



Vol. 14. No. 1. PRINTED AT THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS. May, 1910.

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1910 Reports

Every year we issue from our printing-office a report that tells about the School and what it is doing. It contains from twenty-five to thirty-five pages. This year there are thirty-two pages, and six illustrations.

The type that we use is ten point Cushing for the body and eight point condensed gothic for the side headings. The size of the type page is twenty-four by thirty-eight picas, or about four by six and one-quarter inches.

When all is ready it is printed four pages at a time, the first four being one, four, five, and eight. Then we skip two, three, six, and seven, and print another form while the first one is drying, and when the second form is drying we go back to the first and print the other side, and so on through the eight different forms, from page one to page thirty-two. The alternate forms are fed to a left-hand guide so as to get a good register. The size of the sheet is eighteen by twelve inches.

After they are all printed they are folded, first lengthwise, and then over the other way, making the whole thing when folded nine by six inches. The illustrations are then inserted in their proper places, making about eight different sections which are laid side by side on a bench and gathered in order so that the pages will come right. Three stitches are then put in them and they are ready for the covers that have already been printed and scored. A drab gray paradox cover paper is used, and a white antique laid book paper for the inside.

The six illustrations are the steamer Pilgrim, a view from the wharf, a view of the fellows lined up on the front lawn on the last

Friends' Day of 1909, the arrival of the Friends' Day boat, and two views of the incinerator.

On page three there is a short account of the life of the late vice-president of our School, Mr. Henry Sturgis Grew. Five or six pages are taken up telling about the School and its work. There are short articles about the different illustrations. Also there is a list of the expenses of the School, and then the income, the schedule of investments, and the auditor's report.

EARLE C. MARSHALL.

How Our Playtime is Spent

What the fellows do in their playtime depends upon the season. The fellows like to make different articles in the shop at this season, to give to their friends on Friends' Days, so a part of the fellows' time is taken up in this way. Some of the fellows like music more than others and practice in their playtime besides Friday nights. Considerable enjoyment and fun is also had in the gymnasium in Gardner Hall where we like to play and swing on the rings. Some of the fellows clean and paint their cottages so they will be ready for summer. The fellows in the first base-ball nine practice for the teams which play them. In summer we go fishing and swimming, and in the fall we play foot-ball. In winter we have skating and coasting.

WILLIAM B. LAING.

Repacking Stuffing-boxes

Recently the stuffing-boxes of the circulating pumps on the steamer Pilgrim needed packing. It was my work to help do this so I could learn the process. First the packing nut was released and a part called a gland was taken out. This gland when the nut is screwed on pushes

the packing into place in the stuffing-box. With the aid of a tool, called a packing hook, the old packing was removed. The new packing, one-fourth of an inch in diameter, was rubber inside and a composition of asbestos over this with a little graphite. It was cut a little longer than to fit around the valve rod. A lap joint was made and the packing put in the stuffing-box. The gland was put back in and the packing nut put on. This pushed the first ring of new packing snugly around the rod and also at the other end of the stuffing-box. The nut was then released, the gland taken out, and another ring of packing put in. This operation was repeated until the stuffing-box was filled. Most stuffing-boxes do not hold less than three rings of packing. If the stuffing-box should leak after being packed the nut should be tightened enough to stop the leak.

WILLARD H. PERRY.

Riddles

Some days when our work in school has been good and we are up in our studies, our teacher lets us make up riddles about the places which we find in our geographies, and then the fellow who thinks up a riddle asks the other fellows to guess the answer. When a fellow has guessed it he asks another, and so on until it is time to commence studying again. The following are some of the riddles:—"What country in Europe do you find in the ocean?" Answer, "Wales." "What is the fiercest city in France?" Answer, "Lyons." "What city in France is a part of the body?" Answer, "Brest." "What city in Italy would a Negro be most likely to go to?" Answer, "Laghorn." "What country in Europe do you fry doughnuts in?" Answer, "Greece." "What city in Germany is good to eat?" Answer, "Frankfurt."

LEVI N. TRASK.

Arbor Day

Arbor Day was set apart by the governor of this commonwealth for the thirtieth of April, but we celebrated it on the twenty-ninth. This year the exercises were held at Bowditch Grove. First was a selection by Ralph Whittemore, who told of the origin of Arbor Day. Then

there were two more selections, "The Blushing Maple Tree" by William Cowley, and "The Elm" by William Foster. A poem "What Do We Plant When We Plant a Tree?" was next recited by George Jordan. Mr. Kibby then showed us how to plant a tree, a white ash being planted. He said that the side of the tree that had the strongest limbs on it should be pointed toward the prevailing winds, which are northwest here, and also that a few of the smaller limbs must be cut off to make up for some of the smaller roots that had been cut off and bruised. Capt. Dix made a few remarks about Arbor Day. He said that most always the tree that is planted is dedicated to some one. Capt. Dix said that he had had the pleasure of dedicating trees to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, and that this year he would dedicate this one to Henry Bradley. The exercises were ended by the singing of two verses of America, the air being played by Harold Jacobs on the cornet.

WILLIAM W. FOSTER.

Picking up Leaves

In the morning before school we pick up all the leaves in the hedge and by the gardens and put them in the waste barrel. As we pick up the leaves we see the worms on the ground. Some are half way out of their holes and go back again. One day I was picking up leaves and a big butterfly alighted on the edge of the barrel. He was brown with a yellow border on his wings, and yellow dots on the brown part, too.

WILLIAM E. COWLEY.

Planting Potatoes

One of the busy jobs we have in spring is planting potatoes. The land is first plowed, manured, and harrowed with a disk-harrow to break up the lumps. Then it is gone over again with a spike-tooth harrow to break up the lumps that are left, and to smooth the surface. After this the rows are marked out with a marker, to get them straight and the same distance apart. Then furrows are made and fertilizer is put in so they can have good nourishment while growing. Before we start planting, the potatoes have to be cut in pieces with one or more eyes in each piece. Afterwards they are put in bags and laid

in a solution of water and formaldehyde. This is done as a preventive against disease. They are in two hours. Then the seed potatoes are laid in the rows, each one a foot apart. Right behind the fellow who is dropping the seed potatoes are two fellows on either side of the row who, with hoes, cover them with soil. This year we have two potato patches, one opposite the root-cellar one acre and three-quarters in area, and the other of three acres is southwest of the power-house.

WALTER A. JORDAN.

A Pleasant Evening

One night the monitors, or all the members of the first class, were invited by Miss Lyon and Miss Gordon to the sloyd room in the power-house to spend the evening. When we arrived there at seven forty-five the phonograph was playing. After everyone had come, we played games of various kinds. After awhile we were refreshed with punch and fancy cookies which we did away with with great relish. We danced while the phonograph was playing and ended with a Virginia reel. We had a very pleasant evening.

ALFRED W. JACOBS.

Transplanting Rose-bushes

In Robert May's garden and mine there were two rose-bushes which were getting too large for the gardens. We took shovels and decided to transplant them to our cottage garden. We made a hole for each and put the bush in the hole, then shoveled in the soil. We put a good lot of water on it so that the bush would not wilt or die. We pruned the two bushes and now they make our cottage look better. They will look still better when the roses bloom.

JOHN LESTRANGE.

Painting a Cottage

Last fall I bought three shares in a cottage. There are three other fellows owning besides myself. We painted the inside pea green. Two coats were put on. We first painted the ceiling and then the walls. Later on we put a brownish color on the trimmings, this being put on the window, and door casing, and on the quarter-round pieces in the corners.

LOUIS M. REINHARD.

Renovating Cottage Row

Now that the winter months are over the fellows are preparing their cottages for the summer. First the pictures on the walls are removed and the tacks are taken out to prepare the walls for scrubbing. The walls are then scrubbed with soap and water, and afterwards rinsed off so they can be painted. After the cottage is painted the pictures are put back again. The glass that is broken is sent to the paint-shop to be replaced by new, and set by the boys. Then the lawn about the cottage is dug up and the large stones and other litter taken care of. The street of Cottage Row is being filled with sub-soil. This sub-soil is rolled down to make the ground hard, and afterward gravel is put on. The grass is cut and afterward the street is raked and the litter taken care of.

ROBERT H. MAY.

Our Pick of a Future Pleasure

One Saturday, Mr. Beane, a former instructor here who is now attending Harvard, came to the School and told the fellows he was going to let the base-ball players have their pick of any one game they wanted to see this season between Harvard and some other University, not including Yale. In a few days Robert May, captain of the first nine, received eleven schedule cards with the dates and all the games printed on them. After receiving the cards the fellows chose the game they wanted to go to, which was that of Princeton meeting Harvard at Cambridge, May twenty-first. Capt. Robert May had the pleasure of writing to Mr. Beane to thank him for his kindness and to let him know our decision.

HERBERT H. KENNEY.

A Welcome Sight

One of the things the fellows look for in the spring is the first Nantasket steamer. The reason for this is that the Nantasket boats are the harbingers of Friends' Days. Every fellow is sure that it will not be long before the first Friends' Day after these boats begin to run. The nineteenth of April we usually see them running from Boston to Nantasket Beach.

JAMES A. PEAK.

Thompson's Island Beacon

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THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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TREASURER'S ADDRESS 17 COURT ST.
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After a careful comparison of the autobiographies of many of the prominent men of the world of to-day, we find that they all achieved their successes practically through the same channels. That is, they did not become failures, because they persevered in what they undertook.

They kept pushing on and on in the face of overwhelming difficulties, often on the verge of abandoning their undertakings, yet, at such periods it seems they unanimously renewed their energies with a surprising tenacity, resulting in a complete and satisfactory fathoming of the problems before them, oftentimes sacrificing worldly pleasures, and continuing at their tasks until the laws of nature took possession of the body and compelled a cessation of activities.

