, you look onto a refractory prism which shows you the object. There is a lever with an iron ball on the end extending from the wheel, which balances the telescope. When you take the cover off the end furthest away from the object, you can see the reflector. It is a large piece of glass, made from a rectangular piece of glass cut diagonally across. thing is black in the tube so that there will be no reflected light. Mr. Metcalf made these lenses himself. He sent to Paris for the glass and ground the lenses himself. This whole telescope has a coat of aluminum bronze on it, all except the wheel, which is made of wood. the fellows looked at Jupiter one night and saw Jupiter with three small moons above it. was pretty misty that night and we could not see it very well. But one Sunday night all the fellows had a chance to see the moon when it was in its first quarter. It was a clear night and we could see it fine. Some of the fellows said it looked like bubbles and ice and lime, but those bubbles, or whatever we call them, are supposed to be old craters of volcanoes. The smooth places on the moon are old seas. The last time we looked at it, it was in the third quarter and we could see most of the moon. The telescope has to be changed often as the moon travels so fast it soon goes out of range. That time the moon looked about the same as it is given in pictures.

Louis E. Means.

#### Camping

One afternoon Henry Bradley invited me to go camping with him that night and Mr-Bradley said I might go. We got the porty and cart and carried some blankets, a quilt, two pillows, a tent and a hatchet over to the North End of the Island and pitched the tent under a spruce tree at the lower end of the grove. Then we went back and got the cooking utensils and the dishes and food. Then we went over and put the things in the tent. Henry went up to the barn and put the pony and cart away and brought the double-barrel shot-gun and his rifle over. I got the wood ready for the fire and when he came back the dog came too. We got the wood to

start the fire with on the beach and then we got some oak limbs from a large pile on the bank and chopped it up to use at night. For supper we had steak roasted over the fire, toasted bread, cookies, cake, butter, doughnuts, milk and coffee. First we boiled the water for the coffee in a tin pail, then we put it in the coffee pot and put it near the fire. Then we toasted and roasted the bread and steak. After supper Henry washed the dishes in some water that was left over from supper and put them by the fire to dry. After supper we kept the fire burning and a little after eight o'clock Mr. Bradley and Mrs. Bradley and Miss Winslow came over and stayed about an hour and we had a good time. We banked seaweed around the bottom of the tent to keep the wind out and put some on the ground inside the tent to lie on. We hung the pails and kettles and bull's-eye lantern on the branches of the tree and then we went to sleep at about eleven o'clock. Bernard, the dcg, stayed in the tent but went out some during the night as though he was seeing that everything was all right and he woke us up at f ve o'clock by scratching on the tent. At six o'clock we started a fire and made some gridd'e-cakes, boiled eggs and coffee and we had butter, dcughnuts, cookies and milk. We kept the fire going all the morning and Mr. Bradley came cver about twelve o'clock and took three different pictures of the camp with Heary's camera and then we broke up camp. ROBERT McKAY.

## The Shop Cat

One day when the scow went up to Freeport street for lumber it also brought back a black cat. The steamer boys gave the cat to me, because they have one, and I thought I would keep him in the shop. His name is Tapsy. He is a very clean cat and purrs when he comes near you. He recognizes some of the shop fellows and when they enter the shop Tapsy comes running up, puts his tail up in the air and begins purring because we never treat him cruelly. He is good at killing field mice. He generally has a l'ttle fight with it but always is the victor, and then he plays with it until he eats it. I get

his food for him in the dining room. I give him milk, bread, potatoes, meat.

CARL L. WITTIG.

## Paring Vegetables

One afternoon Miss Stronach had some vegetables which she wanted pared, so she had me do it. I went into the pantry and got a knife and went to work. First I pared some turnips and found it no easy task for I cut one right in halves and so I had to be careful. After a while I finished my task and the boys had them for dinner the next day and I think they enjoyed them. Weston Esau.

#### Stamps

A lot of the boys have collections of stamps. The collections of the different boys differ in their number and when they get a lot they sell them. I have about eight hundred, but now I am going to sell them. The most popular stamps are the United States and English Colonies. Some boys have a few Irish. Stamps teach you about geography. Scmetimes the Tracing Company gets stamps and they are sold to the boys at twenty-six cents a package, each rackage containing one thousand stamps. Not all of these stamps are different. About nine hundred and eighty-nine are the same and the rest are different. The Trading Company sometimes gets albums which they sell for forty-five cents. Once in a while a friend of the School will send Mr. Bradley some stamps to divide among the boys, almost all of which are scarce and desirable. A. LEROY SAWYER.

## Setting Glass

On rainy days the head painter has another fellow and me set glass. The cupolas of the barn need a lot of glass. We take down some glass, a glass cutter, putty, glazier-points, chisels and putty-knives. Then we get the frames that need glass and clean the old putty out. If the glass doesn't fit we cut it to fit, then put it in and put glazier-points in to the sashes. We put in the putty then and even it off to a slant of about forty-five degrees. We put back the frames and do some more till either we get through or the bell rings.

FRANK S. MILEY.

## Unloading Flour

One morning about half past eight Mr. McLeod told me to go over and help unload the flour from the scow into the teams. The way we did was first to take the top tier and roll the barrels on to the deck and put them in the teams which took them up to the house. After the first tier was taken off we took the next until we came to the last. For the last two or three tiers we had to use the skids to get the barrels on the deck. After we got all but twenty-nine barrels out of the scow it began to rain so we pulled the canvas over the rest of the flour and went up to dinner.

JOHN F. NELSON.

# Dining Room Work

I get washed in the morning and go in to the dining room. The first thing I do is to cut the bread and when I get through I sweep up the floor and clean the bread cutter and table. By then it is time for breakfast. After breakfast I get my apron on and take the lamps into the sewing room. Then I get some soft soap and put it into a panful of water and stir it around. I call for the spoons, next the bowls, next the pitchers and then all other dirty things to come in. I get through about eight o'clock. Then I wash the towels out, take the waste off and hang the towels out. Then I begin with my scrubbing and get through about ten o'clock, after which I wash myself, cut the bread and ALBERT S. MUNRO. serve the dinner.

# Raking the Back Road

One afternoon in vacation another boy and I were told to rake the back road. Mr. Morrison told us to go down to the stock barn and get two long-tooth rakes. We began at the top. He took one side and I took the other and we both raked to the middle. When we got down a little way we made piles. Another boy came along with a wheelbarrow and picked them up. When we got to the end we raked over it again and made it look better. Then we put back our rakes and went up to the house. When we found Mr. Morrison he let us go.

CHARLES A. McEacheren.

## Making Apple Sauce

My job one afternoon in the kitchen was to make apple sauce. The first thing to do is to get the apple pearer, screw it to the table and peal the apples. After pealing the apples I took another pan and cut the apples into quarters and took all the bad places and cores out. After I got through taking the bad places out, I put the quarters into a couple of kettles and cooked them. After they were done, I went into the dining room and got a couple of square dishes and put the apple sauce into them and when it was cold, Miss Stronach put the sugar in and the boys had it for supper.

ALBERT S. BEETCHY.

## Working on the Wharf

Under the wooden wharf, some fellows, I among them, under the charge of Mr. Dix, put in two new break-waters. We cleared away all of the old break-water. Then we put in eight stringers, size six by four inches and bolted them with drift-bolts. Mr. Dix then took the depth the planks were to be and we sharpened them to stick in the mud. The planks were three inches thick. We passed them down to him ashe called for them. After he had one placed, another fellow and I pounded it down and then held it in place while he drove a spike into it. He had one fellow down under the wharf with him to hold the boat and pass tools to him. After all the planks were nailed, one fellow went down with a saw and cut them off even. After one of the break-waters was done. we built another. They are both done now.

FRANK S. MILEY.

## **Caking in Plants**

In the fall some of the boys take in their plants that are in their gardens in the summer. They have flower-pots that they keep in their gardens. When it gets too cold and the frost comes, they take them in. We take them and put them in pots and put soil around them and then we make the soil moist. They are kept in the basement through the winter until the boys take them out in the summer and put them in their gardens again. Herbert J. Phillips.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthy by the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor,

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DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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Application has been made for entry as second class matter.

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The first quality that a business man requires in an employe is honesty. It is not enough, however, to know that a clerk or workman will not steal money or goods. Honesty is closely connected with truth and loyalty, and if the employe is loyal, he works for his employer's interest as though it was his own.

Nobody admires the one who is by choice a talebearer, but it is the duty of employes to give prompt and full information of any occurrence that works to the injury of their employers. Any other course would be distinctly disloyal and dishonest.

Nowhere are these sterling qualities more rigidly demanded than in the school and the home. In business there is supposed to be an equal exchange by which faithful service is given for fair wages, but the advantage of the home and the school cannot be measured in money. Very often the only return that is possible on the part of the child is to manifest a grateful spirit, to show a proper appreciation of the favors received.

When the pupil is so disloyal as to join hands with those who cherish a spirit of discontent or hostility against the teacher, or when the child seeks the companionship of those who would be disapproved of by his parents, then there is something to conceal, he fears to tell them the whole truth, and this first downward step may lead to disgrace and crime. The only safe course, as well as the only honest one on the part of the child, is to be fearlessly frank and open in his intercourse with parents and teachers.

Disloyalty to the government leads to treasonable deeds, and the laws of man decree that the proper punishment for treason is death, but is not disloyalty in the home a greater sin than treason against the government?

It is chiefly important that we be honest with ourselves, that we try to see our own faults and recognize our good qualities, and be true to ourselves by striving to develop the higher and nobler elements of our nature. Review the thoughts, words and deeds of each day, and map out stronger and better work for the morrow.

"To thine own self be true;

And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

#### notes

Oct. 2. Summer term of school closed.

Car load of flour towed in the scow by the PILGRIM from the New England docks.

The Anagarika Dharmapala with Mr. Robert Atkinson of Brookline visited the School and The Anagarika spoke very interestingly of life in India in the afternoon.

Oct. 3. Merton P. Ellis came to spend Sunday at the School.

Game of football with graduates in which the home team won by a score 2 to 0. Graduates here were Ernest W. Austin, John E. Bete, Thomas Brown, Dana Currier, John J. Conklin, Edward L. Davis, Warren Holmes, Ralph Holmes, Albert H. Ladd, John T. Lundquist, Carl A. H. Malm, Charles F. Spear, Samuel A. Waycott.

Oct. 5. Sowed winter rye. Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Oct. 6. Cottage Row election. Result as follows;—

Mayor, Andrew W. Dean; Aldermen, F. Chester Welch, George A. McKenzie, Frank S. Miley, Albert W. Hinckley, Joseph E. K. Robblee; Assessor, Edward Capaul; Street Commissioner, Albert L. Sawyer; Chief of Police, Carl L. Wittig. The Mayor appointed as Clerk, Leslie R. Jones; Librarian, Harry M. Chase; Treasurer, William N. Dinsmore; Janitor, Alfred W. Jacobs. The Chief of Police appointed as his patrolmen, Edward B. Taylor, Louis E. Means, Barney Hill, William Flynn, and George F. Burke.

Oct. 7. Boys put on winter suits. Threshed eighteen bushels of beans.

Oct. 9. Heavy southeast wind.

Oct. 10. Wind continued. PILGRIM made a trip to City Point and remained until Sunday morning.

Oct. 12. Boys sized up.

Fall term of school began.

Started the steam heating fire.

Oct. 14. Picked apples.

Made two kegs of cider.

Secretary Tucker Daland and Manager Moses Williams, Jr. visited the School.

Received from Mr. Grant Walker thirteen volumes of the American Annual Cyclopedia, sixteen volumes of the New American Cyclopedia and two volumes of the Memorial History of Boston.

Oct. 15. Graduate Sumner W. Parker and wife visited the School.

Oct. 16. Andrew W. Dean left the School.

Mr. J. C. Tibbetts, superintendent of the Liversidge Institute of Industry, visited the School.

Oct. 18. Sunday. Mr. John F. Kilton spoke to the boys at three P. M. and again in the evening.

Oct. 19. A car load of bran freighted home.

Oct. 20. Harvested carrots, squash and pumpkins.

PILGRIM made a trip to Central Wharf.

Raymond E. Atwood and James P. Embree entered the School.

"Bible Class," Waltham, gave to the School "The Plan of the Ages" or "Millennial Dawn" by Charles L. Russell, in five volumes.

Oct. 21. The Superintendent and family, a few of the instructors and six boys attended the funeral of Mrs. John R. Morse.

Oct. 22. Commenced fall plowing.

Graduate O. Walter Clemmenson and wife and Charles W. Jorgensen visited the School.

Oct. 24. Former Asst. Superintendent Mr. John C. Anthony and Mrs. Anthony visited the School.

Football game played with graduates who were beaten 6 to 0. Graduates here were Ernest W. Austin, Thomas Brown, Dana Currier, Ernest Curley, John J. Conklin, Joseph A. Carr, Merton P. Ellis, Fred Hill, Albert H. Ladd, Carl A. H. Malm, Chester O. Sanborn,

\$542.91

Charles F. Spear and Samuel A. Waycott.

We are indebted to Capt. Hamilton of the Life Saving Station for transportation of the team to and from the School.

Oct. 25. Sunday. Rev. S. H. Hilliard conducted the service and addressed the boys at 3 P. M.

Graduate Howard B. Ellis visited the School.

Oct. 27. Herbert A. Dierkes entered the School.

Picked thirty bushels of green tomatoes.

Oct. 29. Long distance telephone inspected.

Oct. 30. A very large thermometer was received from graduate, John Shaw.

# Farm School Bank

Cash on hand October 1st., 1903

Cash on hand, Colobor 15th, 1766	40.12.7
Deposited during the month,	12.56
	\$555.47
Withdrawn during the month,	24.10
Cash on hand November 1st 1903	\$531.37

# Stove Boy

I work in the kitchen and I am stove boy. The first thing I do is to go down cellar and get my stove pail and get some water in it. Then I go to working on the stove. When I get it washed, I take my dauber and daub it and when I get it daubed I take my brush and shine it. Then I go down cellar and chop my wood and get my shavings. Then I go out to the scrubrack and get my brush and cloth and pail and pad. I do my reflectors and get my lamps and then help the other boys scrub the floor.

ARTHUR MUNRO.

## Cleaning Rooms

Certain mornings I have to wash and clean certain rooms. I take the chairs and rugs out into the hall and then sweep the room. I then get a pail of water and a floor cloth and wash up the floor and then dust the room. I take the rugs out to the clothes-yard and sweep them and bring them up to the room. Then I put all the things back and the room is done.

HARRIS H. TODD.

## Fixing Windows

During the fall the windows have to be fixed for winter and I am going to explain how it is done. It is usually work for the painters and I being one had to do it. The first building I began on was Gardner Hall. The first thing I did was to get some window weights, some window cord, some pulleys and some screws. These were for fixing them. The next thing I did was to look and see if the cords in the window frames were all right. If there were any missing I would take out a piece of wood that covers up the weights, take out the old piece of broken rope, untie the knot and put a new piece of rope in its place. Then I put a nail on a piece of string and put it through the pulley and the nail would bear the string down to the place where the weights are. I would take the nail off of the string, tie the string on to the new cord and pull it through the pully and tie a knot on to the cord and it would be ready to put in the hole in the window sash. It took me a day to finish the hall. From there I did both the barns and the east and west dormitories.

FOSTER B. HOYE.

## Che New Band

At night Mr. Morrison blows the whistle for the boys to line up so as to go to bed. The leader of the band sometimes asks Mr. Morrison if he can have the new band stop down. If he can, we go out in Gardner Hall. We get our chairs and our books and our instruments and our book-racks. The leader will have the boys play a scale and then we play some of our lessons. Some of the boys that can't play very well have to play alone. Then he will come to the drummers and have them play the march that we play when we march down the avenue. Then we play our exercises. When we have practiced enough he tells us to put our things away. When we get them all put up, we line up near the stairs and wait till he tells us to march down to the assembly room and get a drink and go to bed.

ALFRED W. JACOBS.

### A Gift

A short time ago Mr. Bradley told me to kill all the pigeons I caught in the stock barn, because they were quite bothersome. As soon as I caught eight I asked him if he wanted them killed. He told me to see Mrs. Bradley. She said if I would kill them, the table that I was monitor of could have them. I thanked her for her kind offer and was going out when she called ne back and gave me a piece of custard pie and a sand with. It tasted great. I thanked her and went and killed and picked and cleaned the pigeons and we had them for dinner next day. They tasted good.

RALPH O. ANDERSON.