Probably, nowadays, one of the worst obstacles to overcome is the temporary ridicule one may be subjected to in trying to carry out an honest purpose, or to advance any project that will inure to the public good. By temporary ridicule we mean the attitude assumed, the general pessimistic trend of action, and the attempted defamation with which one must contend, that emanates from a worthless, shiftless element that is no asset to any community. There are no worse enemies to the progress or welfare of a community than these selfsame scoffers, who never contribute, but on the other hand are constantly putting forth every effort to retard the promotion of every project that is conducive to the upbuilding of character, or the development of a community.

Notwithstanding, the man of the determined purpose keeps diligently plodding along amid the jeers and scoffings, and we find him advancing and advancing steadily, with success on every hand. The ridiculer, or retarder, still maintains his place at the lower end of the line and always will be found there while pursuing such a course. Contrast if you will the vast difference in the types of these two classes of men. The former is surrounded with men of public affairs, and eagerly sought when questions of great moment are to be decided. His advice and counsel are given thought and consideration with the result that

the public has its needs and requirements in the keeping of, and under the guidance of those whose experience and judgement are of inestimable value. As to the other type of man only a brief word suffices to depict what he is, and what he always will be—that is “nothing.” He is apparently a fixed object.

Notes

April 1. Load of steam-pipe and fittings from Walworth's came.

Manager Francis Shaw visited the School. Graduate George Mayott also visited here.

April 2. Mission furniture for instructors' sitting-room came.

Planted 27 cork elms in the grove on Oak Knoll.

Frederick John Barton left the School to work for The Knowlton & McLeary Printing Co., in Farmington, Maine.

April 5. Sowed peas and oats for green feed.

Pulled the first radishes from the hotbed.

Four-duct electric conduit laid in cement envelope between power-house and Gardner Hall.

April 6. Quarterly election of Cottage Row.

April 7. Planted 7 mountain ash in the cemetery.

Finished collecting brown-tail moths' webs. Total 3,840.

Small scow-load of maple planks and 1,025 bricks came from Freeport street.

Graduate Albert LeRoy Sawyer visited the School and presented the library with a book entitled “Great Business Men,” by Elbertus Hubbard.

April 9. Two duplex pumps installed in the boiler-room at the power-house.

April 11. Built brick piers to support smoke-flue over boiler at the power-house.

April 12. Sized up.

Pear, apple, evergreen trees, and Cedars of Lebanon came from Bay State Nursery Co.

April 13. Blacksmith here.

Illustrated lecture on birds by Mrs. Kate Tryon.

Built a brick pocket about window in east basement.

Planted twelve spruce trees about the root-cellar.

April 14. Mare, Dolly Gray, foaled a colt. Iron railings put up on platform incline and retaining walls at power-house.

April 15. Sowed peas, spinach, onion, lettuce and radish seeds in the field.

Connected engine at the power-house with main steam-pipe to boiler.

April 16. Planted early potatoes.

Harvested first spinach and beets from hotbed for greens.

Frank H. Machon, a former pupil, visited the School.

Ball game between the instructors and boys. Score 12 to 6 in favor of boys.

Treasurer Arthur Adams, and Manager George L. DeBlois visited the School.

April 17. Planted 12 white ash trees in Bowditch Grove.

April 18. Cut first asparagus.

Two hundred and fifty-two sections of portable hurdle fencing came.

April 19. Graduate I. Banks Quinby visited the School.

April 21. Beached steamer, removed sheathing, painted hull and top of cabin, also made a few repairs.

April 22. Load of electric wire conduit came.

April 23. Small load of cracked corn, oats, and wheat came.

The Superintendent's dining-room papered, painted, and furniture refinished.

April 25. Planted sweet-peas, and set out 500 strawberry plants.

April 28. Finished pruning the orchard.

Finished planting 43 white ash and 44 cork elm trees in Lyman Grove.

Small load of steam-pipe and fittings came.

Monitors, or all members of the first class, entertained by Miss Lyon and Miss Gordon.

April 29. Arbor Day exercises held in Bowditch Grove.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand April 1, 1910	\$470.93
Deposited during the month	10.82
	<hr/>
	\$481.75
Withdrawn during the month	13.59
Cash on hand May 1, 1910	<hr/>
	\$468.16

April Meteorology

Maximum temperature 69° on the 15th and 19th.

Minimum temperature 34° on the 11th and 13th.

Mean temperature for the month 49.7°.

Total precipitation 1.46 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .46 inches on the 26th.

8 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 5 clear days, 18 partly cloudy, 7 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 237 and 30 minutes.

Lassoing

Every noon hour I play at lassoing posts and fellows. This is good fun for me, but I don't think it is so much fun for the fellow I lasso. My lasso is a rope about fourteen feet long with a big loop on one end and a double knot at the other. I have one hand on the knot and the other at the big loop. I swing it around my head and when I get it half way around I give it a twist so the loop will open and then I throw it at a fellow's head or a post. I catch them almost every time.

ALFRED H. CASEY.

A Bird Lecture

On Wednesday evening, April thirteenth, we had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting lecture on birds given by Mrs. Tryon. She said that the people who are deaf and blind cannot hear and see the beauty of the birds and they are not so happy. Mrs. Tryon told us of the coming of the birds and where they come from. We were next told about the birds' nests, also the various places where the different birds would build them. The first bird we were told about was the bluebird. Mrs. Tryon made his call and

showed us his picture painted by herself. Then came pictures, calls, and stories about the following birds:—blackbird, song sparrow, snowbird, robin, whistling peabody, chickadee, vireo, golden-winged woodpecker, red-winged blackbird, oriole, grosbeak, bobolink, kingbird, ovenbird, cowbird, brown thrush, cuckoo, and some of her experiences in discovering their nests. Mrs. Tryon told us she was intending to go to England and there would see the English cuckoos and nightingales and other European birds, and when she comes back she would tell us about them. We had a pleasant evening and since hearing Mrs. Tryon some of the fellows are making the calls of the birds.

GEORGE R. JORDAN.

A Ball Game

Saturday afternoon, April sixteenth, the first nine challenged the instructors to a base-ball game. Alonzo James was in the box for the first nine during the first four innings and he did some good work. Herbert Kenney took his place for the rest of the game. When the instructors took the field, Mr. Beane, who was here on a visit, pitched and he did some very good pitching. The first two innings the first nine could not seem to hit the ball but finally it was hit some pretty hard whacks. Double plays were frequent during the game and some pretty clever base work was done. The score was very well balanced until the eighth inning when the first nine made a final pull away from the instructors, the score ending in the first nine's favor, twelve to six. It was a well-fought game.

HAROLD W. SMYTH.

Going Fishing

Most every Saturday afternoon I go fishing. I usually go with Edward Powers. We use sea worms for bait that we dig at low tide. At noon hour on Saturdays I ask Mr. Beebe if I may dig some bait. If the tide is low in the morning it will be high in the afternoon. So if it is low tide in the morning I have some boy who plays in the morning dig me bait. We go to the wharf and throw out about thirty or forty feet of line. We catch crabs, flounders, and sculpins.

HARRY L. FESSENDEN.

Making Tree Holes

On the farm in the afternoon the boys have been making holes in which to plant young trees. This work is going on at the south end of the Island, in Lyman Grove, where there are quite a number of dead trees. These holes are made about fifteen inches deep and three feet in diameter. In making these holes we first removed the sod and placed it to one side, then we took the loam out and put it in another pile by itself, then last of all, we took out the sub-soil and put it in another pile.

THOMAS MILNE.

Cottage Row Election

On Wednesday, April sixth, Cottage Row held its quarterly election. The following officers were elected:—Mayor, Terrance L. Parker; Shareholding Aldermen, Harold W. Smyth, Alonzo B. James, and Charles E. Morse; Non-shareholding Aldermen, Harold Y. Jacobs, and Edward H. Deane; Assessor, Edson M. Bemis; and Treasurer, Royal R. Ellison. The Mayor appointed for Clerk, Dick W. Steenbruggen; Janitor, Harold W. Pearson; Librarian, William H. McCullagh; Street Commissioner, Edward M. Bickford; and for Chief of Police, John H. Marshall. The chief appointed for policemen Herbert H. Kenney, Thomas H. Doty, Ralph A. Jones, Alfred W. Jacobs, and Louis M. Reinhard.

STEPHEN EATON.

Rolling the Playground

The playground has to be rolled every spring. We use a large iron roller which is pulled by the boys. They fasten a heavy rope to it. Two boys tend the pole so as to guide it, and about five boys push behind and also hold back in case they are going down hill. The rest pull on the rope.

EVERETT W. MAYNARD.

The School-room Bulletin-board

On the east wall of our school-room there is hung a piece of cardboard about two feet long and a foot wide. This is our bulletin-board and on it are pasted articles cut out of newspapers or magazines that are of interest to us. If one of the fellows brings in some scrap of interest he is permitted to put it on the bulletin-board. Many

of the clippings are brought in by our teacher. They are pasted by the top only so that a good many may be on at once. There are some very interesting ones now, such as a brief review of the events of the year nineteen hundred and nine, the comet's tail, events occurring on Washington's Birthday, the running aground of the steamer *Philadelphian* which happened very near our Island, the wrecking operations on the *Davis Palmer*, the Turkish Capitol burned, an article on the government in Washington's time, and one other telling that Ex-President Roosevelt has taken six thousand, six hundred and sixty-three skins. On Friday we have the most time to look at the bulletin-board. When we get all our work done for the day, if we want to look at it, we ask permission and we may usually do so. This helps to keep us in touch with the things of the day, and is very interesting to us.

CALEB B. FRYE.