## Caterpillars and Cocoons

One day Miss Silsby told us that it was time for the caterpillars to spin their cocoons. She told us that if we would watch, we could get some and bring them into school and when they can eout as butterflies we could chloroform hem and have better specimens than if we caught them outside. We have a green caterpillar which is about one and one-half inches long.

WILLIAM N. DINSMORE.

#### Examination

One day about ten o'clock we were all called in to the assembly room. We were told to take off our shirts and coats so our backs would be bare. Then the doctor put an instrument on each fellow's chest in several places. We were then told to take long breaths and cough while he listened to something through the instrument. The tops that were all right he said "O. K." or "all right" to. I don't know what he said to the boys that weren't all right, if there were any.

## Picking up Driftwood

One day I had to pick up the driftwood on the beach that the storm had carried in. I took the team and got all the large and small pieces of wood. I took them over to the wood yard to be sawed up. I got all that was at the south end of the Island and started on the north end but did not have time to get it all.

SAMUEL A. WESTON.

## Shelling Beans

One afternoon Mr. Morrison told three other fellows and myself to report to the kitchen. We did so. When we got around to the kitchen, the instructor told us to take our coats off and get four chairs from the dining room and some tin pans. She then told us that we were going to shell beans. We started in about half past one and shelled four bushe's We got them all done at three o'clock. Then we took the pods down to the barn and put them in the pig-pen. Then we went back to the kitchen to get our coats and Mrs. Bradley excused us. We were given the rest of the afternoon to play. Mrs. Bradley said she was very glad to get the beans she led and I am sure the rest of the fellows as well as I were glad to shell them for her.

CLAUD W. SALISBURY.

## Up in the Hall

Every night we are allowed in the gymnasium. The boys to stunts on two rings hung from the ridge-pole of the hall. They also do stunts on the ladder. There is a platform at the end of the hall where the band boys keep their instruments and practice. There are benches around the hall so that the boys that don't want to play with the others can sit down and read or do something else. Some of the boys that are not practicing or doing stunts play tag I like very much to play up in the gymnasium.

LEON H. QUINBY.

#### Cutting Corn

The other day Mr. McLeod took eight other boys and myself over by the farm house in the corn piece to cut corn and stack it so it would dry and ripen for the winter. We all had sickles to cut it with. The way to cut it is to get the whole bunch under your arm and bend it over so you can see where to cut. We had to cut it not more than four inches from the ground. After we cut it, we would lay it down until we got quite a large bunch with the tops all the same way. Then we would carry it to Mr. McLeod to stack. We made fortyone stacks that morning.

ALBERT W. HINCKLEY.

## Alumni

PRESTON W. Lewis, '81. To show how one worthy graduate may assist many others, we quote from a letter written by Mr. Lewis who is superintendent of M. C. Dizer's shoe factory in East Weymouth. "We have places here for bright boys at any time you have them. We will break them in, teaching them some part of the business." Mr. Lewis had previously telephoned for a couple of good strong boys.

SUMNER W. PARKER, '90, with his wife and her mother visited the School on October 15th. Sumner is making a success of farming and is another of the young men whom the School can point to with pride. He spoke very pleasantly of John Powers, a more recent graduate, who works for him.

JOSEPH C. ROBINSON, '94, is fireman on the Boston and Maine R. R. from Boston to Concord, N. H. He is married and lives at 32 Knowlton St., E. Somerville.

CHARLES W. JORGENSEN, '02, has a good home with Mr. Fred L. Tyler of Charlemont, Mass., out in the western part of the state. He recently visited the School and had every appearance of enjoying his opportunities. He is secretary of the Epworth League in the Methodist church of that town, is president of his Sunday School class of eighteen members and is librarian of the Sunday School. He was off for a week's vacation.

GEORGE G. NOREN, '02, is working for the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. in Brookline, where he has been for seven months. He is living with his mother at 8 Minot Street, Neponset.

#### Alumni Potice

The regular annual meeting of the Farm School Alumni Association will be held at the School, Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26th, 1903. Boat leaves the public landing at City Point at 10 A. M. sharp. A large attendance is requested.

Respectfully yours,
Merton P. Ellis, Sec.
19 Milk St., Boston.

## Farm House Stoves

One morning a man came to look at the stoves at the Farm House, and I had to show him all the stoves in the house. He took notes of the stoves that needed to be fixed. he was through looking them over he said he would come again. A few days afterwards he came again with another man and fixed the stoves out in the shed. He took them out in the middle of the shed floor and put some newspapers under the stoves so that the floor would not get all dirt, and then began to work. took them apart and put new pieces in and a new lining and put the old pieces in a barrel. fixed all the other stoves and they are all ready for winter. GEORGE A. MAGUIRE.

# Picking up Twigs in the Woods

One day after a great storm Mr. Morrison sent three boys down to pick up twigs in the woods. I was one. He told us to get a wheelbarrow to put the twigs into. One of the other fellows got the wheelbarrow and I went down to the woods and picked up some twigs and put them in a pile. The fellow who had the wheelbarrow picked them up and put them into it and wheeled them over to the dump. We did not get done by the time the whistle blew so we lefit and got ready for school.

EDWARD CAPAUL.

# Cleaning the Corn Barn

One day Mr. McLeod told another boy and me to get brooms and go down to the corn barn. He told us to clean out the cribs and put the good corn in barrels and put the cobs in bags and clean the barn up. We cleaned the cribs and then swept the floor and another boy came down to help us. Then we swept down the cobwebs and it was time to go up.

DONALD W. ROBY.

6

An indiscreet man is more hurtful than an ill-natured one; for as the latter will only attack his enemies, and those he wishes ill to, the other injures indifferently both his friends and foes.

Addison.

Vol. 7. No. 8.

PRINTED AT THE FARM SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

December, 1903.

#### Our Chanks

I am thankful for what Mr. Bradley has done for me. I am thankful that he lets me take his gun and get some birds for the collection. I am thankful he lets me go shooting ducks. I am thankful I can go around the Island and study the habits of the birds that come here, and keep my health. I am thankful I can make things to sell and earn enough money to buy a gun of my own. I am thankful Mr. Bradley lets me help kill the birds that drive the good birds away and those that destroy the crops. I am so thankful for what Mr. Bradley has done for me that I can not express it strong enough.

I am thankful that we will have fresh turkey to eat, and that I had a chance to see The Old Homestead at the Boston Theatre. I am thankful for our good government, we are not like the South American countries, always kicking up. I am also very thankful to those who have helped me in any way great or small. There are lots of other things that I can't call to memory that I am thankful for.

JOHN W. ROBBLEE.

I am thankful that I am alive this year about Thanksgiving time. And that I am a Farm School fellow and for all the good things which have happened in the past year, and I am thankful that I am in the shop and learning a good trade. And I am so thankful that I cannot express my thankfulness in words.

Louis E. Means.

I am thankful I'm not traveling alone through this world. I am thankful that my sisters and I have been preserved another year. I am thankful that it isn't impossible to rise in the grade system. I am thankful that I am

progressing along the branch of industry that interests me most. I am thankful to those who are spending time to make a better boy and man of me than I otherwise would be. I am thankful that the Farm School has had so few deaths. I am thankful that (if nothing serious happens) I will be a citizen of that great Nation which thinks enough of the Lord to set apart a day in which to thank and praise Him for His many blessings. WILLIAM J. FLYNN.

I am thankful for all the holidays we have enjoyed since last Thanksgiving. I am thankful for the prosperity of our country. I am thankful that none of my relatives have died. I am thankful for the car-ride during vacation. That the School is well supplied with everything for winter. I am thankful that last winter had no destructive storms. I am thankful for all the stereopticon lectures we have had and for the chance of seeing the Hooker Day parade. I am thankful for the care and instruction the School has given me. Frank C. Simpson.

I realize that I have many things for which to be thankful. My first thanks are to God for having kept myself as well as most of my relatives from any serious illness or harm during the past year. I am thankful that the early settlers of our country set aside a day to be passed in thanksgiving and praise and that the custom has been passed down from year to year and is celebrated by us in the same way. I am thankful to all who have helped me during the past year in any way. If I were to try to write on paper the many things for which I am thankful, I would probably need more paper than I have before me now.

FREDERIC P. THAYER.

FIRST CLASS. I am thankful that I have some friends living. I am thankful that I am in the band. I am thankful that I am in the first class. I am thankful for the dinner I am going to have Thanksgiving Day. I am thankful that I am in the new ward. I am thankful that I work in the shop. I am thankful for the cat I have in the shop. I am thankful for the good teacher I have. I am thankful that we have got our coal in our bin. I am thankful that there is one day in the year set aside for thanksgiving and praise. I am thankful that I know how to fix shoes and some day may work in a shoe factory. I am thankful for all that is done for me at the Farm School.

CARL L. WITTIG.

I am thankful for having been kept safe through the last year and other years. I am thankful for the good clothing that I have. I am thankful for the stars I have got this term. I am thankful for the rugby games we have had this season.

FRANK S. MILEY.

I am thankful that all my relatives are alive and well and can come and see me several times during the year. I am thankful for all the good times that I have had in the past year and to those that they came from.

I. BANKS QUINBY.

I am more than thankful that I have a nice mother and sister living. I am thankful for the nice teacher I have: I am thankful that I hold an office in Cottage Row. I am thankful that I am about through my school and sloyd work. I am thankful to our kind Managers and Superintendent for the privileges they have given us. I am thankful for the nice dinner I have on Thanksgiving and for the clothes and shelter I have during the cold winter. I am thankful for the good health I have so I can play rugby. I am thankful for the Visiting Days so we can see our friends and relatives. I am thankful that I can work in the shop and make presents for my friends. I am thankful I am here where I may be educated and not to be

intemperate. I am thankful for more than what this paper will hold. (Everything which is done for me on this Island.) I am thankful that our harvest has been fine during the past year.

LESLIE R. JONES.

I am thankful that I am here in the Farm School where I can receive all of the privileges of a good start in education and that it teaches nearly every branch or form of trade. I am thankful that the harvests of this Island have been fine during the past year as also the harvests of the United States have been. I am thankful that most of my friends are alive and well to enjoy this Thanksgiving, as in many cases the whole family unite to have a talk and a dinner, as the graduates will come down here to have a chat, a dinner and a rugby game with us. I am thankful that I am in the last year of my school work, and that I am in sloyd. I am thankful that I am on an Island where I have plenty of room and learn not to be intemperate. I am thankful that I am a citizen of Cottage Row and that I have held an office there. I am thankful for the Visiting Days when I may see my mother and sister and other friends. I am thankful to the Managers and Superintendent for giving me these privileges and for giving me good food and warm clothing which keep me and the other boys down here in excellent health. I am also thankful for many other minor things.

ROBERT H. BOGUE.

I am thankful my mother is in good health. I am thankful that my mother had a chance to come down and spend Sunday afternoon with me. I am thankful that I have been in the first grade so long. I am thankful we have not been beaten in football this year.

CHARLES A. BLATCHFORD.

SECOND CLASS. I am thankful for the good teacher I have and the instructors and what they do for us. I am thankful that I am in sloyd. I am thankful for the good dinner we are going to have Thanksgiving Day. I am thankful for the electric things my friends have

sent me. I am thankful for the work Mr. Bradley is giving me on electric things, as it will help me to learn more about electricity. I am thankful for the stars I have got. I am thankful for what the Managers and Mr. Bradley are doing for me now and what they will do for me when I get away. Louis P. Marchi.

I am thankful I had the good fortune to come to this School. I am thankful I have so many kind friends who are thinking of me all the time. I am thankful for the many things I have been taught to do while at this School. I am thankful for our kind Superintendent and Mrs. Bradley, who are thinking of some one else all the time.

Don C. Clark.

I am thankful for the good mother I have. I am thankful that I am thankful for a great many things. I am thankful the Managers give their time and money for us. I am thankful I know something about poultry, school, milking, blacksmithing, agriculture, etc. I am thankful I have graduated from the L. T. L. and know what effects the evil cigarette has upon the brain and body.

#### RALPH O. ANDERSON.

THIRD CLASS. I am thankful that I can get an education and a place to sleep and something to eat. At first I was kind of homesick, but now I am not so much. I am thankful that I have a place to stay so as to give my mother a chance to save up some money, so when I grow up we can have a little home of our own; that is what my mother wants.

#### MATTHEW H. PAUL.

I am thankful that I have so many opportunities to be an honest, faithful and industrious man.

ALLAN H. BROWN.

I am thankful we have a Thanksgiving Day. I am thankful I have a good mother and father and that I have a kind guardian. I am thankful we have a kind Superintendent and a good home. I am thankful the United States is growing so powerful. I am thankful we have so many holidays and such kind Managers. And I will be still more thankful if I grow up to be a good man.

Ernest N. Jorgensen.

FOURTH CLASS. I am thankful for all the instructors have done for me. I am thankful for the education I get and the sport I have. I am thankful that on Thanksgiving there is a lot of pie. I am thankful for the food and clothing we get, I am also thankful that we have a chance to see our friends.

LEON H. QUINBY.

I am thankful for all the food and clothing that I have had on the Island for the past year. I am thankful for everything that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have done for me and all the rest of the boys on the Island. I am thankful for all the education I have had for the past year. I am thankful for all the holidays and vacation days I have had. There are many other things I am thankful for.

EDWARD CAPAUL.

I am thankful for being in sioyd, because when I go away I can make things out of wood. I am thankful for the Visiting Days when we can see our friends and relatives and for the education I am getting. I am thankful that I was put in the boat crew, because rowing is good exercise for the body. And I am thankful for the Thanksgiving Day that we may all give praises and thanks to God.

FOSTER B. HOYE.

FIFTH CLASS. I am thankful for the good education I am getting, free of charge, and the good food I get and clothing and the care taken of me, and for Thanksgiving Day.

ALBERT S. BEETCHY.

I am thankful for the Visiting Days we had and the nice Thanksgiving dinner we are going to have and the education 1 am getting and the shoes and clothing I get. And I am thankful that I am near the water and have the cottages and thankful for the bundles my mother sends me and that I am well and strong. I am thankful for vacation and thankful for Christmas.

ALFRED W. IACOBS.

I am thankful that my brother is alive. I am thankful for the dinner we get. I am thankful that we have a good time.

HARRY M. CHASE.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthy by the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor.

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL

DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 7. No. 8.

December, 1903.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Application has been made for entry as second class matter.

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It is admitted by all to be a good thing to think over our blessings. It is well to take time, think them over carefully and make note of them. Some would have a much longer list than others, to be sure, but it would create and strengthen a thankful spirit in everyone, to write down the blessings enjoyed during

one year. The boys of our School have formed this habit and now when Thanksgiving Day comes they begin to think what they shall put in their lists. There are general blessings which they all enjoy and each boy has some additional thing peculiar to himself or that appeals especially to him. As usual, in this number of the Beacon, we have printed a variety of the "manifold blessings" which the boys recognize as having come to them during the past year.

#### Motes

Nov. 1. Sunday. Rev. John W. Pickles spoke to the boys at 3 P. M.

Nov. 3. Finished picking apples.

Hauled up the Winslow and Trevore.

Nov. 4. Pulled mangels.

James R. Gregory and Franklyn H. Curran entered the School.

Stamps for the boys' collections received from Miss Ellen Bacon.

Nov. 6. Graduate William G. Cummings called.

No school. Teachers attending Norfolk County Teachers' Convention.

The first snow fell. Snowed all day but melted as fast as it fell.

Nov. 7. Commenced cutting fodder for cows.

Nov. 8. Sunday. Rev. James Huxtable spoke to the boys at 3 P. M.

Nov. 9. Dug celery.

Nov. 11. Received twelve copies of Gunton's Magazine from graduate Hon. John Shaw.

Nov. 12. Pulled turnips.

A new one-horse wagon came.

Annual inspection of the cattle for tuberculosis. No trace of the disease found.

PILGRIM towed the landing scow which is used at City Point to the Island to be calked and repaired.

Nov. 13. Killed first pig.

Nov. 15. Sunday. Hon. Richard C. Humphreys gave a stereopticon lecture on Jerusalem.

Nov. 17. Richard Dwinnell, Herbert J. Nelson and Matthew H. Paul entered the School.

Nov. 19. Pulled cabbages.

Nov. 20. PILGRIM up for repairs to 'rudder.

Nov. 21. A football game with a team from Dorchester. School team beat 23 to 0.

Nov. 22. Sunday. Rev. W. I. Sweet spoke to the boys at 3 P. M.

Nov. 26. Thanksgiving Day.

A crate of pies received from Mrs. C. M. Warren.