Making a Mallet

In sloyd we make the mallet on the lathe. First we make the head which is five inches long and three and one-half inches thick at the thickest part, and three inches at the end. On both ends an eighth of an inch curve is made. After the head is smoothed off, the handle which is thirteen inches long is made. Both the handle and the head are then sandpapered and shined on the lathe, and a hole is bored through the head, and the parts which held the model in the lathe are cut off. The handle is then put in the head and a few finishing touches given it after which it is ready to be turned in. The mallet is made of hickory.

GEORGE M. HOLMES.

Sloyd Benches

The sloyd benches were taken apart and planed so that when they are taken into the new sloyd room in the power-house they will look like new ones. After they were planed they were given two coats of orange shellac and they now look very well. It was quite a slow job so it took some time. Only two benches were taken down at once so that some of the fellows could keep right on with sloyd.

ALONZO B. JAMES.

Alumni

S. GORDON STACKPOLE, '06, is now holding a good position with the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad at Winthrop Highlands. Both his mother and sister reside there and all three are enjoying their environments. Gordon expects to enter Cushing Academy this fall and pursue a course of study that will be conducive to advancement to a still pleasanter position. He was formerly employed in the office of Mr. Alfred Bowditch, 28 State street, Boston.

WILLIAM WALBERT, '06, is living at Attleboro, Mass., and is interested in poultry and the raising of farm truck for which he seems to find a ready market. In addition to the foregoing, William has aspirations of becoming a railroad fireman, having taken the necessary steps in filing his application for such a position.

Cleaning Lamp Cases

One afternoon when I got out of the dining-room I was told to wash the lamp cases. I filled the tub with water, then I got two dry cloths and a wet one. Before I put the case into the water I took out the glass sides, the reflector, and the lamp stand, then I put the case in the water and washed all the oil and smoke off. I wiped it and then washed and wiped the glass sides, reflector, and the lamp stand. After they were all done, I put the cases back in place, and put the lamps in. I did eight that afternoon.

ELLIOTT W. ROWELL.

Sorting Boxes

A large number of wooden boxes had accumulated in the west loft and one morning it was my work to take down to the shop the poorer of these. I broke them up, saving the nails and the best of the pieces of the boxes for making models or anything where a good piece of soft pine or spruce would be needed. The other pieces were taken down to be used for kindling in the kitchen and laundry. The best nails were straightened to be used again and the poor ones were thrown away.

SPENCER S. PROFIT.

Cottage Row Contracts

When City Hall, Audubon Hall, or other

Cottage Row property gets out of repair, the Board of Aldermen meet and decide what they want done, the limit in price to be paid, and draw up a contract. A notice is then posted on the bulletin-board in the assembly-room by the clerk stating what is wanted done and the limited price and when the bids must be in. When the time is up for the bids to be in the Board of Aldermen meet and decide who shall have the contract for doing the specified work, which is usually given to the lowest bidder. There is quite a lot of repairing to be done every spring and this spring City Hall and Audubon Hall are to be painted inside and out, City Hall is to be shingled, and the doors and windows of Audubon Hall need repairing.

DICK W. STEENBRUGEN.

A Lesson on Harnessing

One Tuesday morning at nine the second and third classes went down to the stock-barn where Mr. Kibby taught us to harness and unharness a horse. He told us how to hitch and unhitch the different parts and then called on a number of fellows to fasten the breeching-strap to see if they knew how.

RICHARD W. WESTON.

Assembly-hall

Assembly-hall is a meeting place for the fellows and instructors at different times through the week. On Sundays it serves as our Chapel and on Mondays here the grade is read, and meteorology or agricultural talks are given, this being part of our school work. Lectures or entertainments are held here. There is a curtain to be used for stereopticon pictures and when we give a play we have a stage with regular curtains and scenery. On the walls around the room are pictures of some of the former Managers, and noted men of the country. In tall cases is kept our library which contains one thousand, six hundred thirty-seven volumes. There are plants and flowers to decorate the room and make it look attractive. The floor was cleaned thoroughly and waxed this spring so that it is in fine condition. It is polished now every morning.

JAMES L. JOYCE.



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Press Work

In our printing-office we have two job presses, a Ben Franklin Gordon, and a Colt's Armory. The Ben Franklin Gordon takes four revolutions of the fly wheel to an impression and the Colt's Armory takes eight. The Colt's Armory will print fifteen hundred impressions an hour on high speed, ten hundred on middle, and six hundred on low. The Ben Franklin Gordon will print twenty-five hundred impressions an hour on high speed, fifteen hundred on middle, and twelve hundred on low. We do mostly large jobs on the Colt's Armory, such as the Beacon, annual reports, folders, bill heads, and deposit slips. The Ben Franklin Gordon is used for small jobs, such as post-cards, visiting cards, Friends' Day cards, etc.

When a job is to be done the rollers are put in the press, the large press having nine and the other three, then the ink is distributed. If the tympan sheet is unfit another one is put on. Then the job which has been set up is put in a chase and wooden furniture put around it and the quoins put in, also the bearers, and the form locked up. Then the form is put on the press and an impression taken. Then the proof is looked over for errors, the impression is adjusted, after which the guides, to which the paper is fed, are set. The side guides are quadrates fastened with paste to the tympan. The end guide which is a piece of press board is put on in the same manner. When the side guides are straight they are fastened down with a thin piece of paper, it being pasted on over them. When all the required adjustments have been made the printing is done.

The power for the operation of these ma-

chines is furnished by an engine in the shop, the shaft running through the wall into the printing-office with a belt running from the pulleys on the shaft to the pulleys on the presses. We do quite an amount of printing and these presses are kept running almost constantly.

WILLIAM H. MCCULLAGH.

Transplanting

Recently I worked with an instructor digging and replanting the trees and shrubs in the nursery facing the farm-house path. We dug a ditch or trench around the tree a foot away from it, and deep enough to enable us to pry under the roots and loosen the tree so that it would come out easily. The hole to receive the tree was dug fifteen inches deep and six inches wider than the reach of the roots. The trees were put in line with two stakes and loam was thrown in around them and tamped down until the hole was filled, after which the ground was leveled off and the tree was pruned. All the trees or shrubs of a kind were put in a row together as far as possible. One row was used for odd varieties. About eight rows of trees and shrubs were transplanted.

EDWARD M. BICKFORD.

Beaching the Steamer

Regularly, twice a year, in the spring and fall, we beach the steamer to take off or put on the winter sheathing, paint her, and make repairs. At high tide, one day recently, we put her over the blocks on the south side of the stone wharf so that when the tide went out she rested on them. We cleared everything off the tops of the pilot-house and cabin and put the things in the boat-house. We put long planks down between

the steamer and wharf to hold her away so that we could get in there to paint and scrub. Three weights of about one hundred and fifty pounds each were put on deck to list the steamer toward the wharf. The tops of the pilot-house and cabin, and the whole of the smoke stack were painted a buff color. When the tide had gone out partly we put bilge blocks under the steamer, two on each side, so she would not tip over and then we took off the ice cutter and sheathing. About six fellows from the house came down to help us scrub the hull. After we had scrubbed her clean with brooms, using sand and water, we washed off all the sand with the hose which we attached to the valve on the wharf. The sun soon dried off the water on one side of the steamer but I got some cloths from the sewing-room and wiped the other side dry so that it could be painted. Above the water line she was painted white and below it copper paint was used. While the tide was out I took a line and made fast all the bilge blocks to the wharf so that when the tide came in we would not lose them. When the tide did come in enough to float the steamer we got our deck lines and pulled her around to the north side float and made her fast there.

ALONZO B. JAMES.

Digging Dandelions

Some work I recently did in the afternoon before school-time was digging dandelions on the front lawn. We used for this purpose an asparagus knife, which has a long blade with a V-shaped end. Two boys generally helped me, and we were told by the supervisor where to dig. We dug the dandelions to improve the appearance of the lawn and also to prevent the choking off the grass.

SPENCER M. WILLIAMS.

Routine

The routine at the School is the same every day except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. At a quarter of six the bugle sounds reveille and we get up and are all ready for breakfast at six-thirty. From seven to quarter of nine there is a sloyd class, and school from nine to eleven-fifteen. Those who go to school in the morning and are not in the sloyd class

work for Mr. Beebe until school-time. Those who go to school in the afternoon go to work at seven and leave off at quarter past eleven. At eleven-thirty we have dinner. From twelve to one is the recreation hour. At one, another class goes to sloyd till quarter past two, then we go to school until five. Those who go to school in the morning work from one to five. Supper is at five-thirty. From six to seven is another recreation hour. Taps are sounded at seven-fifteen. Sundays reveille is sounded at six-fifteen, breakfast at seven, work from seven till nine, Sunday-school ten to eleven, dinner eleven-thirty to twelve, Chapel three to four, supper at five-thirty, and Chapel from seven to eight. Taps are sounded at eight-fifteen. Saturdays are the same as other week days except there is no sloyd or school, and we have the afternoon off. Holidays are the same as Sundays except there is no Sunday-school or services in the Chapel.

LEONARD C. RIPLEY.

A Musical Entertainment

Wednesday evening, May twenty-fifth, most of the fellows went to the assembly-hall to hear the reginaphone played. One song by Caruso we enjoyed very much. There were also some quartets and selections by different bands and solo instruments. Two were whistling solos which were very good. These I have named were all Victor records, but there were also some large steel discs for the regina attachment to the instrument. About one-half of the records were played to us, the rest being reserved for another time. The fellows learned the choruses of a few selections by singing while the reginaphone played them. The reginaphone belongs in the instructors' sitting-room, and was presented by the Treasurer and some friends.

WILLIAM M. MARSHALL.

Stoning a Garden

When a garden has to be stoned, it is first dug up with a spade and the stones removed to one side. We take a lath and fasten it in place with sticks to the size and shape we want the bed to be, then cut the earth near it with a spade. Into this hole we fit good round cobble-stones

making them as even as we can. We use a trowel to dig deeper holes if they are needed. After all the stoning is finished we level the ground off with a rake. If the dirt is full of lumps we make it fine so it looks well. In the path at the side of the garden there are generally some leaves and other waste. This we clean up and take care of, which means to dump it in the waste heap in back of the power-house.

JOHN W. LINCOLN.

Seeing the Comet

May twenty-seventh, about half-past eight, the fellows who were in the school-room and reading-room went to the front avenue to see Halley's comet. We had two telescopes and a pair of field-glasses so we could see it better. The field-glasses brought it out very plainly. The fellows who were in the dormitories went into the west dormitory where it could be seen very well. Some of the others saw it in the early morning a while ago, but I didn't so I was glad that it was visible and that I had a chance to see it that evening.

HAROLD Y. JACOBS.

Memorial Sunday

It has been the custom of the E. P. A. each year to perform the duties of Memorial Day at our Island. The members get together and plan for the exercises a week or so ahead so everything will be prepared when the time comes. The club selects the poems, and readings, and also the songs from the hymn book. These are distributed to the fellows who are willing to take them and they learn them. The club members drill and practice marching so that they will look somewhat like a military squad or company.

It is our custom to hold the exercises on the Sunday before Memorial Day. Sunday morning the officers pick flowers and leaves which are made into bouquets. These and the books are carried over to the cemetery in a cart. The officers of the club wear swords and shoulder straps, and the privates carry their guns and banners. The United States and E. P. A. flags are at the front with the drummers and the bugler, then follow the E. P. A., and after them the rest of the School. Marching over two fellows go

ahead with School colors to mark the line of march. For marching music the drums are beaten and the bugler blows army calls all the way over until we are nearly there when the drums are muffled and the bugler stops playing. Hymn books are given out to the boys and the instructors. The programme this year began with remarks by Captain Edward Deane. Then came the following exercises:—

- Hymn
Faith is the Victory
- Twenty-third Psalm
- Recitation - - - Royal Ellison
Memorial Day
- Recitation - - - Alfred Jacobs
No Slave beneath the Flag
- Recitation - - - Ralph Whittemore
The Second Review of the Grand Army
- Recitation - - - Edrick Blakemore
Our Nation Forever
- Hymn
Onward Christian Soldiers
- Recitation - - - William Marshall
Kearney at Seven Pines
- Recitation - - - William Laing
Soldiers' Rest
- Reading - - - Cecil Jordan
Brown of Ossawatomie
- Recitation - - - Roy Matthews
A Monument for the Dead
- Hymn
Only Remembered
- Recitation - - - Dick Steenbruggen
Peace
- Recitation - - - Preston Blanchard
Joined the Blues
- Recitation - - - Ralph Jones
The Blue and the Gray
- Hymn
America
- Decoration of Graves by the E. P. A. Officers
- Taps - - - - Harold Jacobs
- Remarks - - - - Capt. Dix
- Prayer

After the exercises, we formed ranks and took a different course homeward.

JAMES L. JOYCE.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 14. No. 2. June, 1910

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TREASURER'S ADDRESS 17 COURT ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

To our minds it seems that the month of June is the grandest of the whole year, not only for the reason that Nature is at her best, but primarily for the ending of the school year which has been fraught with arduous labor both on the part of the student and the teacher, and because

it brings with it the usual reward for the faithful and successful performance of the studies and duties involved.

To the graduate it means more than he at first realizes. He becomes more or less imbued with the excitement pertinent to the approaching end of his year's work, or possibly the end of his school life, and in the realization of a cherished desire to become one of the world's workers, he momentarily loses the full meaning and purport of this, the most important epoch of his whole career.

The preparation of the graduation exercises, and eventually the arrival of the day itself, with the graduate surrounded by his classmates, for the last time as a class, with his relatives and friends also present to encourage and cheer him on as he takes his part in the exercises of the day, and then finally receiving his diploma certifying to the honorable completion of a prescribed course of study, are events which will, for the years to come, be indelibly impressed upon his memory.

After this eventful day has been spent, and each one has gone his way, thought is given to the seriousness of this separation of school day association, and what is in store for the future. A number pass on to a higher course of study, while others turn their attention to securing employment as their inclinations direct, or to something they have had in mind previous to their graduation, and are thus especially prepared for, or best fitted to engage in.

We follow the graduate in his new undertakings and find him deeply engrossed with his duties, and filled with an ambition and determination to succeed, conscious also of a vivid realization of that inevitable result—the survival of the fittest. With his new associations he soon becomes able to discriminate between the

two classes of workers with whom he is surrounded, and allies himself with the more progressive and conscientious.

Fortunate, indeed, is the lot of the fellow of the present time, with an endless variety of opportunities at his command, without consideration of the developments or improvements over present methods that must of necessity arise in the near future. Again we say fortunate, indeed, is the lot of the fellow of to-day, and he who directs his energies in the right direction cannot do aught else than succeed.

Notes

May 3. Killed a pig.

Finished planting potatoes.

May 4. Planted Mott's excelsior peas.

May 5. Load of pipe and fittings came.

Treasurer Arthur Adams here at opening of instructors' sitting-room for which he, with other friends, presented a reginaphone with a liberal number of both Victor and regina records.

May 6. Sent twenty bushels rhubarb to market.

Repaired walls and renewed sill to corn-crib.

May 7. Planted peep o'day sweet corn.

Members of first class tendered a maple sugar party by Miss Farrar.

Warren Joel Barter left the School to live with father and work in George E. Keith's shoe factory, E. Weymouth, Mass.

May 9. Veterinary here.

Guest chamber painted and furniture varnished.

Magazines received from Mrs. E. B. Rand of Brookline.

May 10. Sent ten bushels rhubarb to market.

May 11. Planted field corn and Japanese millet.

Finished setting portable hurdle fencing about the pasture.

May 13. Transplanted 500 strawberry plants.

Small load of four inch Akron drain-pipe came.

Magazines and four books for the library received from Mrs. C. G. Dominick of Boston.

May 14. Planted cucumbers, melons, and summer squashes.

May 16. Stanley Baker Tisdale returned to mother.

Removed the stack and cleaned tubes in boiler of steamer Pilgrim.

May 17. President Alfred Bowditch and Manager George L. DeBlois visited the School.

Steamer's cabin varnished outside and decks painted.

May 18. Planted the mangle seed.

Graduating class from Mr. Larsson's sloyd training school visited here.

May 20. English flag at half mast in honor of burial of King Edward.

May 23. Planted golden bantam corn.

May 24. New bath-tub placed in number two bath room.

May 25. Boys entertained with the reginaphone in assembly-hall.

Albert Avery Anderson left the School to live with mother.

May 26. Laid a four inch drain-pipe and a seepage drain conducting surface water to the roots of the "Old Elm."

May 27. A good view of Halley's comet observed.

Put new injector, and renewed valves for same, on steamer Pilgrim's boiler.

May 28. New McCormick mowing machine came.

Scow, John Alden, made ready for use as judge's barge at the South Boston Yacht Club races.

May 29. Memorial Sunday. Appropriate exercises at the cemetery as usual by the E. P. A.

May 30. Memorial Day. Ball game between instructors and boys. Score 16 to 5 in favor of boys.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand May 1, 1910	\$468.16
Deposited during the month	10.28
Special gift for depositors	462.22
	<hr/>
	\$940.66
Withdrawn during the month	12.81
	<hr/>
Cash on hand June 1, 1910	\$927.85

May Meteorology

Maximum temperature 83° on the 24th.

Minimum temperature 40° on the 6th.

Mean temperature for the month 55.6°.

Total precipitation .79 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .16 inches on the 18th.

12 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 4 clear days, 19 partly cloudy, 8 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 186 and 50 minutes.

How We Spent Memorial Day

The fellows had Memorial Day for a holiday. In the afternoon we could see the South Boston Yacht Club races. A few of the fellows went fishing in the morning, and others went in the afternoon. In the afternoon the first nine played the instructors a game of base-ball and the fellows were victorious, the score being 16-5. In the afternoon, also, Capt. Dix took a number of fellows out in the steamer for a closer view of the yacht races. The fellows enjoyed themselves that day and had a good time.

NORMAN V. JOHNSON.

Repairing Number One Dining-Room

Mr. Bradley's dining-room needed repairing. The walls were scraped until the paper was loosened. Putty knives were then used to scrape the greater part of the paper off and the walls were washed again and sandpapered to remove any particles of paper or other substance which we had failed to get off. The paint was scraped off the window-sashes and they were sandpapered. The paint on the doors and baseboards had to be burned off with a burner, after which they were also scraped and sandpapered. The window-frames were painted white after the ceiling had been given four coats of white paint

and the doors and baseboards were given the same amount and then enameled. Weak places in the wall were replastered and the walls papered with a brownish paper, with green and red in it. The old varnish was all removed from the furniture and it was given two coats of varnish, pumice stone being used on it between the coats. The last thing done was to sandpaper the floor and restain it.

SPENCER S. PROFIT.

Spring Cleaning

Every morning after doing my regular work I take the step-ladder, which is kept in the basement, and get a scrubbing-brush, soap, pail, cloth and pad. I then fill my pail with water from the wash-room and scrub the walls of the two halls, one leading from outdoors to the kitchen, the other from the kitchen to the laundry. I have them nearly done now. After I finish the halls I shall scrub the farmers' closet and then the boys' closet where the kitchen aprons are hung when not in use.

ERNEST V. WYATT.

Carrying Coal

A few days ago five boys were engaged with me in carrying coal. Our equipment consisted of six bushel boxes and shovels. We loaded the cart from the coal-bin in the stock-barn basement and then went to the main building and awaited its arrival. When the cart arrived the tailboard was taken out and the coal shoveled into the bushel boxes, and taken to the west basement, each box being carried by two boys, and emptied into the coal-bin. After we had the coal all down we picked up the coal that had been dropped and then swept the floor.