Sixty-four graduates here including six wives and six children.

A game of football between the Alumni and School teams. The Alumni won the game by a score 5 to 0.

Nov. 27. Friday. No school.

Housed the gaff and lowered the topmast on the main flagstaff.

Nov. 28. Flooded the skating pond for the first time.

# Farm School Bank

Cash on hand November 1st., 1903

\$531.37

Deposited during the month,	19.10
	\$550.47
Withdrawn during the month,	23.88
Cash on hand December 1st., 1903	\$526.59

## Hauling Up the Crevore

One Wednesday forenoon Mr. Bradley came into the printing-office and told George Burke and me to go down to the wharf and help pull up the Trevore. When we got down there the Trevore was on a truck and braced up on both sides solid so it would not fall off the truck. There were some chains down by the boathouse and the instructor in charge told us to get them and he with the help of a few other boys put them together so they would hold. Then

there was a new piece of rope put on the end of the chain and a block and tackle and two horses were hitched to that. We had to run the boat on tracks because it would be so hard to pull it through the thick gravel. While doing this, we could not pull right ahead because the boat would be liable to run off the track; so every little while we had to cut if or pry it either one way or the other and finally we got it up where the ground was hard. As soon as we got it up there, all we had to do was to run it off the track and then we could pull it much easier than before. At first we had the rope hitched to one of the posts in the cowyard, but we saw that was giving way so we had to change it. We put it on one of the apple trees in the orchard. Then after the TREVORE was weighed, it was much easier to move it than before because we were going down hill. But we had to be more careful because it would be liable to go down the hillso fast that we couldn't stop it. We let it down quite slowly and after we got it down there the bell rang and we took care of the rope and chains and went up to the house to get ready for din-GEORGE A. C. McKenzie.

# Marking the Football Field

One afternoon I marked the lines on the playground for rugby. There was a barrel out there with some lime in it but I had to get some water and mix it with the lime because it was too thick. I stirred the lime and the water around until it was thin enough to mark the lines. Then I took a broom and dipped it into the lime that was in the barrel and drew it along the line. As soon as I used this lime up, I got a wheelbarrow and went down to the storage barn and got a bushel box and then went back to the stock barn and got the box full of lime. Then I took it up to the house or a wheelbarrow and went out on to the playground and put some of the lime into the barrel and filled it most full of water and then I let it boil. Then I finished the outline by the time the bell rang for supper. Before I got ready for supper, I took care of the lime that was in the bushel box.

CHARLES H. WHITNEY.

## Moving the Unimals

When the weather began to get cold the animals had to be moved from Audubon Hall to the Poultry House. I got a small hand-cart which would carry six cages at a time and then had a fellow help me take them to the Poultry House. They are put there during the winter, because there is a fire there. After I got them all down to the Poultry House I cleaned Audubon Hall inside and outside. Then I showed the boy who had charge there, how to take care of them and my work was changed.

CLARENCE TAYLOR.

## Sizing Up

One night, Oct. 12, Mr. Bradley had the boys stop down in the chapel to size up. The largest boy starts at number one and they go according to size down to one hundred, if there are a hundred boys in the School. Mr. Bradley called the first fifteen fellows up in line in the back of the room and if a fellow was larger than the one in front of him, he would move up, and so on until the fellow in front of him was a little larger than he. When all the fellows were arranged according to size, they took their seats according to number. After we got all done, we changed the drawers. The larger boys went into the drawer-room first and took all theirthings and turned their drawers upside down, so as to empty all the dirt out. They put all the things they did not want on the floor in the middle of the room. Then they brought the things into the chapel and waited until the other boys did the same. Then they took their drawers according to number. The next morning Mr. Morrison told us to go into the washroom and take our toothbrushes and towels out into the assembly room. When this was done, he told us to take them back and put them in place according to number. Then we were ready for breakfast and changed our places in the dining room. The taller you grow the smaller the number grows. HARRY W. LAKE.

#### Chanksgiving Day

At a quarter of six on the morning of Thanksgiving Day at the sound of the bugle, the boys jumped out of bed a little quicker than

usual for it was the day they had long been waiting for, and when they got into the assembly room everybody was talking about the good things they were to have that day. After breakfast only necessary work was done and then the boys were dismissed for the rest of the day. Quite a few boys got bundles at 9 o'clock and at 10.20 the graduates came up to the house from the wharf and were met by a company of boys of the School. Each fellow had a good thing to say and then those who were best of chums went off and had the rest of the morning for a friendly chat. All the graduates who were here were boys who are doing well. Dinner soon came and again the boys were sitting at the table with a good dinner before them and everybody seemed to enjoy it too. Some of the boys who got bundles made no allowance for dinner, so they did not get the benefit out of it that the boys did who did not Anyway, all the boys had their fill. get them. After dinner the boys were dismissed from line and waited for the graduates, who were up in the chapel having their dinner. About 2.30 P. M. the School team and the graduates' team began to get ready for a game of rugby. At 3 P. M. the referee cleared the field of spectators and the game started. The graduates had a good team and we had a hard time of it, but we held them from getting a goal in the first half. In the second, they had the advantage of us for they weighed about ten pounds more than we did and were making for their goal down hill. Just as they got the ball on the goal line we had two and a half minutes to play, but we could not hold them and the next rush they landed the ball over the line, and then the time was about up so we had to stop. When the game was over the graduates were called up into the chapel and sang and danced for an hour and a half, and having enjoyed the day very much, they were taken away by the PILGRIM. We had supper and everybody longed for bed and when the last note of the bugle died out, everybody hustled into bed and fell asleep. Everybody at the Farm School enjoyed Thanks-BARNEY HILL. giving Day.

## Graduates Here on Chanksgiving Day

Austin, William Austin, Ernest W. Atkins, William Bell, Richard Bell, George R. Blanton, Robert Brown, Thomas Bridgham, Charles H. Lundquist, John T. Buchan, George Burchsted, Fred F. Carr, William C. Clattenburg, Ernest E. McKenzie, Henry F. Conklin, John J. Curley, Ernest Currier, Dana Davis, Edward L. Ellis, Howard B. Ellis, Merton P. English, Harry A. English, George A. Fairbairn, Thomas J. French, Herbert W. Hamlin, Chester W. Hartman, George K. Hermann, Walter Hicks, George E.

Hinckley, Howard L. Horsfall, William A. Irving, John J. Johnson, Edgar E. Ladd, Albert H. Lecnard, Harry H. Lundgren, John A. Malm, Carl A. H. May, William B. Mayott, George Murray, Daniel W. Noren, George G. Powers, John J. Pratt, Joseph Rowell, Willard H. Snow, William L. Spear, Charles F. Steinbrick, Carl Taylor, Charles A. Vinto, L. F. Waycott, Samuel A. Whitaker, George O. Wilson, I. H. Witt, Lester H.

# Chanksgiving

November is not the darkest month The year can give us, dear, For it brings the hearts together In the good Thanksgiving cheer. For although the skies may darken, And Nature seems seer and sad, There is sunshine for the finding, To make the heart seem glad. M.'L. Foster-Parker.

## Raking Leaves

The leaves are generally used for bedding for the horses and cattle. The lawns are raked almost every day with a kind of a rake called lawn rake, before school in the morning and afternoon. Mr. Morrison has four or five boys take lawn rakes and go on one of the lawns where the leaves are in the way. The first boy takes a strip generally with the wind and all the other boys parallel with his. After the leaves are gathered in a pile, a boy gets a bag and carries the leaves down to the stock barn.

HORACE P. THRASHER.

## The East Loft Wasps

In the East Loft there is a wasps' nest. This nest is rather large and is located in a hinge box. The wasps had all gone to sleep for their winter sleep and were almost dead when I was there. Their nest is made chiefly of mud, which is made white by the wasps. There is also some string and cotton all finely chewed up and made into a cylinder-like form. There are a few grubs, or young wasps in the nest. nest is open at one end and can be easily looked into. GEORGE B. BEETCHY.

## Kusking Corn

This morning it rained so hard Mr. McLeod set us to work husking corn in the barn. There were about eight boys and we would make little holes and pile corn husks on each side and then sit down and husk. We husked thirteen bushels. We had lots of fun and a nice warm place to husk in. HERBERT A. DIERKES.

#### Success

Mr. Pickles from South Boston visited the School and gave us a very interesting talk. His subject was Success. He said there were four I's of success-Integrity, Intelligence, Industry and Intensity. He said integrity means being whole and sound. Intelligence, he said, means having brains or faculty of understanding anything. Industry is being thrifty and prosperous, always at work and intensity is being enthusiastic in all that you do. He made very plain what true success is. He said a man might be as perfect in physique as it is possible for a man to be and some people would say, "There is a successful man"; or a man might have his brain as well cultured as it is possible for it to be, but he would not be a successful manualess his spiritual nature was cultured. He asked the boys questions as he went along, thus making it very interesting. We enjoyed his talk very much and I hope he will come again some-I. BANKS QUINBY. time.

#### Alumni

WILLIAM I. PEABODY, '91. Announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Clara Myrta Jones and Mr. William Irving Peabody on Wednesday, November eighth, nineteen hundred and three at Houston, Texas.

#### Alumni Potice

The annual reunion of the graduates of the School and the meeting of the Alumni Association was held at the School on Thanksgiving Day. The weather was fine and fifty-two graduates were present. Mr. Bradley met us at City Point with the PILGRIM and our old friend the John Alden at ten o'clock and brought us over to the School. The Association held its meeting soon after arrival. 2nd Vice-President Buchan in the chair, showed a very encouraging report. Thirty-one new members were admitted, making the total membership 105 members. Election of officers was held, a list of which with Committees for the ensuing year follows. After the meeting we adjourned to the Chapel where a large-sized Thanksgiving dinner was awaiting us. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and the instructors were also there to keep us supplied and did their work so well we were forced to quit eating. This last may seem strange to any graduates who were not here, but it is true. After dinner Mr. Bradley spoke to us and expressed himself as being well pleased on the showing the majority of the boys were making and cited several cases where Farm School boys were at the front in important places. On motion of Mr. Vinto, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, the Managers and all connected with making the day so pleasant for us. Acting President Buchan called on Messrs. Bell. French, Clattenberg, Hermann, George Whitaker and Vinto for remarks, after which we went to the football field. This year the Alumni beat the School 5-0 in a hard-fought game as the score was made in the last minute of the game. An interesting feature was that no decision of the referee was questioned. After the game was over, we went back to the Chapel

where dancing and singing were enjoyed. Messrs. Blanton and Hermann favored us with solos and the boys all joined in singing the old familiar songs. We arrived at the Point at about quarter of six and on the way back singing, cheering and repeating the score gave some rather hoarse voices. After more cheers we said good-bye and returned to the City, having spent a most pleasant day at our Old Home.

MERTON P. ELLIS.

Officers and Committees for the year 1903-4.

President Alden B. Hefler 1st Vice-President William L. Snow 2nd Vice-President George Buchan Merton P. Ellis Secretary

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Alden B. Hefler, Chairman

Merton P. Ellis

COMMITTEE ON HONORARY MEMBERS.

Harry A. English

Herbert W. French, Chairman

Almond H. Dutton Frederick N. Frasier

Vol. 7. No. 9.

PRINTED AT THE FARM SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

January, 1904.

Entered November 23, 1903, at Boston, Mass., as Second-class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

#### Christmas.

Christmastide is a time looked forward to and prepared for long before the day itself occurs and as the day and season draws nearer, every one is in a happy and pleasant frame of mind. This is characteristic of the School; the boys are at work for weeks and sometimes months before Christmas, making or buying presents for their relatives and friends. Our hour to rise on Christmas morning was the same as at other days, a quarter to six, but most of the boys were awake long before that time, as is usually the case on holidays. The fellows always try to wish Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and the instructors a "Merry Christmas" first, but this year Mr. Bradley, at least, got ahead of us by coming upon us unexpectedly when we were all in the dining room at breakfast. We had the honor of having with us on the day, Mr. Arthur Adams, treasurer of the School, who spoke very warmly to us, giving us much valuable advice, and all through the day, affording us many pleasures. About ten o'clock, at the note of the bugle, all the boys and instructors assembled in the chapel and then our presents were distributed. The names of the boys receiving presents were called off by Mr. Bradley and as the names were called the boys went up and got their presents.

Nearly all the boys received presents from their relatives or friends and it was a common incident to see a small chap trying to take to his seat a box of very sizable dimensions; and to think that within a few days its contents would be disposed of! Besides presents from our relatives, each boy and instructor received from Mr. Richard Bell, a graduate of the School, a

box of chocolates. We are very thankful for the gift which he has kindly favored us with in former years as well. Mr. Thomas F. Temple, one of the managers, sent each boy a brand new one dollar bill. In previous years he has given us diaries; it is needless to say that Mr. Temple's gift was and is greatly appreciated by all. Gifts and good wishes were sent by Mr. L. A. Chase, a friend of the boys as well as the School. Tokens of kindness were also received from Mrs. Marchi and Mrs. Darling, mothers of boys at the School, also from Mrs. Kibbe who sent a number of presents, some to boys whom she knew personally and others to be distributed as was seen fit. Beside these presents, each boy received a gift from the School. In some cases these presents were books, jack-knives, neck-ties or some other gift, but most of the gifts from the School were, as last year, some sort of tool useful in woodworking, such as planes. automatic drills, saws, hammers, spoke-shaves, carving tools, etc. Sometimes the boys try to get a collection of these tools, as they are very useful and of great advantage to boys who are interested in woodworking.

After the presents were distributed, time was given to put them away, and then came dinner. We were warned beforehand not to eat too heartily of our bundles, so most of us planned accordingly, leaving the goodies until afterward, and did justice to the dinner. After dinner the boys spent most of the time between then and two o'clock at their leisure, looking and talking over their presents and enjoying themselves in general. At two o'clock we were again summoned to the chapel where we passed two very pleasant hours. We were here entertained by

two gentlemen, humorists and impersonators. The entertainment was enjoyed by all present and some of the fellows nearly doubled up with laughter at the jokes and jests. The next thing of note after the entertainment was supper to which little attention was paid, as the fellows were already so well posted in the eatable line that it was hardly possible to eat much more without disagreeable results. Bed time occurred at the usual time, a quarter past seven o'clock, and we were glad to retire and rest after having passed in pleasure and enjoyment one of the greatest and grandest holidays of all the year, Christmas.

## Cow Boys' Work

In the morning when we go down to the farm, the first thing I do is to get my overalls and jumper. Then I get my card and clean off the cows and buli. About a quarter of ten they are let out in the yard to drink and stay out half an hour in warm weather. While they are out in the yard I water the bull and the heifers. Then I sweep the floor and the cows' mangers. I put down hay for the horses and cows. After that I fix the cows' bedding Then the cows are let in and I get some plaster and the barn fellow spreads it on the platform in back of the cows. I get a pail of water and some soap and wash their tails. First I let them soak in the water, then I sop them with soap and they look pretty clean. Leon Quinby helps me in most all my work. We grind mangels after we have got the cows clean.

PHILIP S. MAY.

# Cowing the Scow

One morning Mr. Bradley told us steamer fellows to get the scow ready to go after manure. When the scow was in place, the steamer took it over to Walworth's and left it there for the farm boys to fill while the steamer went up to Central Wharf, where we stayed a short time. When Mr. Bradley got done at Central Wharf we came back and got the scow and the fellows and towed them back to the Island. It was quite slow work coming back, but we got here.

CLARENCE TAYLOR.

## Peeling Posts

A few days ago another boy and I had to peel the bark off the posts that are to be used in the new hen-yard fence. We took them in the hen house and took a hatchet and draw-knife and cleaned them off. On most of the posts the bark was quite loose and we could start it and pull it off with our hands. After the bark was all peeled off we took our hatchets and cut the knots off. The ends of the posts were taired for about three feet from the end where they went into the ground.

FREDERICK L. WALKER.

# Washing Windows

Before we put on storm windows for the winter we wash both sets of windows. We have been painting the house this fall and so the windows got spattered with paint. Lately I have been washing windows. To take the paint off the glass, I took a cloth, put some turpentine on it and rubbed it over the paint and then I took a silver quarter and scraped off the paint. Next I washed the window with water and wiped it. I used the turpentine to soften the paint and the quarter to scrape the paint off.

ELMER A. JOHNSON.

# Giving Out Mittens

One day when the boys came out from dinner, Mr. Morrison told the boys that had mittens they could be dismissed and the boys that did not have any to remain in line. When the boys that had mittens were out of the assembly room, Barney Hill and George Burke carried a lot of mittens down to the wash-room. Then Mr. Morrison took a list of the boys' names and called them off in order. The boy whose name was read would go to the wash-room door where he would get mittens. Most of the boys got leather ones, but a few of the smaller ones got woollen ones.