WALTER S. HALL.

Washing Lamp Chimneys

When I first go into the sewing-room in the morning I hang my coat in the cupboard and get out two pails, one having a black diamond on the bottom enclosing the letters "S. R." which is my rinsing pail. The other one has a big black spot on the bottom and is my washing pail. I then get them three-fourths full of water and put my washing pail on a stool, and take all the chimneys off the lamps. I have two swabs, one

I use for washing the chimneys, and the other. I use for washing the globe of the lanterns. After they are washed I take them out and wipe and shine them. When they are all done I help Roy Matthews wash and shine the lamps after Miss Putney has trimmed them. I then put on the chimneys and light the lamps to see if the wicks are all right. When I am all done I wash the table off and wash out the cleaning utensils.

THEODORE MILNE.

My Kitchen Work

I start working in the kitchen at twelve o'clock and leave when the afternoon's work is done, which is at about three o'clock. I wash the dishes, help the instructors prepare the food for cooking, and clean up after the usual work is done. At five o'clock I again help. I assist the boys in carrying the milk to the boys' dining-room, and wash the empty milk-cans. After my supper I again wash the dishes, clean the kitchen table, and when the food is brought from the instructors' dining-room I help carry it to the front store-room.

GEORGE H. APPEL.

Our New Band Room

Our new band room is on the north side of the power-house on the top floor. When the band fellows want to practise they get permission from Mr. Beebe. There are five cornets, three altos, two tenors, one baritone, two basses, three trombones, one piccolo, two drums, one pair of cymbals, five B-flat clarinets, and one E-flat clarinet. Cupboards have been put up to keep our music and instruments in. These cupboards are very good, and the instruments and music will not get jammed or lost. Each fellow has a chair, and when the band is practising we have regular places. We sit in a semi-circle with the baritone player in front. Mr. John B. Fielding, bandmaster of the First Corps Cadets Band is our instructor, and Harold Jacobs is our leader.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.

Collections

The boys like to make collections of different things. The things which are saved mostly are stamps, pictures, and post-cards. When a

boy wants to save stamps he buys an album or bargains one from some other fellow. Sometimes he gets an old composition book from his teacher. The way he gets the stamps is on letters, from fellows, our trading company, or gets permission to buy them from a stamp company in Boston. The pictures are cut out of old magazines, papers, and books. Some boys like to save pictures of special kinds such as boats, animals, and of different kinds of sports. A few boys have photographs. Some of them develop their own negatives and print them. Post-cards are the things which I think are saved the most. When a boy gets post-cards he generally has an album or owns with some other fellow. There is a cupboard in the assembly-room for keeping such things as these in.

EDWARD M. POWERS.

A Gift

Recently Mr. Bradley received a letter and a check for \$462.22 dated in New York. The letter which came through Mr. Edward A. Lawley said that on looking in the Thompson's Island Beacon he saw under the heading The Farm and Trades School Bank that there was on deposit March first \$462.22 and wishing to encourage us to save he sent us an equal amount to be divided among the fellows. Each fellow receives an amount equal to what he had on deposit March first. We do not know who was the giver but should he read this article we wish to give him our heartiest thanks.

GEORGE M. HOLMES.

Note Books

One day in school each boy of the first class received a little note book. In them we write the important facts and rules in arithmetic and grammar. For instance, when we are taught a new kind of problem in arithmetic, one is done out upon the board and we copy it in our books together with the rule for doing it. In grammar we keep definitions and examples of parsing, diagraming, and so on. These books are small enough to be carried in our pockets and if we are puzzled in any of our work, we consult them.

THOMAS H. DOTY.

Alumni

SAMUEL C. DENTON, '63, is one of the older boys who is an honor to our School and to East Weymouth where he has lived so many years. His history is an interesting one. The next year after leaving the School he enlisted in Company A, 56 Massachusetts Regiment as a bugler and served till the end of the war. His reminiscences concerning the old battle days are pleasant to hear. After he came out of the army he worked for twenty-five years with the shoe firm of M. C. Dizer and Co., East Weymouth, where he also became a prominent member of Reynold's Post 58. During Cleveland's administration Samuel was assistant postmaster for East Weymouth, often assuming entire responsibility of the office. Following his musical trend, shown in the early days when he was a member of the School's first "Old Band," Samuel has for fifteen years been a member of Martland's Band of Brockton. For eighteen years "Sammy" has now been travelling salesman for J. P. & D. Plummer, dealers in canned goods, 9 Blackstone St., Boston. At the age of sixty-three we find him cheerful and unusually sunny-tempered—a man whom it is a pleasure to know.

FREDERICK W. PIERCY, '86, is another example of our graduates who has "made good." When he began to earn his own living he drove a milk team and assisted himself to continue his studies for two years. For ten years he worked for Mr. A. J. White, Braintree, Mass., and at the end of that time paid one thousand dollars for the business of milk contractor and wood dealer. He has enlarged and added on to this business until it is now a lucrative one and needs the services of six or seven men. Frederick has for fifteen years been a member of the Baptist church. His quiet generosity speaks well for him.

GEORGE I. LEIGHTON, '04, adds his name to a long list of alumni and friends who share in appreciation of the illustrated booklet, entitled "Views of Thompson's Island." Those of his friends who are unfamiliar with his present address will be pleased to know that he is living at 33 Ditson St., Dorchester, Mass.

Saluting the Flag

In our school-room we salute the flag. One fellow holds it and stands in the front of the room. Then all the fellows rise and stand erect like soldiers, and say, "I pledge allegiance to my flag," and when we say "flag" we put our right hand to our forehead as if we were looking at something with the sun in our eyes, "and the Republic for which it stands." When we say "Republic" every boy's arm goes out at full length, with the palm of the hand up, and then we say, "One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

FREDERICK HYNES.

A Pleasant Time

Miss Farrar invited the members of the first class who were in the first or second grade to a maple sugar party, on the evening of May seventh. First we had some of the maple syrup before it would grain. With this we had cream cakes. Then we had the syrup that would grain. Most of us liked it best that way. We had a very pleasant time.

ROBERT R. MATTHEWS.

The Wood-cellar

The wood-cellar is in the north wing of the main building. It is divided into two departments, and lighted by seven windows. It has a concrete floor and a bulkhead near the laundry. In one place there is kept wood for the bakery and smaller wood for starting fires. One day three boys were put to work cleaning the cellar. We piled up all the wood and put the dirt and waste into barrels after which it was put into a dump-cart to be hauled over to the south end sorting grounds.

ERNEST M. CATTON.

Seeds

One day when we had come out from dinner and were still in line, Mr. Beebe told us that all who wanted seeds to plant in their gardens might go up into Gardner Hall. As soon as we were dismissed there was a rush for the hall. A large amount of seeds was given out. There were many varieties, among which the most popular seemed to be asters and zinnias. The next day at noon the fellows lined up outside the assembly-room and each one received a geranium for his garden.

HAROLD W. SMYTH.



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Graduation Day

It is the custom here for the graduating class to hold their exercises on the lawn when the weather permits. Our surroundings make this a very pleasant meeting place for our friends who come to see us and listen to our essays.

This year Graduation Day, June tenth, was dull and wet, and we were forced to hold our exercises in assembly-hall.

In the front of the room were hung the School's colors, blue and gold, the flags of the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and on a small table at the right of where the speakers stood was a vase of pinks which were later given out to the graduates by the class prophet. In the windows were other flowers. A button-hole bouquet of pansies was given to each of the guests as they came in and to all the boys.

The programme was a small booklet of eight pages. On the outside was a quotation from Shakespeare:—

“To thine own self be true
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.”

The programme was as follows:—

Class Motto: “Truth Conquers”

Music	-	-	-	-	Band
		Overture			
Prayer	-	-	-		Mr. Thomas
Salutatory	-				William M. Marshall
Essay	-				William W. Foster
		Commerce of the United States			
Essay	-				William H. McCullagh
		Musical Instruments			
Essay	-				Alfred W. Jacobs
		The Meaning of Our Flag			
		Selection			William M. Marshall,
					Harold Y. Jacobs, Thomas H. Doty
		The Lady of the Lake—Scott			
Essay	-				Edward M. Bickford
		Economic Value of Birds			
Essay	-				James R. Gregory
		Rowboats			
Essay	-				Terrance L. Parker
		Corn			
Essay	-				Edwin J. Tape
		Polar Exploration			
Music	-				Band
		Waltz			
Essay	-				Earle C. Marshall
		Fuel			
Essay	-				James L. Joyce
		Base-ball			
Essay	-				Leonard C. Ripley
		Practical Irrigation			
Poem	-				Robert R. Matthews
		Dara—Lowell			
Essay	-				Edward H. Deane
		Agricultural Education			
Essay	-				Stephen Eaton
		Photography			
Essay	-				Willard H. Perry
		Marconi and Wireless Telegraphy			
Class Prophecy	-				Spencer S. Profit
Valedictory	-				Harold W. Smyth
		Truth Conquers			
Address	-				Rev. Joel H. Metcalf
Presentation of Diplomas	-				Mr. Bradley
Awarding of Alumni Gold Medal					Mr. T. J. Evans
Awarding of the United States History Prizes,					given by Frank E. Allard, M. D.
Music	-				Band
		March			

Mr. Metcalf in his address spoke of "winning out" and "making good." He said that a mistake men commonly make is in thinking that these two phrases have the same meaning. He explained to us how this is not so because the "winning out" may be accomplished by wrong ways. He said he hoped we would all win our way in life honestly and so "make good."