A. LEROY SAWYER.

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"This world is a beautiful book, but of little use to him who cannot read it."

## Potting and Caring for Geraniums

Late last fall Edward Taylor and myself got the geraniums potted and taken care number of the boys asked me to of. The first thing we did was to bake about two bushels of soil, so if there were any insects in it they would be killed. Then we got over one hundred pots ready and we put some small pieces of pottery or coal in the bottom to give drainage. Then we put the plant in the center of the pot and filled the pot half full of the soil that hadn't been baked and filled it up to within onehalf an inch from the top with the soil that was baked. Then we pressed the soil down hard and watered it. This made the soil shrink so we put more in. After we got all of the plants potted and watered we took them down in the basement where it is warm. The pink ones were put in one place, the dark red ones in another and the light red ones in another, so they would not get mixed up. After they were left here for a few days, they were put in boxes about three and a half feet long lined with zinc and placed in the windows in the chapel and dining room where they will get light. They are watered and dug up around them, and when the pots are getting fungus or mould on them they are washed so as to allow evaporation and free access of air.

LESLIE R. JONES.

## Every Day Laundry Work

Sundays the laundry fellows take turns in the laundry to collect the family laundry and get it ready for Monday. Every morning a certain fellow gets up earlier than the rest to tend the fires and if we are going to scald anything he gets water on to boil. Tuesdays we wash boys' sheets and pillowcases. Wednesdays we do fellows' shirts and stockings and towels. Thursday we call odds and ends day. We do the shop things, farm overalls, old clothes and any other thing there is to do. Fridays two fellows take a turn at doing the family table linen. Saturday is cleaning up day and we take out the tables and every thing that is movable and scrub the walls and floor.

GEORGE I. LEIGHTON.

## Catching a Rabbit

One morning as I was screening gravel, help them, as they said they were going after a rabbit. We went over the fields to the South End and as we approached, we walked carefully until we got close to the rabbit's hole and then we looked in and saw a white rabbit right near the entrance. We knew where his hole was because Mr. Morrison went around South End the first of the morning and saw the hole and the rabbit. I then went upon the bank and jumped quite hard but that did not make him come out; it only made him go in. So the other boy got a stick-and Mr. Morrison dug an entrance over the other one. I reached my arm in and found that the hole ran in two From the entrance which Mr. directions. Morrison made, you could reach your arm into both passages, but from the entrance the rabbit made, you could not. The fellow who was with us put his arm in and pulled out the rabbit. It squealed as he was pulling it out. This fellow was the curator. The curator took it to the poultry house where he killed it, as it had a broken leg. CHESTER F. WELCH.

# **Chanksgiving Drawings**

A few days before Thanksgiving we had drawings put on the schoolroom blackboard. On one of the side boards, George McKenzie drew a barn and a field with a fat turkey in it and above it was written in orange chalk "Thanksgiving." On the other side board there were drawn two pumpkins and right beside these a pumpkin in the shape of a "jack-o-lantern" and a pie with a knife. They were colored and underneath the two pumpkins was the word "which?" All the fellows wondered what it meant. It was which pumpkin made the pie and which the jack-o-lantern.

C. JAMES PRATT.

Human experience, like the stern-lights of a ship at sea, illumines only the path which we have passed over. Coleridge.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthy by the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor.

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL

DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 7. No. 9.

January, 1904.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - 50 CENTS PER YEAR

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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Superintendent.

BY HON, JOHN F. KILTON.

# Stand by Your Colors

Military colors are certain kinds of flags carried with the army. In our own country each regiment of infantry and artillery has two colors, one national, the other regimental, which has in its center the number or designation of the regiment with its motto, or crest, if

any, and around it are the names of the victories and campaigns in which the corps has served. The colors symbolize the good name and fame of the regiment and are, on that account, protected in battle with great care and courage. A victor always counts among his honors the number of colors captured from the enemy. Who can look at the torn, ragged, smoke-dimmed and shot-riddled colors, some of them dyed with the life-blood of their loyal defenders, at the State House, without having his heart stirred by the most patriotic, sacred and tender emotions and memories? Life is often compared to a battle. " He who is born is enlisted, LIFE IS WAR."

Every boy and man should have his colors which he ought to stand by and defend bravely and loyally. These colors should be the cardinal virtues of Fidelity, Honesty, Honor, Patriotism, Purity of Speech and Life, Temperance, Truthfulness, Religious and Political Beliefs and Loyalty whenever and wherever we owe it. It requires oft-times more real courage to stand by and defend our colors in every-day life than bravely to bear them aloft in the din and smoke of battle. The cold finger of ridicule, the sarcastic and scornful word and look, the averted glance, the fear of being called and considered by our companions unmanly, are often more fatal to one's colors than the hot shot and clash of arms on the field of conflict. And we have not only the enemies without, but the foes within, to contend with and often our life's conflicts have to be fought alone, without the presence and sympathy of those we love. When a boy or man is tempted to do anything wrong, he should fearlessly stand by his colors and defend them at whatever cost. By so doing he will prove himself a true soldier, and when at last he falls, mortally wounded, on the battlefield of life, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has stood by his colors and defended them even to the end, and will receive from the great Captain of his Salvation, the blessed commendation, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

#### notes

Dec. 2. PILGRIM up for winter sheathing. Dec. 3. Covered strawberries for the winter.

Dec. 4. PILGRIM towed a load of dressing from Walworth's.

Franklyn H. Curran and Richard Dwinnell left the School.

Dec. 6. Sunday. Mr. F. H. Dean of Hyde Park spoke on "Three Episodes of the Civil War."

Dec. 7. A load of dressing from Walworth's.

Dec. 8. Joseph Kalberg entered the School.

Mr. C. C. Patten, paying teller of the Old Boston Bank, gave a talk on banking this evening.

Dec. 10. Did the last plowing.

Charles Hill left the School to work in Southbridge.

Dec. 11. A lot of bulbs given the School by Schlegel & Fottler.

Dec. 12. First skating this evening.

Dec. 14. Laid 175 feet of tile drain at north end.

Dec. 15. Howard L. Hinckley returned to the School.

John W. Robblee and Frank C. Simpson left the School.

Dec. 16. Stereopticon lecture on "The Land of Tomorrow" by Mr. Frederick G. Rawson.

Dec. 17. Commenced drawing gravel to fill up mosquito holes.

Dec. 20. Christmas concert this evening.

Rev. Edward E. Ayers spoke to the boys at 3 P. M. He was accompanied by Mrs.

Ayers and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Upham.

Dec. 21. Planted tulip, hyacinth, crocus and narcissus bulbs.

Dec. 22. Cleaned the beach.

Horses shod all round.

Dec. 24. Fall term of school closed.

Dec. 25. Holiday. Distribution of presents at 10 A. M.

Two bushels of peanuts received for the boys from Mrs. Lydia A. Marchi.

Each boy received a crisp dollar bill from Manager Thomas F. Temple.

Each boy and instructor received a box of candy, as usual, from graduate Richard Bell.

A large box of gifts for different boys received from Mrs. Kibbe of Somerville.

Treasurer Mr. Arthur Adams spent the day here and furnished a very pleasant entertainment this afternoon.

Dec. 26. Snowstorm.

Dec. 27. William G. Manchester entered the School.

Thermometer at 0 this morning; the first zero weather.

Dec. 31. Manager Mr. Thomas F. Temple with his friends, Messrs. J. Edward Burtt, O. A. Ward, J. K. Berry and W. D. C. Curtis spent the evening at the School and furnished an entertainment.

# Farm School Bank

Cash on hand December 1st., 1903	\$526.59
Deposited during the month,	152.21
	\$678.80
Withdrawn during the month,	68.86
Cash on hand January 1st. 1904	\$609.94

Christmas Concert Programme Choir. Song THE NEW BORN HOPE Frank S. Miley. Recitation THE HAPPY HOLIDAY William N. Dinsmore. Recitation A CHRISTMAS VISIT Choir.

DOWN THE AGES AFAR

Song

0	7710111 0011 0	
Exercise	Class.	
	CHRISTMAS VOICES	
Recitation	Albert W. Hinckley. The Children's Day	
	THE CHILDREN'S DAY	
Song	Choir.	
O,	JUDAH SITTING IN DESPAIR .	
Recitation	Claud W. Salisbury.	
	THE TWO MITES	
Recitation	William E. Proctor.	
	THE CHRISTMAS LILY	
Song	Choir.	
	CHRIST WAS BORN	
Recitation	John J. Emory.	
	On Christmas Eve	
Exercise	Class.	
	THE AGE OF SANTA CLAUS	
	Choir.	
Song		
	Song of Gladness	
Recitation	George B. Beetchy.	
Н	ARK, THE CHRISTMAS BELLS	
Recitation	Barney Hill.	
	Christmas Carol	
Song	Choir.	
	O, Beautiful Angels	
Recitation	Leonard S. Hayden.	
	THE LITTLE FIR TREE	
Recitation	Robert H. Bogue.	
Rechanon	CONSTANT CHRISTMAS	
~		
Song	Choir.	
1	REJOICE, O CHOSEN CITY	
Exercise	Ciass.	
Т	THE PROPHETIC HERALDS	
Song	Choir.	
H	lerald of Glorious Day	
Recitation	George A. C. McKenzie.	
	THE PROPHETIC STAR	
Exercise	Class.	
	THE FOUR STARS	
Song	Choir.	
	O, SHINING STAR	
Recitation	I. Banks Quinby.	
1 tooltation	THE MATCHLESS GIFTS	
Song	Choir.	
20118	Daw V	

Bow the Knee

#### Rank in Classes

The following named boys ranked first and second respectively in their classes for the fall term:—

FIRST CLASS

Frank S. Miley Carl L. Wittig

SECOND CLASS

Louis P. Marchi Herbert J. Phillips

THIRD CLASS

Charles W. Watson Albert Probert

FOURTH CLASS

Foster B. Hoye C. Clifton Wright

FIFTH CLASS

Charles F. Reynolds Alfred W. Jacobs

## Sawing Wood

Days when it is wet or cold so you can't work out side very well, Mr. McLeod tells some of us farm boys to saw wood. Each fellow takes a buck-saw, except two who take the large cross-cut. We go down to the lumber yard and get a saw-horse and then go and get a piece of wood to saw. The wood is sawed up into the length of a barrel stave and then if it needs splitting, some fellow splits, then it is piled up in tiers. The tiers are about twenty feet long, two and a half wide, and about six feet high. This is used for the bakery. Some wood is cut for the farm house, this being about a foot long. The fellows at the cross-cut saw, saw all the big logs. Occasionally some fellow takes a cart and collects this wood from the beach as a great deal comes in with the tide. Most of the fellows like to saw wood.

WILLIAM C. J. FRUEH.

# Skating Pond

Our skating pond is situated about one hundred feet from the storage barn. The first thing we do when we want to flood it is to pick up all the stones and sticks. Then we get about two loads of clay to put around the trap to keep the salt water out of the pond. We generally begin to flood the pond Saturday afternoon about four o'clock. We use ten lengths of fire hose and let the water run all night and all day Sunday. Then if good cold days come it is soon ready for use. And what fun we have playing hockey!

CHARLES A. BLATCHFORD.

#### Cutting Feed

One day I was husking corn when Mr. Vaughan told me to go down and get Dan and bring him up to the horse-power. He put Dan in and fastened the bar and told me to get the corn scatterings and bring them to him while he put them into the cutting machine to make cutfeed for the cows. Another boy had to shove it down the trough. It was hot work, the sweat was dropping off me, we had to work so fast to keep up with Dan. We cut a bin full that morning. When the bell rang he took the horse out and told me to take him down to his stall and tie him there. I did so and went up to the house.

# Making a Sign-board in Sloyd

First I drew the model, then I made out a lumber order, telling what it was for, its finished dimensions, and its rough dimensions, then the date and my name. I gave it to the sloyd teacher and he gave me the wood. I planed it on the top, the sides and the bottom. he told me to draw the end of the sign-board on the wood and take a turning-saw and saw the curved ends. When I got that done, he said to get a file and file the ends. Then he said to draw a straight line in the middle of the board. I got a bit and bit-stock and bored a hole half way through, then turned the wood the opposite side up and bored a hole right through, to put the iron through to stick in the ground. Then I sand-papered it and wrote my name on it and put it on his desk.

HARRY W. LAKE.

# Farm Work

I am a farm boy in the morning. The first thing I do after breakfast is to go down to the barn and put on some overalls and then Mr. McLeod tells me what to do. I pile wood sometimes. One day I picked up stones in the garden and put them in a pile. There were six other boys helping me. Some of the stones we couldn't pick up and Mr. McLeod came around with a pick-ax and got them up. We took two rows apiece and while I was doing the tenth row, the bell rang and we went up to dinner.

J. Herbert M. Nelson.

#### Emptying Sacks of Bran

One morning Mr. McLeod told another boy and me to take care of some bran. We put on some overalls and went into the bran-room and began to work. First we untied the strings that held the mouth of the bags together. We both took hold of a bag and lifted it so one-half of it would be over the edge of the bin and then dumped the bran out into the bin. We dumped all the bags by half past ten. I cleaned the bags and the room out and the other boy worked some where else until it was time to get ready for dinner. Each bag weighed one hundred pounds.

JOHN F. NELSON.

# Shining Brass

One day in the afternoon, an hour and a half before school, Mr. Bradley sent nine boys down to the wharf and soon after he came down and gave us work to do. He told some of us to come down on the float. This was the south side float and he gave us some waste to shine brass with. One of the boys got into the launch to shine the brass there and Mr. Bradley sent me to help him. The others stayed on the float and they had to shine a lantern, a horn, some oil-cans and the polish can. That can held the stuff that we had to shine the brass with. We two that were in the launch had to shine the two steering wheels and the chains. Soon afterward Mr. Bradley told us to go up on the wharf and he gave one boy charge of us while we marched up to the house to get ready for supper.

EDWARD CAPAUL.

# Burning Out Paint Pots

One day another boy and 1 had to burn out paint pots. We got about lifteen pots and got three of them full of shavings and carried them over the bank. We kindled a small fire out of the shavings and a few pieces of wood and then put on all the pots the fire would hold. As soon as one was all burnt out we would take it and scrape the burnt paint off and then sandpaper it so as to make a nice clean pot which can be used for some more paint.

JOSEPH E. K. ROBBLEE.

#### Alumni

CHARLES EVANS, '66, from the time of his discharge from the School to 1872 was an assistant in the Boston Atheneum. Later he did excellent work as librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library. In 1887 he reclassified the Omaha Public Library and in 1897 he was reorganizing the library of McCornish Theological Seminary in its then new home in the Virginia Library Building. He was one of the founders of the American Library Association and has recently published the most important bibliographical work of American literature, which is, "A chronological dictionary of all the books, pamphlets and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820 with bibliographical and biographical notes."

# Che Infirmary Fund

When the repairs and additions to the main building were under way last year, Mr. Clarence W. Loud, one of our graduates, wishing to be of some service to the School, conceived the idea and enthusiastically carried out a plan to furnish as far as possible the Infirmary, which was then but just begun.

This is a large room which extends the whole width of the northeast wing on the fourth floor, designed, with the adjoining rooms, for pupils in case of sickness whom we might wish to isolate. It is finished in natural wood, has windows on three sides, and is furnished with six hospital beds, chairs, table and clothes racks. Adjoining is the nurse's room, cupboards for medicine and a large bath with modern plumbing. This was a most commendable act of Clarence's and we appreciate his efforts as well as the kindness of the other graduates who have thus shown their good will and interest in the School. The result was as foliows:

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INFIRMARY FUND.

S.	В.	Holman	\$1.00
Α.	В.	Hefler	1.00
Joh	nn S	Shaw	10.00

Arthur Fearing		5.00
George Taylor		1.00
Richard Bell		1.00
Thomas Brown		1.00
John P. Ackers	(deceased)	5 00
James Graham		1.00
William G. Cummi	ngs	1.00
G. E. Bridgham		5.00
C. A. H. Malm		1.00
H. E. Brenton		10.00
E. Clattenberg		2.00
G. W. E. Byers		1.00
T. J. Evans		1.00
C. W. Loud		1.00
Fred Hill		2.00
Herbert Pulson		1 00
E. Favier		2.00
L. S. Kenfield		5.00
Howard Ellis		1.00
Merton Ellis		1.00
Walter Hermann		1.00
H. A. English		1.00
Silas Snow		1.00
W. A. Horsfall		7.00
George Mayott		1.50
A. H. Ladd		1.50
Dana Currier		1.00
H. W. French		2.00
F. W. Pearson		2.00
Lester H. Witt		2.00
Friend		20.00
William L. Snow		2.00
H. L. Hinckley		.50
George E. Hart		1.00
Carl Steinbrick		.50
L. F. Vinto		1.00
G. B. Whittaker		1.00
C. H. Bridgham		3.00
		\$108.00

"The good to others kindness show,
And from them no return exact;
The best and greatest men, they know,
Thus ever nobly love to act."



Vol. 7. No. 10.

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February, 1904.

Entered November 23, 1903, at Boston, Mass., as Second-class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

#### Press Work

We have two presses, one a Colt's Amory Universal and the other a Ben Franklin Gordon. I work quite a good deal with the There are a good many different kinds of jobs that we do. There are printing envelopes, printing bill-heads, cards, folders and different kinds of jobs on common paper. There are quite a number of kinds of paper. Some paper is harder to make ready on and some easier. There are the envelopes which are made of a number of kinds of paper and billheads which are usually Our Own Mills paper. There are cards to be printed on a good many different kinds of stock, some thicker than others and some of better stock. first thing in making ready a job is to regulate the fingers, (which are pieces of steel to hold the paper in place while it is being printed) so that they will not strike the type or gauges, which they would flatten if they did strike. The next thing is to regulate the impression, so that when you print your job it will show out good without punching through the paper. The type or plate or whatever you are printing the job with is not always exactly even and you have to paste paper on the bottom of the form, so it will bring up the low places in the form and make it even. Or you can put a patch on the tympan which will have the same effect. The tympan is the sheets of paper that you put on the platen to regulate the impression by. tympan top sheet is the clean sheet that goes on top to feed the job onto. There are the good and bad of everything and there are the good and bad of ink. If you have good rollers you can make the job fully twenty-five per cent better. There

are winter and summer rollers, the winter rollers being softer. If you use the hard summer rollers in winter they will not take the ink very well. The gauges are put on the tympan top sheet so you can get the right space from the margin of the paper and so that you can get the straight on the paper. two bottom gauges and one side gauge. When you are feeding the paper into the press you put the paper on the bottom gauges and then slide it up against the side gauge. It then prints and when the press comes open again you pull the printed sheet out and put'a fresh one in. A half-tone or cut which is really a picture, needs to be printed on very smooth paper, and is printed on coated or glazed paper which is the smoothest made. In order to make a half-tone show out well you have to cut out on the tympan all the white places like the sky, houses, etc., to make it show to the best advantage and put on an underlay, which is a piece of paper or cardboard placed under the type or cut to even up the impression. We put a piece of paper over every printed sheet to prevent it from off-setting on the back of the next one. We generally let them dry for about two days as they take longer to dry than other matter. There are fountains on each press to keep them supplied with ink. print all our larger jobs like the BEACON in the Universal press and the smaller jobs such as envelopes and bill-heads in the Ben Franklin Gordon. We have a paper cutter with a blade twenty-five inches long which we cut all our paper with. The average size of our paper is seventeen by twenty-two and is twenty-four pound weight. I. BANKS QUINBY.

## Caking in Hose

One morning Mr. Morrison told another boy and me to go down to the skating pond and take in the hose which was used for flooding the pond the night before. We took two spanners, also two wheelbarrows and went down and uncoupled the hose. We had to roll it up as we took it apart, because it would freeze if we didn't. After we had taken it apart and rolled it up we gathered it and put it in our wheelbarrows. We carried it to the west basement where we stretched it out to dry. We had two loads apiece and it took us about three-quarters of an hour.

FREDERIC C. WELCH.

#### Skating in the Evening

Lately we have had pretty fair skating and all who were in the first grade have been allowed to go skating in the evening between seven and nine o'clock. This is one of the advantages a first-grader has over a second-grader. boys going skating at night always line up and receive instructions from the instructor in charge. Usually two boys are put in charge, so they are responsible for any accidents on the pond. We take a few lamps from the assembly room and place them where they will be to the best advantage to us and still be out of the way of those skating. We have different kinds of sport, such as snapping the whip, tag and races. We have some good skaters among the boys and some especially good ones among the instructors.

BARNEY HILL.

# Changing Seats in School

At the beginning of each term the boys have a chance to change their seats. The boy who ranks first has his pick. He generally takes a back seat but occasionally a front one is chosen. The fellow who ranks second next takes his pick and so on throughthe class. After the boys change their seats, the desk and chair have to be regulated and fitted to each boy. The last two rows of seats have desks on which the cover can be raised and these are tried for in preference to the others.

CARL L. WITTIG.

#### Che Milker's Work

We milk at five in the morning and five at night. In the morning when we get up we go down stairs and put on our shoes and The milk pails are in the kitchen and we take them down to the barn. are four strainers and six milk pails. we get down to the barn we put on our overalls and each boy has certain cows to milk. There are four milkers. One other boy and I have six cows and the others have five. Most always I get through first and so it was given to me to feed the calves. After I milk the cows I get a wooden bucket and give each of the calves six pounds of milk. There are four calves, one a thoroughbred Guernsey and one a thoroughbred Jersey and the other two are crossbreed.

RALPH P. INGALLS.

#### H Winter Scene

Mr. Bradley has a picture of Boston Harbor in 1844 which he had in the schoolroom so the boys would have a chance to look at it. The harbor is all frozen so that the Cunarders can not go out. Then the owners of the Company said they would go to New York. This would ruin the trade of the merchants of Boston. So they all got together and tried to think of some plan that would have the Cunarders come here just the same. They at last agreed to cut a canal one hundred feet wide and seven miles long through the ice. This they did after a hard time and the boats continued to come here. In the picture the first Cunarder is going out, flags are waving and there is great rejoicing.

CHARLES W. WATSON.

# Coasting

We have had lots of snow lately and there has been good coasting. When we are dismissed, we ask the instructor in charge of us if we can go coasting. If he says we may we rush down and get a toboggan or a sled and start to coast. The best place to coast is from the back road down over the east dike and out onto the ice. We have had a toboggan chute and some would start up where the chute is so as to go farther.

WILLIAM N. DINSMORE.

#### Laying and Finishing the Office Floor

After the office floor lining had been swept, one of the fellows started to lay the floor. The main office is twenty-two feet long and sixteen feet wide. The private office is sixteen feet long and ten feet wide. The floor boards are two and one-half inches wide and have tongue and groove. It is a hard pine floor. First there was a border five boards wide laid all around the room. Then the boards were laid lengthwise of the room. When the floor was a little more than half done I had to start planing it smooth. I planed part of the border and then I had to start planing the private office floor. This floor runs crosswise so as to run straight with the other one. After the floor was planed it was scraped and sandpapered. We had a box with sand-paper glued on the bottom. It had about a dozen window weights in the bottom and had a handle on it, so we could push it back and forth. Then the floor was oiled and shellacked, and afterwards it is to be varnished.

FREDERICK L. WALKER.

#### Cobogganing

Down in the field we have a toboggan chute. It is a wooden affair, four feet wide by about fifty feet long. It is mounted on wooden supports and slopes at an angle of about thirtyfive degrees. It is to give the toboggan a good start down hill. The hill is quite long and we boys have fine times. We can go coasting every day, provided we are in the right grades, the first grade going every day and the second every other day. Then the boys go "over the bank" as they call it. The bank is a high dike or wall along the beach. It is almost perpendicular and the boys go right down it and out onto the ice. You are kind of "skeery" the first time, but after you go down a couple of times you get used to it. The toboggan is the only suitable thing that will go over the bank, for you begin to slide and before you know it you are The dropping part is the only real dropping. shake-up.

GEORGE B. BEETCHY.

#### Some Winter Farm Work

The big job in winter on the farm generally is to shovel snow or to saw wood. I think shoveling snow into the wagors to be carried away is a good job. If you don't keep working hard you will get cold. Mr. McLeod told us if our hands got cold to slap them together to warm them up and if our feet got cold to run around and stamp them hard. I don't think there is any danger of freezing. If there is any wind, the fellow that is shoveling against the wind generally gets a shower bath. When we saw wood, we go down to the wood-pile by the old barn and get our saw-horses ready. Oak or hard wood has to be sawed in sixteen-inch lengths and the other wood in barrel-stave length. When we saw wood, whoever has charge of us has two fellows take the cross-cut saw and saw the large logs. When these logs are sawed, another boy splits them. At about ten minutes past eleven, Mr. McLeod has us clean up all around and have the place looking clean for the afternoon boys. Then we march up to the barn. By the time we get there the bell is ringing.

CHARLES A. McEacheren.

# Making a Coboggan Coast

Awhile ago Mr. Morrison told a number of fellows and myself to get shovels and line up. Then he told us to go out on the front lawn where there was a lot of snow. Then we put our shovels down and began to tramp down a place about as wide as a toboggan. After we had been tramping awhile he sent two fellows after a toboggan. When they got it he told a few fellows to take hold of the rope and a few to get on the toboggan and get pulled down a few times. After awhile the coast got so good that the fellows pulling the toboggan had to jump out from in front of it or they would get run over or thrown into the snow drifts. Mr. ·Morrison has been improving the coast by making a wooden chute and putting snow on it. The front lawn is a good place to coast because it is so steep.

WILLIAM E. PROCTOR.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

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Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor.

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DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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One of the grandest signs of the times is the spirit of helpfulness that prevails among us. This is conspicuously shown in the means provided for the moral and intellectual training of the young. A liberal education is within the reach of every ambitious youth.

For the moral side of the nature, every care is taken to surround the young with proper

influences and to guide them aright, and if any become law-breakers, they are placed where there is every inducement to reform.

Yet, hopeful as these conditions appear, there is a warning to be sounded. It is a weakness of human nature to undervalue that which is freely provided, and where so much aid is given, there is danger that the pupil may make only a weak effort, or that he may entirely fail to improve his opportunities.

Self-help is of more importance than any outside assistance, and we become strong bodily, mentally and morally, only by our own efforts.

Persons who are abrupt in actions, hasty in temper, unguarded in speech, or who cannot concentrate thought or effort upon one thing, are said to be undisciplined. It is not meant by this that they have not been properly trained by others, but that they have weakness of will-power. They lack self-control, self-discipline.

Weak and vicious habits can be corrected by patient and continued effort.

By yielding, we weaken our moral fibre, but every time we resist temptation we become stronger until resistance becomes a fixed habit.

Work and study may seem irksome, but if instead of shirking, we attack them with a will, the time will come when we will regard them as pleasure rather than tasks.

We admire the self-made man because by sheer force of character he has overcome poverty and lack of early training, and has risen to a high position. Now that education is free to all, the student of today must be just as eager, just as earnest in improving his opportunities, if he would rise above the common level.

The grand truth for the student to learn is that teachers, schools and all educational appliances, form the ladder, but it is only by his own efforts that he can mount, and a lesson for every one is that by self-discipline we become wellpoised, self-reliant, and therefore strong in the control of our thoughts, words and actions.

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Mr. W. Graydon Stetson of Newark, N. J., who has very kindly remembered the School at different times, in renewing his subscription to the Beacon writes.

"As you will see from the heading, I am no longer a resident of Boston, although I must confess that I long for power claimed by the Hindoos that I might project my astral body to the city of my birth and establish a sort of psychic residence there. . . . Since I was a child the School has had my best wishes.

#### notes

Jan. 1. Brick came for fireplace in the office.

Jan. 2. Finished painting drawer room. Jan. 3. No crossing.

Very bad storm raged all night and part of to-day.

Jan. 4. Two degrees below zero this morning and at zero nearly all day.

Jan. 5. Temperature same this morning as yesterday.

Cottage Row citizens held their regular quarterly election of officers which resulted as follows: —

Mayor, William J. Flynn; Aldermen, Louis E. Means, Barney Hill, Clarence H. DeMar, George A. C. McKenzie, Frank S. Miley; Assessor, Harris H. Todd; Treasurer, Albert W. Hinckley; Judge, Edward B. Taylor. The Mayor appointed as Chief of police, Carl L. Wittig; Clerk, Leslie R. Jones; Street Commissioner, Jacob Glutt; Curator, Ralph O. Anderson; Librarian, C. James Pratt; Janitor, Ernest N. Jorgensen; The Chief of police appointed as his patrolmen, George F. Burke, Warren H. Bryant, Clarence Taylor, Walter D. Norwood, and Chester F. Welch.

Jan. 9. Finished painting double farm wagon.

PILGRIM made the first trip to the Point

since the 2nd.

Heavy fall of snow last night and snowed a little all day.

Jan. 10. Sunday. Rev. William Byron Forbush spoke this afternoon at three o'clock on Being Sunny.

Jan. 12. Earl and Ralph Marshall entered the School.

Jan. 13. Rained most all day.

Jan. 14. Guernsey calf received from Mr. Eben Bacon.

Jan. 16. Books received for library from Mr. Albert E. Shipman, fourteen volumes.

Jan. 17. Sunday. Rev. James Huxtable spoke at 3 P. M.

Conduct prizes awarded in chapel this evening.

Graduate Ernest W. Austin spent the day at the School.

Jan. 19. Coldest day of the season thus far with us, 4 below zero.

Jan. 20. Drew sand for mortar.

Jan. 29. Drew gravel for new kitchen floor.
The full farm squad shovelled snow fifteen days during the month.

# Farm School Bank

Cash on hand January 1st., 1904	\$609.94
Deposited during the month,	46.30
	\$656.24
Withdrawn during the month,	21.57
Cash on hand February 1st. 1904	\$634.67

# Carrying Hway Snow

Nearly every day Mr. Morrison tells a lot of boys to get wheelbarrows and shovel snow into them and take it over the bank. Sometimes some fellows have to take the blue cart and wheel it away in that. Some fellows fill the cart and about five others carry it down into one of the fields where it will be out of the way. The snow is frozen in some places and we have to take a mattock and cut it first. The snow that is frozen comes out in cakes and has to be carried away on a toboggan.

CHARLES H. O'CONNER.

#### Conduct Prizes

The semi-annual distribution of the Shaw Prizes, the Temple Consolation Prizes and Honorable Mention for the half year ending January, 1904, took place Sunday evening January 17th in Chapel. The Shaw Prizes consist of money; \$25, ranging in amounts from five dollars to one dollar. The Temple Consolation Prizes are books. The award of these prizes is based upon our grade system of marking. The list in order of rank follows:—

#### SHAW PRIZES

- 1, Foster B. Hoye 2, Edward B. Taylor
- 3, Charles W. Russell 4, Barney Hill
- 5, George F. Burke 6, I. Banks Quinby
- 7, Louis E. Means 8, Charles A. Blatchford
- 9, Frederic P. Thayer 10, George I. Leighton

TEMPLE CONSOLATION PRIZES

11, Frank S. Miley12, John F. Nelson13, Joseph B. Kelier14, Edward Capaui

15, Robert McKay

HONORABLE MENTION

16, Ralph O. Anderson 17, Clarence Taylor18, Clarence DeMar 19, Carl L. Wittig20, Charles F. Reynolds

#### Making a Coast

One afternoon Mr. Morrison had about twenty fellows go and shovel a path from the house over to the cottages. Then he took four fellows out of this crowd. I was one. He took us down to the bank by Cottage Row dump and we removed some of the ice and tried to make it as level as we could. He let two of us fellows go up on the hill with the toboggans. They came down great and it was low tide and they went out on the ice for a great ways. There were two others on the toboggan besides me. tried it two more times. The first time we broke the toboggan and the next time we stopped just as we got to the ice. Mr. Morrison said that he didn't think he could make a coast there because it was too risky and then we went up for school.

EDWARD CAPAUL.

#### Striping

One afternoon Mr. Burnham told another boy and me to get ready to do the striping in the east dormitory. The first thing we did was to get a pair of six-foot steps, a plank, a pencil, a long straight edge and a rule. We then marked out the wall. The first line was four inches from the ceiling, the next was a space one inch and a fourth from the first line, then two lines one inch apart. Then we got two pots of vermilion and painted them. We finished this and marked a line two and three-fourths inches from the wainscotting. I like the job very much, but it is hard painting straight.

ALLAN H. BROWN.

# Cleaning Plants

One morning Miss Galer told me to hurry and get my work done and clean the boxes and flower-pots in the dining room windows. First I brought six boxes of flower-pots and put them in the sink. The boxes I brushed and scrubbed out. When I got that done, Miss Galer watered the plants and I scrubbed the mould off from the pots and put them back in the boxes. When that was done, I put the boxes in the windows. The plants looked fresh and nice when it was all done.