Mr. Gallagher, one of our Managers who was present, spoke to us in practically the same way telling us we must be honest and fair to every one. He referred in his remarks to Mr. Henry Sturgis Grew, the late Vice President of our Board of Managers or Trustees, as an ideal man whose purpose in life was to do good for other people.

Mr. Bradley, after the diplomas were presented, urged us to do our best for ourselves and for the School in the years to come when we should be in the outer world.

The Alumni Gold Medal was presented to the Valedictorian of the class by Mr. Evans who is president of the Association. The History Prizes were awarded to Royal Ellison, LeRoy Huey, and Ernest Catton. These prizes are given to the three boys having the highest marks in American History during the entire course in this subject.

In the evening the graduates gave Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, the teachers, and instructors a dance to close the year.

We feel as though we had finished a successful school year and that we had in spite of the weather a very good graduation day. We are truly grateful to the Managers of the School, and the many friends who have aided and encouraged us during the years we have spent here.

HAROLD W. SMYTH.

Buildings About the Wharf

As the wharf is approached from any direction, the first thing noticed will be the buildings about it. One of these which is of great importance is the boat-house where are stored some of the boats and the oars, rudders, lines, and other things used about the boats. The Chilton boat-house is smaller and is built on piles

over the water. In it is housed the Mary Chilton, a nine-oared boat. The telephone house is a small building at the head of the gang-plank on the north side of the wharf. On the top of it are two flag poles where flags can be raised and lowered as signals to the life-saving station. Inside is a telephone which connects with the office and other places about the Island. Friction signals, a fog-horn, and a megaphone are also kept inside. Just outside this building is the life-preserver box. To people about the wharf everything is handy. WILLARD H. PERRY.

A Trip to Town

One Saturday afternoon I had the pleasure of going to town with the mail boy. When we arrived at City Point we took a car for the North Station where we started to do the errands. As we were crossing State Street we were surprised to see the fire engines going along. We went to several stores, one of which was Oak Hall. One of the clerks whom Harold knew gave us each a note-book. When we got our errands finished we went to the post-office to get the mail. Then we bought some candy and peanuts with the money that Mr. Bradley gave us and started for the Island. I enjoyed the day very much. LAWRENCE M. COBB.

Collecting Bottles

One day when I went to the farm Mr. Kibby told me to take a basket and go along the beach and pick up bottles. I walked way around the Island and picked up all the bottles I could find of all sizes and shapes. I found ninety-seven in all. When I got back to the compost-shed I smashed them all into fine pieces with a mattock and put the pieces into rat holes near the compost-shed and covered them over with dirt. This glass is put in so that the rats cannot dig holes under the compost-shed.

OSCAR E. NEUMANN.

The Playground

One of the most attractive places for the boys on the Island is their playground. It is situated in the north central part of the Island, and northeast of the main building. From this point one can obtain a good view of the harbor and its

islands, among them Spectacle Island, Long Island, Castle Island, and Governor's Island. Here the fellows can watch the large transatlantic steamers, the New York, Nova Scotia, Maine boats, and various others which go in and out of Boston Harbor. They learn to know many of them by sight and can readily tell their names. It is on the playground that the fellows play their games of base-ball and foot-ball, and on such days as the Fourth of July and the seventeenth of June it is the scene of special features including races, jumps, and other sports. The playground is bordered on the northwest by a double row of maple and catalpa trees, on the northeast by a row of twelve cottages, which is Cottage Row, on the southeast by a farm plot, and on the southwest by a high buckthorn hedge and the clothes yard. In the summer, Sunday afternoon finds the fellows reading in the shade of the trees or otherwise quietly amusing themselves. Some Sunday afternoons refreshments are given out, and Mr. Bradley takes out the large telescope and the fellows look at interesting things. Overlooking the playground, on the highest part, which is also the highest part of the Island, is the flagstaff. It is eighty-five feet high and was erected by Thomas G. Stevenson Post, 26, G. A. R., and Woman's Relief Corps, 63, December 15, 1897. The flag was given by Gen. Nelson A. Miles Camp, 46, Sons of Veterans.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

Weeding Potatoes

The potato field in front of the root-cellar has been weeded and it was my work to help. We weed it with hoes between the plants which are a foot apart. When the grass is too near we remove it with our fingers. Some of the plants are not coming up because the wire-worms destroyed the seed. After we have weeded them all the cultivator goes between the rows and stirs up the soil.

EVERETT W. MAYNARD.

Work Before Breakfast

Every morning another fellow and I go to the instructors' dining-room, where we set the table for breakfast. The first one down clears off the dishes the watchman used. The lamps

are carried to the sewing-room where they are filled, trimmed, and cleaned. The lamp shades and the mats are put away in the closet. For silver we put a knife, a fork, and two spoons at each place, besides putting two or three serving spoons and two butter knives on each table. If there are baked apples or other fruit, platters are brought for the dining-room instructor to put this on. Just before half past six the fellow that waits on the table for early breakfast puts on his white apron and jacket. When the bugle is blown I finish bringing down the breakfast, then I go to my breakfast.

WILLIAM G. BEADLE.

Scrubbing the Reading-room

Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon after I have my sweeping and dusting done I get ready to scrub the reading-room. I put the chairs and tables to one side of the room so that I have over half of the room clear for scrubbing. My scrubbing outfit consists of a pail, pad, brush, and a piece of soap. After I have about half done I move the chairs and tables so that I can scrub the other part. I use sulpho naphthol in the water as it makes the floor clean. When I am through I place my chairs in their proper places and do odd jobs for the rest of the afternoon.

LEROY B. HUEY.

Croquet

Recently Mr. Beebe had the grass mowed where we were to play croquet. After it was mowed he and the wash-room boy set up the croquet sets. When a fellow wants to take a mallet and ball he asks Mr. Beebe. We play the game mostly noon and night hours and Saturday afternoons.

LAWRENCE C. SILVER.

A Contract

Stephen Eaton and I took up a contract of shingling City Hall. One Saturday we ripped the shingles off the roof before the afternoon was over, then we asked Capt. Dix for a bunch of shingles. After pulling all the nails off the roof we took a board, planed it up and used it as a straight edge. After laying the first two layers, we found the rest of the shingling easy. We kept at the contract and finished it Thursday the following week.

HERBERT H. KENNEY.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 14. No. 3.

July, 1910

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TREASURER'S ADDRESS 17 COURT ST.
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The confounding of the word "character" with its synonyms, especially "reputation," is perhaps more or less responsible for the careless overlooking of the full value and meaning of the word. Character lies in or pertains to the person and is a mark of what he is; reputation de-

pends upon others, and is what they think of him. A man may have a fair reputation though his character is not really good. A character, then, is of necessity something he must create himself, and is a mark of his intelligence and responsibility. It is the machinery, so to speak, that controls the mind, with the intellect, disposition, temper, etc., as minor parts to the greater machine, each according to its development adding to its efficiency.

The development of the intellect in all men has not been equal, nor have all dispositions been created alike, which of course causes more or less individuality of character. The mind having been trained along different lines and developed under diverse influences it cannot be otherwise. Nevertheless there are certain factors that must enter into the intellectual development of all men, and the character that stands out more prominently is the one whose existence is due to the courageous and successful carrying out of that which the conscience reveals, and a full realization of the duties incumbent upon it, thus stimulating an increased development of those faculties of action that are calculated to apprise one of his relation to his fellow men as a social and moral being.

Qualities in men vary, and as a natural consequence the value of a character is proportionately affected. The social positions of all men are not alike, neither are their opportunities the same, but each and every one of us has been created for a purpose and with a given duty to perform, which should be done to the best of our ability under any and all circumstances. Oftentimes character makes the opportunity. Honesty, contentment, unselfishness, an ability and willingness to become adapted to circumstances, an unobtrusive manner, and an appreciation of our duties are a few of the qualities by which

the value of the character is determined. The power to exclude those things from the mind that are not of a higher order or enjoyment, the perception of truth, the ability to distinguish one proposition from another, and a motive for doing those things that give a distinctive mark or value to a character are those qualities or natural faculties of men that have much to do with the distinguishing of one individual from another.

Notes

June 1. Transplanted wonderberry plants and celery plants.

June 2. Began haying.

June 4. New flight of stairs put in cow yard.

June 5. Doctors Henry Jackson and W. B. Bancroft here to take cultures from everyone on the Island.

June 7. Window-screens put on main building.

Charles Howard MacSwain returned to mother.

June 9. Laid road drain between Gardner Hall and power-house.

June 10. Graduation exercises.

Pinks presented to graduating class by Mrs. A. T. Brown as usual.

Manager Charles T. Gallagher here, also graduates T. John Evans, Merton P. Ellis, Asa A. Eaton, Robert W. Gregory, and Ralph H. Marshall.

June 11. Made repairs to windows and frames in Gardner Hall.

June 13. Twenty-three boys attended the Harvard-Fordham ball game through the kindness of Mr. Arthur Beane.

June 14. Electric cables run from main building to power-house.

June 15. Planted turnips and cabbage seed.

June 16. Carl Frederick Follansbee returned to parents.

Agent of Board of Health here to disinfect infirmary after recovery of boys from diphtheretic sore throat.

June 17. Alumni Field Day, 29 present.

June 18. Ball game between instructors and advanced class. Score 6-4 in favor of instructors.

June 19. Eleven boys operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

June 20. Repaired rowboat Priscilla.

June 21. Picked the first strawberries.

Shipped scow-load of surplus piping and fittings to Walworth's.

Erwin Livingston Coolidge and James Robert Williams entered the School.

June 22. Pumped out City Point landing float.

Picked the first peas of the season.

The first cucumbers of the season from the hotbed.

June 23. Put up shower bath at wharf.

Cut peas and oats for green feed.

June 24. First Friends' Day, 245 present.

Finished water table gage.