HARRY W. LAKE.

#### Working in the Shop

During the winter, on days when there is no skating or coasting, the boys like to work in the shop making skees, jewelry boxes, pentrays and things like that. Some boys make skate tops for the runners they have. To work in the shop the boys have to be in the right grade. On Monday the first grade boys can work in there and on Tuesday the first two grades. On Saturday afternoon, being a two grade day, quite a number of boys work in the shop and make woodwork. On Saturday afternoon there is generally a boy in charge of the shop to see that things go on all right. At about four o'clock in the afternoon, the boy in charge gets one or two other boys to help him sweep the floor. Then the boys that were working in the shop have to go and report to the instructor in charge.

Louis P. Marchi.

#### Pig's Food

About every week some boy has to cook some mangels, pumpkins, potato peelings, etc. for the pigs. This is done in a room set off from the pig pens, in a large kettle. About ten or twelve buckets of water are poured in, then potato peelings and such things are put in and then two wheelbarrow loads of mangels and one of pumpkins. These are broken up and a wood fire is started as soon as possible and is kept going. After awhile the stuff has boiled until it is soft, the fire is allowed to burn out and the stuff is mashed up and two bushels of bran is mixed up with it. When it is cooled off it is ready to give to the pigs. Besides this the pigs get all of the swill from the house and some Indian corn and water.

WILLIAM C. J. FRUEH.

# Forging Class

Every Monday afternoon I go to black-smith class with some other fellows. Our first job when we go out is to make a fire. One boy takes the job of blowing the forge all the afternoon. We take turns blowing every week. A few other fellows and myself have just been in the class a short time. Sometimes a fellow can make two models an afternoon. I like the course pretty well and hope to finish sometime. There are about forty models in the course, some of iron and some of steel but most of them are iron.

HARRY M. CHASE.

# Playing Hockey

Among the winter sports, skating is about the most enjoyable. The boys like to play hockey very much. We have the most fun on Saturday afternoons as the boys are then more numerous on the pond. The shop fellows have an organized hockey team which plays against the other fellows. We first line up, one side at one end of the pond and one at the other. The ball is knocked and then begins the contest. First one fellow will have it on one side and the next thing some other boy will have it and so on. It is a very interesting game and we most all like it.

GEORGE A. C. McKenzie.

#### Over the Rank

When we have a snow storm and the to-boggans are taken out, most of the boys like to go over humps so that they will have more fun. About the best place for this is over the bank. The boys get a toboggan and a cushion for it and start at the top of the bank which is about fifteen or twenty feet high and go down over the ice cakes which have been pushed up on the beach, out on to the ice. Sometimes the boy feels kind of sore when he gets through with an hour's coasting. Most of the fellows like coasting over the bank.

HERBERT J. PHILLIPS.

#### Schoolroom Pictures

In our schoolroom are many good pictures. There is a photograph of Lincoln, and one of Washington on a fine white horse giving orders and pointing with his sword. Another is the Santa Maria, Columbus' ship. There are three illustrating Longfellow's poems "Hiawatha and Minnehaha in the Forest", "The Hanging of the Crane" and "John Alden and Priscilla". Then there is a copy of the original Magna Charta of England, a picture of Sherman's March to the Sea, the Pyramids and Sphinx and the Battle of Gettysburg. We also have Millet's "Gleaners" and Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." Besides these we have a bust of Columbus, a medallion of the West Wind, and a small statue of a lion.

HARRIS H. TODD.

# Mixing Mortar

Mr. Morrison one morning told me to work for the masons. The mason told another fellow and me to go and mix mortar. The first thing we did was to put a layer of sand about an inch thick over the bottom of the trough. We put in about a half-barrel of lime and evened it off. Then we put in a barrel full of hair and water and let the lime slack. After it had been well slacked, we put in about forty good shovelfuls of sand and mixed it. When it was well mixed, we put it in a pile and began a new mixture.

FRANK S. MILEY.

## Alumni

HIRAM C. HUGHES, '98, we receive pleasant messages from occasionally. One of his recent letters says,

"I suppose everybody enjoyed themselves at the School, Christmas; as I remember I always enjoyed myself when that glorious holiday would roll around. It was the event of the year with me-except the last few months I was at the School, when I had a snap - used to have a great time going around town, paying bills, etc. I'll never forget the time you sent me after some stamped envelopes. I believe they were for some firm down to the Market and were for printing. You called me up to the office from the wharf (that was another snap I had, working on the PILGRIM) and you gave me some fifty odd dollars, which were for the envelopes. When you handed me the money you eyed me severely and said, 'Now this is enough money to take you clear to Canada, but you don't need to go.' I tell you I felt pretty elated to be trusted with fifty dollars, and didn't I keep my eye on it during the day? Was in a regular hot-box till I got rid of it. Never felt so responsible since - but I performed the duty correctly and was rewarded with a good smile when I came home.

Many times I think about the fine rides I used to have around the Harbor on the PILGRIM. We used to go most everywhere. I always felt happy when you telephoned to the wharf to tell Gerry we were going somewhere that day. I tell you a fellow don't know when he's got a snap. I do not mean to say, by any means, that I am not happy at the present time. but its just to say so, because I see so many other lads around the city that are far worse off than the boys at the School. It's a foolish idea the fellows have of wanting to get away too young. As long as he stays there he's sure of keeping away from trouble - doesn't need to bother his head about anything but a little study, and that he should be glad of. If a fellow gets started on the right track he's liable, as a rule, to stick there. There are far too many

temptations out in the world for a young man to fight against. He's much more liable to give in, if he's at all young, for fellows. as a rule, have no mind of their own at tender ages. I'm mighty glad I got a good start right, and I can thank the Farm School for it."

Hiram certainly has a good start and in the right direction. He has a fine position with Irving & Casson, Otis St., East Cambridge, as wood carver. He has a pleasant home at 109 Westminster Ave., Arlington Heights, and always seems to be in just the spirit of his letter above.

CHARLES A. EDWARDS, '01, when he left the School in July, 1901, joined the 27th. U. S. Infantry Band, then at Plattsburg, N. Y., but he remained there only a couple of months, when they were ordered to the Philippines. He has been in Manila over two years now and seems to have got on well, having risen to be a sergeant. Every little while we have received reminders of his presence there in the way of local papers containing some mention of the band. Once he sent a very beautiful silk banner and recently we received a program of a "Grand Descriptive Concert, Rendered by the 11th. and 27th. U. S. Infantry Bands on Thanksgiving Day, November 26th., 1903," and a very handsome menu. We expect when Charles returns he will have some interesting things to tell us. We have received word that he was to leave Manila for Ft. Sheridan, Ill., on January 15.

#### Shovelina Snow

On some places the snow is four or five feet deep and by the root cellar it is about twelve feet deep. We have to shovel the back road and both avenues, in front of the root cellar, the Farm House path and a path from the new barn to the hen house and from there to the storage barn, also in front of the storage barn cellar and in the cow yard. The farm fellows shovel around the barns and over to the Farm House and the school fellows shovel around the main buildings, until school time. When the skating pond is covered with snow we shovel it off and scrape it.

JAMES A. EDSON.

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#### BUILDING THE FORTS.

## Che Snowball Battle

On the 27th of February the two opposing armies under Generals Clark and Means assembled in the gymnasium to prepare for the annual battle. The generals tossed up for the choice of flags and of defending their fort or attacking the other fort first. General Clark won both tosses. He took the Russian for his battle flag, also he chose to defend his fort first. So General Means had the Japanese flag and was to attack Clark's fort first. Then the colors of

each side were cheered loudly by its men, and then they marched out to their respective forts. When all of General Clark's men were stationed in his fort and he and his officers had given their last instructions, Mr. Bradley, who was referee, blew a whistle for the signal that the battle was on.

General Means and his men were assembled around the outside of their fort. At the signal, all started with loud yells and throwing of snowballs. As soon as they reached the other fort

the larger fellows tried to climb over the wall of the fort which was six feet in height. The smaller fellows kept up a continual fire of snowballs in hopes to drive them back. During this attack of twenty minutes none of the attacking side got into the fort so no bags were gotten out. It was now General Means' turn to defend and Clark's to attack for the same time as the others, twenty minutes. They attacked in about the same way as the other side but more fiercely and nearly got several fellows into the fort.



CLARK ATTACKING MEAN'S FORT.

At the end of twenty minutes nothing was done, so they agreed upon a joint attack each side dividing itself into halves, leaving half to defend and half to attack at the same time. During the joint attack several of General Clark's men got into Means' fort but just too late to get any bags, because the time was up, which was ten minutes. Then both sides set up a mighty shout. Seeing nothing was determined by the alternate or joint attack, it was decided to run for the bags. The referees placed the twenty-one bags an equal distance away from each fort. The agreement of this was that both sides should get into their forts and that they would be allowed to tackle a man with a bag outside his fort and they were to have five minutes to get their bags into their forts. At the instant the whistle blew, each fellow jumped from his fort and raced to the bags which were about one hundred and twenty-five feet from the forts. Then what followed for the next five

minutes was something like a game of foot-ball, only a little rougher. As soon as a fellow started for his fort with a bag, he was downed by a fellow on the other side and then began a struggle in the snow for the bag, some pulling one way and some another. At the end of the time, Means' fort held the most bags, ten, which was one more than Clark's had. There were two outside the forts. As soon as General Means' men knew they held the most bags, they gave three cheers for their victory. They then marched around to the kitchen for their trophy which they brought back with them to the gymnasium and divided it among the fellows on their side. They also invited the officers of the defeated side to join in the feast.

EDWARD B. TAYLOR.

**IAPANESE** 

Louis E. Means

Russians

General

Don C. Clark

Captain

Barney Hill

Frederic P. Thayer

1st. Lieutenant

George F. Burke Walter D. Norwood 2nd. Lieutenant

Ralph O. Anderson James A. Edson Color Bearer

Carl L. Wittig

F. Chester Welch

Privates

Raymond E. Atwood George B. Beetchy Warren H. Bryant Edward Capaul Clarence DeMar

Albert S. Beetchy Robert H. Bogue Allan H. Brown Thomas Carnes Harry M. Chase William N. Dinsmore James Clifford

James P. M. Embree Paul H. Gardner John J. Emory Weston Esau William C. J. Frueh James R. Gregory Albert W. Hinckley Leslie R. Jones Joseph Kalberg Joseph B. Keller Ervin G. Lindsey Thomas Maceda

Jacob Glutt Robert W. Gregory Ralph P. Ingalls Alfred W. Jacobs Ernest N. Jorgensen George I. Leighton George A. Maguire Louis P. Marchi Charles McEacheren George A. McKenzie Philip S. May Frank S. Miley Albert S. Munro Alfred H. Neumann Herbert J. Phillips William A. Reynolds Charles F. Reynolds Everett A. Rich Joseph E. K. Robblee Albert L. Sawyer Claud W. Salisbury Roland Tyler William T. Walbert Charles Warner Charles W. Watson

Robert E. Miley Arthur Munro John F. Nelson William F. O'Conner C. James Pratt Albert Probert William E. Proctor Donald W. Roby Clarence Taylor Horace P. Thrasher Harris H. Todd Fred T. Upton Charles H. Whitney

# Choosing Up for the Battle

About a week before the 22nd of February, the boys went up into the chapel and Mr. Bradley had the boys vote for the generals. The two generals that had the most votes went before the school. The fellows that did not care to go into the battle went to the back of the room. Mr Bradley tossed up for the first choice. First the generals chose their captains, then first lieutenants, then second lieutenants, then color bearers and last came the privates. After this the fellows took their seats and Mr. Bradley spoke to us boys about where to build the forts. After this the two generals had their officers remain in the chapel for a while to talk about EDWARD CAPAUL. the forts.

# Building Forts

After the two sides were chosen up, we began the next day to build our forts. first thing we did was to shovel the snow up in a pile and tramp it down. Then we began to carry cakes for the walls putting slush in between the cakes so when it froze they would be solid. The cakes were taken from the different places where the snow was the deepest and best for large cakes. These were put on toboggans and carried to the fort by four or five boys and put down near the fort. These boys went for some more, while six or seven others staid at the forts arranging the cakes and tramping the snow. After enough cakes were collected, which took several days, they got ash cans and carried

them full of water to the forts to make slush. All the holes were plugged up and when night came it froze. The way we made the slush was, we filled the can of waterfull of snow, then took the snow out with shovels and threw it against the fort and smoothed it off gently, so as not to knock it all off. When the wall looked all right we filled the interior by tramping, so as the snow thrown in it would be solid. We took the cans of water sometimes inside the fort and emptied them so as to get the snow thoroughly packed up close to the wall where the most force was coming. After this was done we dug our trenches, each of the forts being of different designs. One fort had three trenches about a foot and a half wide by two to three feet deep, with a hole in the centre in which the bags were put. The other fort had two trenches. about three feet deep and the other dug down to the ground. The deepest trench surrounded a tower ten or twelve feet in diameter. tower contained a small trench two feet deep also a hole for the bags. The hole was the shape of a bowl bottom side up. It was small at the entrance and large enough inside so that a fellow could lay in it. The trenches of both forts were around the forts. After the forts were about done we could stay out nights from seven to nine o'clock carrying water, throwing it all over the fort so when it froze it was icy. We were not allowed to have ice at the foot of the fort, but we were any where else about the fort. February 22 it rained and did quite a lot of damage to our forts so we had to repair them and it postponed the battle till the following Saturday.

LESLIE R. JONES.

# Diaging Out the Scow

On a rainy morning Mr. McLeod got a number of boys with picks and shovels to go down to the scow which was way up on the beach on three feet of ice. We went to work, the big fellows picking and us small fellows shoveling the ice away. We got within a foot of the scow and it began to rain so we had to go inside. My job then was to shell corn to plant.

HERBERT A. DIERKES.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthy by the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island,

Boston Harbor,

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 7. No. 11.

March, 1904.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - 50 CENTS PER YEAR

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Superintendent.

Mr. Eben Bacon, in his seventy-fifth year, died, February 22, 1904, at his home on Prince St., Jamaica Plain. Mr. Bacon was born in Brookline and had been associated with this city and vicinity all his life.

At an early age he was one of the most prominent merchants of the day, engaging

extensively in the East India and China trade, which also was the business of his father, the late Daniel C. Bacon. In business Mr. Bacon filled many positions of trust and honor, such as the treasurer-ship of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the presidency of the China Mutual Insurance Company and for over forty years he was connected with the Washington Bank, being for about eighteen years its president. These positions and many others he filled with thorough conscientiousness and gave up active life but a few years ago. Mr. Bacon was well known in philanthropy. He was a director and a guiding spirit of the Sailor's Snug Harbor for some twenty-seven years filling at different times the positions of secretary, treasurer and president of the Board, and as director and treasurer of the Cape Cod Association many a student from that locality he assisted through college.

Mr. Bacon became a member of the Board of Managers of the Farm School in 1878 and was made vice-president, February 1, 1898, which office he held at the time of his death being also the senior member of the Board. In his death the School has lost a most valuable friend and official. Mr. Bacon was especially interested in the Farm School, its aims and methods finding full sympathy in his own practical nature. A man of sterling character and sound business ability, his counsel was ever valuable. That earnest and thorough conscientious devotion to every trust which was characteristic of his life, brought to the School many friends and helped greatly in making possible the work the School is now doing.

The funeral services were held from the First Parish Church, Brookline, Wednesday forenoon, February 24, at eleven o'clock, Rev. Wm. H. Lyon, D. D., officiating. This School

was represented by Managers Mr. Henry S. Grew and Mr. Francis Shaw and by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and a delegation of boys. The body was taken to Mount Auburn cemetery for cremation.

#### notes

Feb. 2. Drew gravel and cobble stone for granolithic floor in the kitchen.

Feb. 4. Drew coal for the shop.

Feb. 9. Finished painting one of the farm carts.

Feb. 12. Varnished the new bookcase and set it up.

Feb. 13. Drew coal for the boiler room.

Feb. 15. Boys chose up for snowball battle.

Feb. 16. There was no crossing in any direction on account of the snow, ice and severe weather. Two degrees above zero at six in the morning and eight degrees above at noon; no warmer all day.

Feb. 17. Floors laid and finished, and other wood finish completed in the office.

Feb. 18. Freight and express hauled from town to Squantum then across the ice on toboggans.

Feb. 19. A robin was seen.

Feb. 20. Mr. Morse came to spend Sunday at the School.

Feb. 21. Sunday. A program on George Washington in chapel and stereopticon pictures on the City of Washington this evening.

The prize offered by Dr. Bancroft for the best written article on the lcon was awarded to Roland Tyler.

Feb. 22. Rained hard all the forenoon.

The annual snowball battle was postponed on account of the weather.

Feb. 23 Made the first trip to City Point since the 9th. and landed on stone island on account of the ice.

Doors to the private and main offices hung and trimmed.

Feb. 24. Cut out the ice north of the

wharf for beaching the steamer PILGRIM.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and a delegation of boys attended the funeral of Vice-President, Mr. Eben Bacon.

Feb. 25. Finished painting the inside of the tower.

Put the spare propeller on the PILGRIM, the other being bent and broken by the ice.

Feb. 27. The snowball battle which had to be postponed on the 22nd, took place this afternoon. General Means of the Japanese forces defeated the Russians under General Clark.

Plastered walls removed and brick wall built in bakery.

Feb. 28. Mr. Bradley told of the causes leading up to the present war between Japan and Russia and showed stereopticon views on those countries in chapel this evening.

Feb. 29. Began hunting the brown-tail moth.

Three brick piers built in the basement under the staircase.

PILGRIM landed at the Public Landing for the first time since the 9th.

#### Farm School Bank

Cash on hand February 1st., 1904	\$634.67
Deposited during the month,	9.12
	\$643.79
Withdrawn during the month,	18.72
Cash on hand March 1st., 1904	\$625.07

#### Painting Bedsteads

Lately we have been painting our dormitories and one of the things I had to do was to paint the bedsteads. I commenced by taking four beds out of the west dormitory and carried them up in the west loft. Then I put two cots and two beds that do not belong in the dormitories in to take the places of those that I took out. I put on two coats of white paint and one coat of white enamel and the bed is done. Then I take four more beds and so on.

JOSEPH E. K. ROBBLEE.

# Getting Freight Across the Ice

One afternoon Mr. Vaughan came into the schoolroom and told all the first class, except three or four fellows, to come down to the assembly room with him. Here he told all that could get rubber boots to get them and then come with him. We went over to the south end of the Island. By the time we got there the two-horse sled was there and two of the farm fellows had started with two toboggans across the ice to Squantum. We hurried up and caught them. When we got there the freight was waiting for us. First we each brought a load of lumber and then we went back and got what bundles there were. When we got to the house it was time for supper.

ELMER A. JOHNSON.

# Floating Tce

One day when I went down to the barn with the farm boys, Mr. McLeod brought some shovels and other tools out for cutting ice. He told us to go down to the wharf and cut ice. We found the place where the morning fellows were working and began our work. We were to cut a place twelve feet wide and from twelve to sixteen feet long, so the steamer Pilgrim could come up on the beach at high tide. The ice was about five feet thick and we had to chip it off with ice cutters and an axe. The other fellows were throwing the chips out in the water to float away. We had to work pretty fast for the tide was coming quickly.

JOHN J. EMORY.

#### Farewell to the Ice

The ice has been around the island about two months and a half and now it is going away. When the ice was packed around the island hard the steamer could not get across and so we had to bring the mail and freight across from Squantum. The people from the city used to go out on the ice and spear eels. The boys, when they went coasting, would shoot over the bank and go out on the ice, but now they can not o this because it is all broken up and is goin out. Even the ice the boys skated on has milted away and so we can have no more fun on the ice.

ALBERT PROBERT.

## Chawing Pipes

One cold morning Mr. Morrison told me to get some pails and begin carrying boiling water down to the wood cellar. When I got there I found out that the water pipes were frezen. Then I got some cloths and Mr. Morrison and a few other boys began thawing the pipes by sopping them with hot water. After a while he sent me out to the shop to get a monkey-wrench. When I returned with it he turned one of the couplings in the pipe and found out that the pipe they had been sopping was thawed out. But still the water would not run easily. They soon found that the trouble was that the piece of pipe under one of the entries was frozen because the door is opened so much. Then they had the door shut until the water ran well.

WILLIAM E. PROCTOR.

# Making a Gutter

One afternoon some other fellows and I were told to get an axe and go down to the rear avenue and cut a gutter in the ice about half a foot wide and five inches deep. This was so that when the snow melted it would run down the gutter and into the drain, instead of going all over the avenue. We got about one-fourth of the gutter done when we were told to get ready for school.

HERBERT J. PHILLIPS.

# Carrying Ashes

The other day it rained and froze and so left the roads all ice. When we went down to the farm, the one who had charge told four boys beside myself to get some ashes over by the manure pile and put it on the road so the horses would not slip when they were hauling the carts. So we took a couple of picks and a shovel and a wheelbarrow apiece and got some ashes. The wind was blowing hard and it was hard wheeling over the ice. One fellow was picking while we were wheeling. We had to put the ashes where the horses go. With some more help we finished the road that morning.

FRED T. UPTON.

## Coing to Church

March 6 we all went to church on the ice. After we all got our clothes changed we took our skates and went over to the south end The smaller fellows took of the Island. sleds with them. When we got to the ice, we put on our skates and skated around until Mr. Bradley blew the whistle and told us to follow the leader skating across the bay to the car tracks in Farm Medows near Atlantic. Mr. Bradley started the fellows off by dozens. so that there would not be too much weight on the ice in one place. As the first fellows arrived, they would go back with sleds and bring those that did not have skates. The smaller boys and some of the ladies were drawn on the sleds. When all were over, Mr. Bradley put two fellows in charge of two different squads. These got in two cars that were waiting and the remainder went in another car, there being three in all. Then when all were in the cars, we started to church. left our skates and sleds on the beach in charge of an instructor and two boys. We went to Dr. Cutter's church in Neponset. It took us from fifteen to twenty minutes to get to the stopping place from which we had a short distance to walk. When we got to the church, we were ushered in to the front seats. When the minister began his sermon, he told us his subject would be, "The Bible." He told us of the beginning of the Bible, the meaning of the Bible and said that he thought that if three prominent men should get together, one being a Catholic, another a Protestant and the other a Jew and suggest or point out certain verses in the Bible and form them into books and have them used in the Grammar Schools, that it would be a great help to all pupils. He also named a number of different places in the Bible in which to get some good stories or verses to be committed to memory that he thought would be a great help to all. His talk was very interesting and he said he took his subject from the fact that the following day was the Centennial Anniversary of the Bible Societies. When the services were over, we took the same cars, being

in the same squads, and returned to the place from which we started. The fellows put their skates on and some helped draw sleds while others skated in couples. We got back to the Island at a quarter of two o'clock, took off our skates, took the sleds up to the house and then had dinner. We had a very pleasant time.

CHESTER F. WELCH.

# Getting in Coal

One morning I was told to go up to the new basement to get in coal with some other boys. The coal is put in the stock barn basement when we buy it. When we need it up to the house we draw it up in dump carts and dump it out beside the basement door. From there it is shovelled into a chute. At the bottom of the chute are some boys with wheelbarrows, in which they catch the coal and wheel it to the coal bin.

ELMER A. JOHNSON.

#### The Calendar

In our schoolroom there is a large calendar about two feet high and one foot wide. It has a picture of a moose traveling through the snow. On the left hand side of the picture there is a log-cabin with an old tree growing near it. The moose has sunken in the snow up to his knees and is struggling along. It is snowing and the moose's back is covered with snow. He is of a brownish color and the back ground is light brown. The animal is a large one and his muscle shows very plainly on his hind legs. There are three trees in the picture and all of them are old ones. There are not any small twigs on them. The calendar is in the front of the room where every one can see it.

A. LEROY SAWYER.

# Bagging Potatoes

The other day Mr. McLeod told another fellow and myself to go down in the cellar and bag up potatoes. First we went down to the storage barn and got some bags. Then we began to bag them up. We worked until the bell rang and bagged up twenty-five bushel in all.

RAYMOND E. ATWOOD.

#### Hlumni

HOWARD M. TRUMBULL, '49, was born in Boston in April, 1835 and on Tuesday, the 12th of January, 1904, he passed away.

"At an early age he lost his father, and his mother was left with a large family of little children. Soon after the loss of his father, Howard was admitted to the Farm School, an institution 'down the harbor,' supported by a number of Boston philanthropists for the sole purpose of providing a home for destitute and orphan children, who can show evidence of good character and honest parentage. No others are admitted. Here Howard acquired a substantial education and a great love of out-door sports, which he carried through life. Mr. Trumbull here got his teaching and practice in the art of swimming. It may not be known in this community that he was one of the best swimmers in southeastern Massachusetts, and his feats of daring and diving, when a boy, are matters of history among those who knew him.

As a man and a citizen, Howard M. Trumbull presented an example which is worthy of any following. Profane language, liquors and intoxicants of all kinds, and tobacco in all its forms, were among his 'don'ts.'

More than three-quarters of his life was passed in Rockland, (Mass.) and he was a familiar figure on our streets. His courtesy was both genial and jovial, and he had a kindly smile for all, while his conversation was refined and of a superior intelligence, showing to a marked degree the attributes of the thorough gentleman. He was in an eminent degree a friend to all mankind and no man could call him 'enemy.'

As a young man, he ran for some years with the volunteer fire department of Boston, and in this town he was always identified with matters pertaining to the fire department. His work at the big fire in July, 1890, was recognized as being of much value.

And Tuesday, the 12th inst., he passed away. He has not lived vainly; his life in any community is valuable as a direct influence for good, for honesty, for the upbuilding of humanity.

For the good life that he lived, he receives an ample reward in that after having taken the span of life which it was allotted to him to live, he has reached the purity, the beauty, the dignity of Eternal Happiness."

# Playing Chess

Among the many games here chess is probably one of the most popular and the boys that know how to play it, like it about the best of all the games. Some of the boys got games from their friends on Christmas. The fellows are playing about all the time, that is, some fellows are playing at different times. They play at meals and after whenever they have play time, which is an hour after each meal, Saturdays and half a day in vacation. I like to play very much and have a game of my own which I received from my friends for a Christmas present. I loan it to different boys to play with.

GEORGE A. C. McKENZIE.

# **Agriculture**

This term of agriculture has been far different from any we have had before. Terms before, we have been studying about the soil and plants of the farm, such as corn and potatoes, but this term Mr. Vaughan has been teaching us about the orchard crops, such as grapevines, apple trees and peach trees and their fruits. He explains to us the different things necessary to be successful in raising trees and vines. We had quite easy lessons the first two terms but this term we are getting paid up and it is going to take quite a lot of study to pass. Mr. Vaughan thought it would be a good thing to keep note books, so we have them put on our desks every Tuesday and Thursday, which are agriculture days. We then take notes of what he tells us. This makes it easier than it was before, because we would have to remember it all the term and now we can take our books at the end of the term and be prepared for examination.

C. JAMES PRATT.

F

"No man ever became extremely wicked all at once." *Juvenal.* 

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#### The Loon

PRIZE ESSAY.

There are several species of loons. They are the common, red, and black-throated loons. The common loon is the only specimen found in the United States. He is sometimes called the Great Northern Diver. His native home is in Canada and the far North but the common loon comes as far south as the United States, not going any farther south than the New England States. It is the largest water bird, and has the advantage over the other birds because of its great size and courage. The specimen in our schoolroom is a common loon. It is thirtytwo inches high and weighs about ten and onehalf pounds. It has a small head and a long slim neck. It has a plump body. Its legs are placed far back on its body and it has webbedfeet. Its breast is white and its back and wings are black with white spots. It has small, narrow wings. It has red eyes and a beak which is sharp and is the loon's principal weapon. It can run its bill through the largest fish in the lake. black and is about four inches long. Its wings are small for the size of the bird, so that it can not rise right off the ground and fly away but it has to be aided by a breeze or it has to run or rather swim along on the top of the water to get a start. It cannot walk but has a very awkward shuffling motion that it moves by. It uses its wings and bill in this movement. The loon does not rest on a tuft of grass but on a small island, usually dry and rocky, but sometimes on marshy land. It prefers an island with a thick growth of grass. In springtime when the ice breaks up, the loons take their mates and go to the shore of some lonely island and build their nests. The nests are built near the water so the loons can get into the water without walking on land. The nests are poorly made, as the loon does not care enough about his nest to make it well. mother loon wants is enough grass to cover her and enough to make a nest. In a slight hollow in the nest are found two dark brown, spotted, mud-colored eggs. In June the eggs are hatched and two dusty black, smutty, young loons, about the size of full-grown ducks make their appearance. In a little while they turn white, with funny little bills unlike their mother's. At this time the young loons begin to grow more like their mothers. When the loon is full grown, he is about the size of a Christmas turkey. After the nesting season the birds begin to molt, often losing so many feathers that they cannot fly. Fond of its young, the mother loon has many enemies to contend with. Among them are the hawk that swoops down and devours the young and the herron gulls. Large pickerel are more dangerous than one would suppose, and they often leap out of the water and snap up the young. Bullfrogs are also dangerous foes. The mink, otter and man are enemies. The loon is afraid of nothing and can swim under water as well as above. The loon lives on fish and after he spears them with his terrible bill, he tosses them in the air and catches them head first, so they slip down as easily as a sardine. The common loon varies much in color and one might think he saw more than one bird when it was the same one only changed in color. The loon often laughs

to himself giving a musical call not unpleasant to the ear. Nothing compares to his wild call which he gives when he is lonely, and sometimes with his playmates. His call sounds thus:— haw, haw, haw." The loon is the spirit of the lake. To hear his call at night one might think the lake was talking. The loon shifts about. He is cautious, shy and fond of solitude, discouraging acquaintance. The birds emigrate from the far North in large numbers. It is not good to eat, being hard and tough but can be eaten if necessary. There are three species of loons, the black-throated, common and red-throated.

ROLAND TYLER.

# Our Mascot

On the steamer we have a cat which we call our mascot. He is so black he was named Nigger and weighs seven pounds and five ounces and is seven months old. Nigger is a very strong and stout cat and has one extra toe on each foot. We got him from a lumber yard in Dorchester. times a fellow who doesn't work on the steamer or around it will pick him up and if Nigger doesn't know him he will go "me-ow, me-ow" and scratch the fellow with his big foot. Sometimes we fellows on the steamer get him a little cross, then he will hit us with his paw and sometimes scratch us. When I carry down his breakfast in the morning, he will rub against each of us fellows and follow us any where we go, but after breakfast he won't look at us hardly. If Russell should lay his coat, jumper or anything on the cushions, as quick as it lands, Nigger will jump on it and try to get to sleep, so he won't be put off from it. Nigger lives on the steamer and goes on most all of the trips and on rough water never gets seasick. He is always the first passenger aboard the steamer when she is going to make a trip. Nigger is very impolite; he will often jump right in front of passengers when they are getting aboard. He is always first to get aboard and is always first to get off. When the steamer is landing at the float, Nigger will go up to the bow of the steamer and jump on the fellow's shoulder who is passing the lines from the float to the steamer. From the fellow's shoulder he will either jump onto the float or the rail of the gangway and run up on the wharf. If Nigger is left behind when we make a trip, he will watch for the steamer to return and as quick as he sees it coming he will run for the float for all he is worth. As quick as the bow of the steamer is in at the float, Nigger will jump on the fellow's shoulder who is passing the lines and on to the steamer. very fond of bragging when he catches a mouse or rat. He will take the rat and throw it down at our feet and play with it. Sometimes we make him think we don't see him, so he will rub against our legs and purr and dig his claws into us and do everything he can think of. He wants to carry every rat he catches into the steamer but we won't let him. Nigger is growing larger and heavier every day and is a regular little pig. CLARENCE TAYLOR.

# Grinding Corn

Nearly every week it is one of my jobs to grind corn. When I go down to the farm, I am told to grind corn and one of the teamsters is told to take the corn from the corn-barn to the shop where I grind it. I help load the barrels into the cart and then it is carried to the shop. After it is unloaded from the cart it is carried to the basement. I then take the belt that is used on the emery wheel off and put it on a side-wheel on the grinder. I put a bag'in front of the grinder to catch the corn in. After this is done I oil the grinder. Then I am ready for work. I pull a rope which switches a belt from a loose pully and this belt starts the grinder. Standing near the hopper of the grinder, I drop enough corn in to keep the grinder busy. have to be careful not to put too much in at once or it will clog. When I have finished I sweep the floor and clean the grinder. The corn is then carried to the stock barn. There are usually four barrels of corn and one of cobs. The cobs are kept separate from the corn and put in the cut-feed pen, but the corn is put in a chest from which it is fed to the horses.