Gasolene launch, and sail yacht Winslow painted and varnished.

Ball game between instructors and advanced class. Score 13-7 in favor of advanced class.

June 25. Through using steam.

Launched gasolene launch.

Ball game with Walnut Athletic Club of Cambridge. Score 20-13 in favor of home team.

June 26. Three more operations for enlarged tonsils.

June 27. Put out mooring for the Winslow.

June 29. Finished a land pile driver.

June 30. Planted country gentleman sweet corn.

The Farm and Grades School Bank

Cash on hand June 1, 1910	\$927.85
Deposited during the month	83.33
	<hr/>
	\$1,011.18
Withdrawn during the month	106.26
	<hr/>
Cash on hand July 1, 1910	\$904.92

June Meteorology

Maximum temperature 89° on the 14th.

Minimum temperature 42° on the 6th.

Mean temperature for the month 63.1°.

Total precipitation 3.13 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours 1.00 inch on the 9th.

11 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 9 clear days, 14 partly cloudy, 7 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 226 and 1 minute.

Thunder showers on the 7th, 18th, and 24th.

Transplanting Tomato Plants

Every year in the spring when the hotbeds are ready we plant tomatoes in them. After they have grown a certain height they are transplanted. The plants have to be wet before digging so the loam will stick to the roots better. In digging I used a trowel. I dug in the soil about two inches away from the plant the object being to leave as much loam on the plant as possible. As the tomatoes are dug they are placed in a pan and taken to the piece where they are to be transplanted in rows about the length of a hoe away from each other and the plants are planted four feet apart. After they are all planted they are watered again so that they will not wither.

BERNHARDT GERECKE.

Mowing Winter Rye

The winter rye was ready for cutting the middle of May. I mowed it with a scythe. When cut it was taken to the Fairbanks scales which are located to the west of the stock-barn and weighed. It was then taken to the feeding floor where the cattle are kept and put about the middle of the floor. At night it is fed to the cattle. One fellow can generally haul in two loads in one afternoon, that is mowing it, loading it on the cart, and raking up the scatterings himself.

HERBERT A. SOUTHER.

Repainting the Private Room

One of my jobs a short while ago was to help Mr. Burnham repaint and revarnish the private room. The beds and all the furniture were taken out and the walls and floor scrubbed. A plank about fourteen feet long was placed on horses and two coats of white paint put on the ceiling. Then I helped to mix some yellow paint and two coats of this were put on the walls.

The closet was painted the same color. The places where the varnish was worn off the floor were first scraped and then sandpapered. Then abluent was applied as many times as necessary. Care was taken not to let any of these scrapings remain on the clean part of the floor because they were sticky and hard to be cleaned up if they were tracked into the floor. The abluent was applied with a paint-brush used only for this work. After the abluent had been applied it was allowed to remain a few minutes in order to have a chance to eat off the varnish, then a scraper was used to get off the varnish. After this a sharp scraper was used, followed by a good sandpapering. In some parts the floor showed up lighter than in others so a coat of orange shellac was put on to give it as nearly as possible the same color. A coat of white shellac was next applied and finally a coat of varnish. In the meantime the radiator and the pipes in the room were bronzed.

JOHN H. MARSHALL.

Putting in Screens

The window-screens are kept during the winter in the west loft. They are all tagged when they are put away so that each one may be put into the same window year after year. The last of May or the first of June they are taken down and put into the windows. This is generally done by the painters, part of whose work it is to look after the windows and keep them in repair. In putting the screens in we begin at the top of the house and work down till all the windows are screened.

SPENCER S. PROFIT.

The Pasture

Every day now the cows go out to pasture. They go out from seven to eleven in the morning and in the afternoon from one to four. Two boys are usually sent to look after them. When we are out there we pick up twigs and seaweed which have drifted in. The pasture is at the south end. We keep the cows between Oak Knoll and Whales Back now. One boy keeps them off the flats and I keep them off Whales Back. When we are going out to the pasture the cows try to get into the orchard and we keep them out.

WILLIAM E. COWLEY.

Cleaning the Offices

In the spring most people clean their houses. Mrs. Dix, the instructor in charge of the office, said that she was going to have the offices cleaned. There are two offices, the main office and Mr. Bradley's office. We took down all the pictures in Mr. Bradley's office and scrubbed the walls and ceiling after which the pictures were put up again. After that was done the floor was scrubbed and polished, the windows washed and the furniture set in place. Then that office was done. The other office was done the same way only the ceiling was not scrubbed. This office is larger so it took longer to do it. It is the office boys' work to clean the offices.

EDSON M. BEMIS.

Going to Freeport Street

One morning I reported for work at the steamer. I helped get the scow alongside the steamer and at half past eight we left the Island and headed towards Dorchester. We first landed at the brickyard and here 1,000 bricks were loaded on the scow. Their men handed them five at a time to a man standing on the scow and he kept count of them calling off "one" for the first five, "two" for the second, etc. The man on the scow handed them to me and I passed them to the fellows who were piling them up. When 1,000 were counted we were given some extra handfuls to make sure we had the 1,000. We then went over to the Curtis & Pope lumberyard after some lumber. When this was loaded on we started back for the Island.

JAMES R. GREGORY.

Cleaning for Vacation

During the last weeks of school our teacher had us do school cleaning. We began with our geographies. We took out all the papers that we had used during the year. There were some ink spots and pencil marks and these we erased, and if the leaves were torn or doubled up we would straighten them or take gummed paper and cover the torn place. After this cleaning was done the old covering was taken off and then a new one put on. All our school books were done this way. Besides the books that we

keep in our desks are the school dictionaries, library books, and extra books which are kept on the shelves in the back of the room. These were cleaned the same way. If the ink didn't come off our pencil boxes with erasing we would scrape it off with our knives and line the boxes with clean paper. Every day if we happen to get an ink spot on the floor we clean it up as soon as we have time. CHARLES E. MORSE.

Spraying the Orchard

One morning another boy and I helped Mr. Kibby spray the trees in the orchard. Bell was hitched to a cart and into it on a cradle was put the spraying barrel, filled with Bordeaux mixture, which is made in the following manner:—five pounds of quicklime is slacked in five gallons of water, and five pounds of blue vitriol is dissolved in five gallons of water. These two solutions are poured into a barrel containing forty gallons of water and is stirred briskly until thoroughly mixed. Half a pound of Paris green is added to kill insects and it is stirred again for a few minutes. It is strained into the spraying barrel and taken to the orchard. A piece of hose was connected to each side of the pump. One boy operated the pump, while Mr. Kibby and the other fellow each took a hose and sprayed the trees thoroughly. EDWARD M. BICKFORD.

Making Aprons

In the sewing-room after our regular work is done we sometimes make new things. We made aprons for the kitchen and dining-room boys. Miss Putney cut them out and told us how to make them. We made an inch hem on the bottom of the apron and basted it down. On the top part we turned the corners in eleven inches and basted them. We put two pieces of cloth about an inch and a half square under each corner where the straps go to tie around the body. Then we turned an inch hem at the top and basted that. We basted three straps, one to go over the neck and two to tie in the back to hold the apron in place. Then we stitched it all and pulled out the bastings. Sometimes we had a race to see who could do one the quickest.

LEVI N. TRASK.

Alumni

ARTHUR D. FEARING, '84, went from errand boy to salesman and stockholder in his position with Moore-Smith Co., dealers in hats, caps, and gloves, at 250 Devonshire St., Boston. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also of the Elks, and a member of the United Travellers Association, and a director in New England of the Commercial Traveller. Not only is he a successful business man but his ready wit makes him a favorite in any company. He is married and has no children. His home is at 77 Gainesboro St., Boston. Arthur recently presented us an excellent and very liberal assortment of Victor and Columbia records.

FRANK S. MILEY, '04, has had a valuable experience since leaving our School, and in addition to having been a year at Harvard, his energies have been exercised in other directions, he now being employed by a contractor and engineer with headquarters at West Newton, Mass. Frank has charge of a body of masons erecting the foundations of a large residence in Brookline, and considers the experience is of much value to him and likes it very well. He returns to Harvard this fall for his second year.

WILLIAM C. FRUEH, '05, writes from Sloan, N. Y., a beautiful suburb of Buffalo, that he is now working in the machine shop of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, located at East Buffalo, and is improving his opportunities with a view to the future. William is very pleasantly situated with Niagara Falls only a short distance away, and many other places of interest within easy reach.

Scrubbing the First School-room

One Friday Mr. Beebe told four other fellows and me to scrub the first school-room. There were five scrubbing-pads, cloths, brushes, and pieces of soap on five desks, and we found pails under the book-shelf and then we got to work. I had the middle aisle and after I had scrubbed two strips I went down and got some clean water and rinsed them. Then I scrubbed another strip and rinsed it, and so on until the whole was done. JAMES A. BLAKEMORE.

One Afternoon's Work

Down by the orchard there is a garden in which are planted flowers for different purposes. Another boy and I dug a kind of trench six inches wide and six inches deep and hoed the dirt to one side. Then Mr. Kibby planted sweet peas in it. After that he had us hoe about two inches of dirt and press it down a little on them. Then we went over by the farm-house and transplanted some strawberry plants into rows from the large bed. First we stretched a string near the cherry and plum trees so that we would plant them in a straight row. Then I dug them from the old bed and the other boy transplanted them.

THOMAS MILNE.

Work in the Wood-cellar

I am a morning kitchen fellow. Every morning after breakfast I carry the barrel of shavings and the wood-box down to the wood-cellar from the kitchen. Then I chop two bushel boxes of wood. When I get that done I sweep up the dirt and put it into a barrel. When the barrel is full I take it down to the ash-house and get an empty one and put in its place. When the shaving barrel is empty, I take it to the shop and get a full one in its place. Sometimes when wood comes for the bakery and no one is there to pile it up I do it. It is piled on the east side of the cellar.