CHESTER F. WELCH.

#### Getting Stones

One morning Mr. McLeod told me to go and put the cultivator harness on Jim and hitch him to the drag and go over to the hen house and get a stone. I put the stone on the drag and then he told me to take it up to the kitchen porch and then go down to the boathcuse and wait until he came. When he came, he told me to drive Jim over to the north end after some stones. When I got there, Mr. Dix and two boys were there. We got the stones on the drag and I took them up to the house and it was a good morning's job. I took two pieces of granite down to the old barn and put the stone on a plank. The farm is just the place for a boy.

George A. Maguire.

# **Making Putty**

Painters use quite a lot of putty for one thing or the other and as our stock of putty was pretty nearly run out, we had to make some more. One morning after we had finished putting a priming coat on, Mr. Burnham told Joe Robblee and me to go down to the paint shop and take out some linseed oil that was in the drip pan where the oil barrel stands and make some putty. We got a tin pan that held six quarts and put in about three and a half quarts of oil and two good sized handfuls of whiting, which is a powder made from a rock pulverized, and put it into the oil and stirred it until it was well mixed. We kept adding more whiting until it got stiff enough to handle. Then I worked it with my hands and made it stiffer. Then we took it out and worked it up well and it was ready to be put into the putty firkin. After we made one batch, it was time for dinner. returned in the afternoon and made enough to fill the firkin, which was about fifty pounds.

FOSTER B. HOYE.

# Sweeping the Hall

Every noon Herbert Nelson and I sweep the hall. We pile up the boots. I put the sweaters in the box. I move the chairs and boxes and sweep under them. When I get that done I sweep half of the hall and he the other half. He sweeps the stairs and I take down the dirt.

RALPH H. MARSHALL.

# Picking Up Chings

One afternoon I had to clean up in back of the Hall. I picked the sticks and paper up until one o'clock, then four other boys came to help me. After we got that done, we had to take a shovel, two pickaxes and a hoe and dig up the frozen ashes around the ash pile. When we got that done, we picked the sticks and papers up around there and then took them over the bank. Then it was time to get ready for school.

ERVIN G. LINDSEY.

# Shelling Corn

Shelling corn is an easy job if you like it. The way we do is to take one ear in one hand and twist it around with the other and the kernels fall off into the box. I got two blisters the last time I shelled corn. When Mr. McLeod is in a hurry he uses the corn-grinder. Then all that you have to do is to put the ear in at the top and turn the crank and the corn comes out at the bottom and the cobs out of the front. We shelled two bushels and then we had to go up.

C. CLIFTON WRIGHT.

#### Views of Washington

In our schoolroom there are mailing cards with different views of Washington on them. They are mounted on cardboard about two feet long and about thirteen inches wide. There are two of these. The one in the first schoolroom has ten views on it and the one in the second schoolroom has twelve. In one set there are views of Washington from Arlington, the United States Pension Office, Treasury Building, the Capitol, United States Patent Office, Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury Building, State, War and Navy Department, the Congressional Library and the White House. In the other set there are the United States Post Office, Presidential Office, Washington Monument and Corcoran Gallery of Arts. There are also a few outside of Washington, as Robert E. Lee's mansion at Mt. Vernon. All the rest are the same as in the first set. We enjoy looking at them very much.

WARREN H. BRYANT.

# Chompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthy by the

FARM SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor.

A PRIVATE HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL

DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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It has been said that an absolute monarchy is the best of all forms of government, if the monarch himself is wise and good. The farmer may be called an absolute ruler over his domestic animals and he should be well equipped for the duties of government. He may be naturally merciful and kind, but this is not enough. More evil is wrought by want of

thought than by want of heart, and much of the discomfort and torture that animals endure is caused by the ignorance of their owners. have no right to keep farm animals and pets without taking thought for their welfare, and to our thoughfulness must be added a knowledge of their nature and needs and a careful study of the best methods for their care and management. There is no small return for such labor in the pleasure we derive from supplying the wants of these dumb creatures so dependent upon us, and in seeing them grow and thrive under our watchful care. This humane and patient course is also the only way to secure good, financial returns in keeping live stock. It is one of the natural results of a Christian civilization that man has awakened to his duties and responsibilities, even towards wild beasts and birds. A due regard for our just relations with wild creatures has led to more hunting with the camera and less with the rifle, and wild species that have been almost exterminated by the hunter are now being carefully preserved. It would be weak and foolish sentiment to protest against the killing of creatures that endanger human life or are destructive to crops, but an enlightened public opinion can readily strike the balance true between wanton slaughter and that which is necessary for our protection or for food. We owe much to the scientific lecturer and to information obtained from government agricultural stations for the education of the public on these points. Best of all, the study of animal lore is taking a prominent place in our public schools.

May the good work go on, and may nature studies and moral and religious training go hand in hand until it can be said of man that he is worthy to have dominion over the animal creation.

#### Dotes

March 1. Rough day. Quite a little snow fell.

New window sashes fitted in the office.

March 2. Lots of ice going out.

March 4. PILGRIM crossed at 1 P. M. and when they came back at 5 o'clock floating ice had lodged around the wharf so they were unable to make a landing there or anywhere on the beach. Steamer laid at City Point all night.

March 5. Wire and battery case in office completed.

Finished a wardrobe for the office.

Every one skating this afternoon. Fine skating between the Island and Squantum and Atlantic.

March 6. Sunday. All the boys and most of the instructors went to church by way of Squantum on the ice.

March 7. Finished hunting the browntail moth.

A field of ice crowded against the breakwater on the flood tide and crushed about one-half of it.

March 8. No school in the 2nd division.

-Put up picture molding. Varnished woodwork in the office.

March 9. Boys arranged according to size.

March 10. Began drawing gravel to fill in low places.

March 13. Sunday. Mr. W. J. Clark from the Newton Theological Seminary spoke at 3 P. M.

March 14. Frederic P. Thayer left the School to work for T. W. Ripley & Co., 181 Devonshire St., and live with his mother at 24 Hammond Street, Boston.

March 15. Finished a medicine case for the office.

Finished painting the general office.

March 16. Moved into the new office.

A box of tools received from Miss Ellen S. Bacon.

Walter Norwood finished two mantel shelves; one in the north dormitory, the other in

the private room.

March 17. Albert S. and Arthur Munro left the School.

Mantel in the general office put in place.

March 18. Snow storm.

Started the incubator.

Winter term of school closed.

March 19. Weak floor timbers replaced with new and floor partially relaid in the storage barn.

March 20. Ice broke up at the south end. Carl Wittig fininshed a table for the north dormitory.

March 22. Pruned grape vines.

Armour W. Sylvester entered the School.

Commenced drawing gravel away from the steamer's blocks and the Chilton boathouse.

March 23. Blackbird seen today.

Finished a farm drag.

Mr. Bradley moved into his new office.

Squad of boys went to Spectacle Island to see the effect of the explosion at the garbage plant.

March 24. Squad of boys went to Rainsford Island.

Graduate George E. Hart came for a visit.

March 26. Put new frame and door between kitchen and bakery.

March 28. Spring term of school began. Put dressing into the hot-beds.

March 29. Cottage Row caucus held.

March 30. Jacob Glutt left the School to live with his parents.

Sixteen copies of the Illustrated London News received from Treas. Mr. Arthur Adams.

March 31. Tore out the kitchen and bakery floors.

# Farm School Bank

Cash on hand March 1st., 1904	\$625.07
Deposited during the month,	6.20
	\$631.27
Withdrawn during the month,	11.11
Cash on hand April 1st., 1904	\$620.16

#### Rank in Classes

The following named boys ranked first and second respectively in their classes for the winter term of school.

FIRST CLASS

Frank S. Miley Carl L. Wittig

Louis P. Marchi Herbert J. Phillips

THIRD CLASS

Charles W. Watson William T. Walbert Fourth Class

Charles A. McEacheren Harry W. Lake
FIFTH CLASS

Charles H. Whitney Weston Esau

# Darning Stockings

Every Thursday a basket of stockings comes into the sewing room from the laundry. After we get all our other work done, we spread two plaids on the floor and dump the stockings on the plaids. Then we take two stools and sit around them and turn them right side out. When they are all turned, we take the stockings and divide them into fourths, then each fellow has an even number to darn. After that is done we put our stools in place and take up the plaids and put them away. Then we sit down and begin to darn. We darn until the bell rings for dinner, when we are dismissed.

PAUL H. GARDNER.

#### French Artists Book

In the first schoolroom the boys are making some books about the French artists. Millet and Rosa Bonheur. We first had to write all we knew about the artists on some good paper and when that was completed we designed our covers, which were thin gray pieces of cardboard. On the back cover we had to put some little thing, such as is used on the back of books, and on the front cover we have some good design and "French Artists" and the School's monogram at the bottom. have four pictures, one of Millet and one of his masterpieces and Rose Bonheur and one of her masterpieces. Then the book is completed and we put it together and we tie it with raffia or ribbon. I think the books look very nice and CHARLES W. WATSON. are good.

# Cleaning the Root Cellar

When I clean the root cellar I get a shovel and a bushel box. Then I pick up the potatoes and put them in one of the potato bins, because one of them has bags filled in it. There is one large bin for mangels. In the mangel bin there are some boards that divide the bin and make a place for the carrots. I put the mangels and carrots in their right places and sweep the floor by the potatoes, under the stairs and by the other bins. I sweep the cobwebs from around the bins and under the stairs. Then I take my shovel and put the waste in the bushel box and dump it into the manure cart.

PHILIP S. MAY.

# Stereopticon

On Sunday, February 28, we had a stereopticon lecture by Mr. Bradley. He told us about Senator Hanna and some others and then set the lantern a going. It is a calcium light formed by a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases in a flame against a stick of lime. First the oxygen is turned on, then lighted and then the hydrogen is slowly turned on, and all is ready. The views were upon Russia, Japan and the United States. There were only seven pictures of the United States, a few, but they were best of all. They included George Washington and his wife, Garfield, McKinley, Lincoln, Roosevelt and last of all the United States flag. THOMAS G. MCCARRAGHER.

#### Grinding Mangels

About half past ten, another boy and I grind mangels. We get two boxes apiece and we go down into the root-cellar of the stock barn. We take turns in grinding. First one fellow grinds while the other takes a manure fork and puts mangels into the grinder. There is a bin that will hold two hundred and fifty bushels of mangels. When we get a half-bushel ground, we put six or seven carrots in and then grind the rest the same way. We grind only two bushels now because there are not many left. We grind two extra on Saturday and have them for Sunday. We put them in front of the cows and Mr. McLeod feeds them.

J. HERBERT NELSON.

#### Office Work

About two months ago I got in the office from the wash-room where I was working before. I like the office work very much. The first thing I do is to take down my lamps to the sewing room to be filled. empty two waste-baskets into the other, as there are three, and empty that in the wastebarrel. After I do that I sweep the floor. About ten minutes after, which gives the dust a chance to settle, I dust all the things in the office, then I'm ready to do whatever Mr. Bradley or Mrs. Morrison has for me Sometimes I fill out requisitions run errands and do various other things. Every morning there are papers to be put on file and I put them up and put away the old ones. At about a quarter past eleven almost all the things are done and the other morning office boy and I get ready for dinner. If there is any mail for the boys, either the other boy or I take it down to the dining room to be given out.

Louis P. Marchi.

# Making Butter

We make butter from once to three times a week. The churn is a small hand churn of about eight gallons capacity. It is a "No. I Stoddard churn." After it has swollen so it will not leak, the cream is put in and the churning begins. For the first five minutes the cork should be pulled out three times at least to let the air out. It generally takes from one-half hour to an hour and a half, depending on the temperature of the cream, for the butter to come. When the butter comes, the buttermilk is drained off and the butter is washed until it is free from all of the milk and the water is clear. It is then salted, about one tablespoon full of salt being used to one pound of butter. Generally a little sugar is added and when it is all mixed, it is ready to print. The print we have holds one-half pound. We use the butter paper after it is soaked in salted water. We usually make ten or twelve pounds of butter. When the butter is not yellow enough, coloring is added.

ROBERT H. BOGUE.

#### Marbles

A little while ago the marble craze came up. The boys played marbles in Gardner Hall at first, rolling at glassies and up against the wall. Up against the wall is played like this; a boy rolls a marble up against the wall, it bounces back again and the boys let it roll until it stops. Then the other boys roll a marble up against the wall and try to hit the marble the other has rolled up. Any number of boys can play it. A few days ago the boys played out of doors, popping at a glassy and bunny in the hole. A great many boys go partners. A boy that can play well and hit the glassy pretty nearly every time, goes partners with a boy who can't play so well. I go partners with Roy Sawyer.

HARRY W. LAKE.

# Changing Books

Lately we have had a new bookcase made so as to accommodate our increasing library and so as to have the case in the reading room for our collection of relics and birds. I helped to transfer the books from the old case into the new one. We took the books out of the case and dusted them. We then took them into the chapel where the new case is and put them in according to their shelf and number. The two cases are now side by side in the chapel and it is much easier to get the books out than it was when part of them were in the reading room. One-half of the new bookcase is used for the reference books while underneath is a complete set of Harper's Magazines.

I. BANKS QUINBY.

# Schoolroom Work

Every day at one o'clock all the boys go to work. Some go to school in the afternoon at half past two, and I work in the schoolroom until that time. I wait for the door to be opened then I erase all the blackboards, sweep the floor and dust the desks, seats, windows and trimmings. I clean out the chalk trays. Thursdays I scrub. When I get through about quarter past two I go down and wash up, comb my hair and go to school. I like the job very much.

Louis C. Darling.

#### Hlumni

GEORGE O. WHITTAKER, '77, died March 27, 1904, at the age of 42. He belonged to the Highland Mutual R. A. and the Boston Aerie No. 45, F. O. E. He was at the School last Thanksgiving with his son.

Walter McKeever, '95, we are pleased to learn, is now studying medicine at the University of Vermont at Burlington. Since August, 1900, he had been an attendant at the State Epileptic Hospital, Palmer, Mass. Walter has always given much satisfaction wherever he has been employed and we expect to see him make a good record in his new work.

JOHN J. POWERS, '00, since leaving the School, has been in the employ of graduate Sumner W. Parker of E. Westmoreland, N. H. His time being up this spring, John has made a change and April 1 he began work for D. W. Leach at Westmoreland Depot. The necessity for the change was mutually regretted, but it was to John's advantage to do so.

Walter L. Butler, '03, has finished work for Miss Blanchard at Petersham and gone to live with relatives at 76 Church St., Marlboro, Mass.

#### **Cutting Fodder**

One snowy morning when I went down to the barn, another boy and I were told to get fodder ready to be cut for feed for the cows. When we got quite a large pile ready, the boy that was with me was told to go down stairs and get Dan, the horse we use for cutting fodder. When he came back, the horse was put into the machine and we put the belt on the wheels and the machine started. I had to feed the machine and the other boy raked the fodder down the trap. I had to work fast to keep it going and I was glad when the horse would slow up a little so I wouldn't have to work so fast. It took us about twenty minutes to cut it all.

CHARLES McEACHEREN.

#### Bailing Out the Cow-yard

One morning Mr. Vaughar told another boy and me to get a horse and a drag and go up to the shop and get the sewer pump and two pieces of hose that were up there and bring them down to the cowyard to pump the water out. After we got it down there, Mr. Vaughan had us leave the pump on the drag and put some blocks under it. After that we joined the pieces of hose and put one end in the water and the other was joined to the pump. Then we fixed a wooden trough so that the water we pumped would flow through it and out of the cowyard. When we got this done, Mr. Vaughan started the pump for us and I took turns with the other boy until about half past nine when Mr. Ferguson came and took my place and I helped some other boys bail out with buckets. We did about half that morning.

JOHN F. NELSON.

#### The horses

We have five horses. One is a carriage horse, Captain, and the others are all work horses, Jim, Dan, Max and Barbara. A short time ago I was appointed as the one to take care of Captain, Dan, Daisy and Barbara. Mr. Ferguson attends to the other two. I go down to the barn every morning and again in the evening and look after them. In the evening I feed, water and bed them and in the morning I feed, water and clear away the bedding and clean them.

DON C. CLARK.

## Washing Paint in the Cower

One noon Mr. Morrison told three other boys and myself to get some buckets and go up and wash the tower walls. There were ladders up there, so we could get up to the top. As soon as we got quite a large space done, we would move the ladder and take another strip. We had creolin in the water and that made the dirt come off, so it would be easier to paint it new. We worked till it was time to go to school and we finished the next day.

HARRIS H. TODD.