STANLEY W. CLARK.

Display of Weather Flags

On the roof of our observatory there is a flag pole on which we display the weather flags which are given us by the United States government. This is the meaning of the flags:—a white one indicates fair weather; a blue one indicates rain or snow; a square flag, half white and half blue, indicates local rain or snow; a white flag with a black square in the centre indicates a cold wave. The black pennant indicates temperature. It is never displayed alone, but is put above or below one of the first named square flags. When it is above it indicates warmer weather, and when it is below it indicates colder weather, the meaning of the square flags remaining always the same.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.



THOMPSON'S ISLAND
BEACON

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MR. SPERRY FRENCH

The Fourth of July

We have a very pleasant time at this Island on the Fourth of July. This year reveille was sounded at sunrise, eleven minutes past four, and we all got up and the cannon went off and the flag was raised. We had breakfast at the regular time and then worked until half past eight when we went to assembly-hall and received our supplies for the day.

The programme of sports was as follows:— 9.30 a. m. aquatic sports by the landing, swimming race over fifteen, swimming race under fifteen, swimming under water, swimming on back, following bell blindfolded, swimming for stake blindfolded, walking greased spar over water; 12.00 p. m. cannon salute; 2.00 p. m. sports and races on playground; cross country run, running broad jump, standing broad jump, stilt race, pie race, egg race backward, crab race, obstacle race; 4.00 p. m. races on beach road, mile run, 100 yard dash under fifteen, 220 yard dash, barrel race, 880 yard dash, wheelbarrow race under fifteen, wheelbarrow race over fifteen, 100 yard dash over fifteen, four legged race, 440 yard dash over fifteen; 7.24 p. m. flag lowering and cannon salute; 8.00 p. m. fireworks; 9.30 p. m. antics of Halley's comet; 10.00 p. m. taps.

The antics of Halley's comet was a fire-ball battle. Each fellow has a number and the odd numbers went on the lower part of the playground and the even numbers on the upper part. A large number of balls of cotton wicking had been soaked in turpentine and when we were in position they were set on fire and thrown to us. We picked them up and threw them to the other side. We kept throwing them back and forth until the side that had their ground clear first won the game. We were all pretty tired when we went to bed and we went right off to sleep.

FREDERICK V. HALL.

Cottage Row Election

Tuesday, July fifth, Cottage Row held its third quarterly election for this year. The meeting was called to order as soon as the fellows were through bathing. The Australian ballot was used as is the custom. The ballot with a cross beside

the names of those elected and the number of votes they received was posted on the bulletin-board the next morning. The following fellows were elected:—Royal R. Ellison, Mayor; Lawrence C. Silver, Treasurer; George R. Jordan, Assessor; Preston M. Blanchard, Harold Pearson and Harold D. Morse, Shareholding Aldermen; Ralph A. Jones and Harold W. Smyth, Non-shareholding Aldermen. The following officers were appointed:—John H. Marshall, Chief of Police; Edward H. Deane, Herbert H. Kenney, Louis M. Reinhard, Charles E. Morse and Thomas H. Doty, Police; Dick W. Steenbruggen, Clerk; Ernest M. Catton, Janitor; LeRoy B. Huey, Librarian; Thomas Milne, Street Commissioner; and Clarence Burton, Curator.

ROYAL R. ELLISON.

Grade Prizes

Friends' Day, July seventh, after the band had played a few selections Mr. Bradley gave out Grade Prizes as follows:—First to Earle Marshall, \$5.00; second, Roy Matthews, \$3.50; third, James Gregory, \$3.00; fourth, Harold Smyth \$2.75; fifth, Roy Upham, \$2.50; sixth, Charles Morse, \$2.25; seventh, Ralph Jones, \$2.00; eighth, Willard Perry, \$1.75; ninth, Alfred Jacobs \$1.50; tenth, William Marshall, \$1.00; After this he gave out the Temple Consolation Prizes which consist of books. First to Harold Jacobs, Scientific American Boy at School; second, Robert May, Handy Man's Work-shop; third, Ralph Whittemore, Daniel Boone in the Wilderness; fourth, Howard Delano, Uncle Remus; fifth, Leonard Ripley, Buck Jones at Annapolis. After that he read the names of the following fellows who received honorable mention:—Herbert Kenney, Harold Pearson, Allen Cook, Richard Weston, and George Jordan.

HOWARD A. DELANO.

Winners in the Sports

Fourth of July in the first swimming race Charles Morse won the first place with Roy Upham and Cecil Jordan second and third. In the swimming race under fifteen Robert Casey was first, Albert Blakemore second and Thomas Taylor third. In the one under the water Her-

mann Marshall, Harold Pearson and Herbert Kenney were the winners. Earle Marshall won first in swimming on the back, Albert Blakemore and Harold Jacobs were second and third. Following the bell blindfolded, Caleb Frye, Levi Trask and Edward Bickford were the winners. Swimming for stake blindfolded, Ralph Jones, John LeStrange and Clarence Burton took the prizes. Nobody succeeded in getting the flag at the end of the greased spar in the given time so Mr. Bradley offered Alfred Casey fifty cents if he would get it in any way. Casey crawled out underneath and got his money's worth of grease as well as change. In the afternoon in the cross country run, Edward Deane, Herbert Kenney and Caleb Frye were the winners. In the running broad jump, Robert May, Alfred Jacobs and Spencer Profit were the winners. There were not enough entries for the standing broad jump so it was crossed off. The winners of the stilt race were Preston Blanchard and William Foster.

There is generally a generous supply of fellows for the pie race and this year was no exception. Edward Bickford and Abraham Samara were winners of the first and second prizes and Charles Morse and Harold Morse were a close tie for third place. The egg race backward was something new, carrying an egg on a spoon and running backward for about seventy-five yards. The winners were Alfred Casey, Howard McCullagh and Everett Maynard. In the crab race LeRoy Huey, Royal Ellison and Fred Hynes were the winners. The obstacle race always claims many and the winners were Fred Hynes, Harold Smyth and Howard McCullagh. The winners in the mile row were Edward Deane and Robert May. In the one hundred yard dash Everett Maynard, Lawrence Cobb and George Jordan were the winners. Spencer Profit and William Foster won the two hundred twenty yard dash. The barrel race was won by James Joyce and Alfred Jacobs. Robert May and James Joyce won the wheelbarrow race for fellows over fifteen. The one hundred yard dash over fifteen was won by Robert May and Arthur Merrifield. In the four-legged race Charles Morse, Preston Blanchard and Frank

Mills won the first prize, Spencer Profit, Herbert Kenney and Stephen Eaton won second, and the third group was Thomas Milne, Caleb Frye and William Marshall.

JOHN H. MARSHALL.

Trimming Lawns

One Thursday afternoon I helped Mr. Gordon trim the edges of the lawns. We stretched a line where the edge was to be straight. Mr. Gordon cut the sod even with the line using a sod-cutter to do it. When he came to a curve he cut by eye. I followed behind him and hoed all the trimmings that he cut away from the edge of the grass. Then another fellow raked up the trimmings. We finished the hydrant lawn and the triangular piece in front of the barn that afternoon, then we went to work at something else.

ERNEST V. WYATT.

Pickling Beets

We have recently been pickling beets in the kitchen. We pick out the small, tender beets that are about the same size, wash them thoroughly and put them into copper kettles. We cover them with cold water and put them on the range to boil. When they are tender, which is in about an hour, they are taken off, peeled, and then put into quart jars which are standing in a pan of hot water. After the jars are full of beets, hot sweetened vinegar is put in them. Then the covers are put on and the jars wiped off with a damp cloth. After this is done, the jars are dated and put into the fruit cellar.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.

Emptying Mattresses

One day my work was to help empty the boys' mattresses. First they were ripped at the end to enable us to dump out the husks. I then went down to the stock-barn and asked Mr. Kibby where I could put the husks and he said, "Put them into the pig-pens." I went up to the house and got the other fellows to help me carry them down. After we had emptied the mattresses we turned them inside out so we could brush them. Then they were carried to the laundry where they were washed.

CLARENCE BURTON.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

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TREASURER'S ADDRESS 17 COURT ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

On July 14, 1910, Mr. Sperry French passed quietly away at his home in Exeter, New Hampshire, at the age of 87 years, 6 months.

Mr. French at that time was the oldest living person who had been directly connected with this School and was a splendid example of the

type of older teachers and gentlemen who have been identified with our work.

His memory connected the administrations of the three Superintendents who have had the immediate charge of affairs here since the School was moved to this Island in 1834, 76 years ago.

Mr. French was appointed an assistant teacher here in 1851 and soon became Principal which position he kept until he resigned three years later to marry Harriet N., daughter of Josiah and Mary Robinson of Exeter.

Mr. French continued to teach at Hampton Falls, Newcastle and Lincoln, Mass., and in March, 1860, accepted a position as Principal of the Spring Street Grammar School in Exeter. Here, after 33 years of service in that capacity and the completion of 50 years of successful teaching, Mr. French retired from school work, carrying with him the regret and love of his pupils.

But weeks before his retirement the loyal citizens of old Exeter co-operating with a number of Mr. French's pupils planned in his honor a reunion of friends and pupils that commemorated in a very fitting manner the long term of service and the sterling worth of their townsman.

The memory of this pleasant event always remained with Mr. French but it was only one of the rewards that such public service as his so richly deserved. He was an ideal teacher, a kind, sweet spirited man who with a student's mind awakened intellectual enthusiasm in his pupils. For a third of a century his lot was cast among the good people of Exeter, as he said, and in the most important of all schools—the grammar school where he worked, teaching the building of character by precept and example.

Mr. French's preparation for his life work began generations ago when we remember that

his ancestors were of the stock that gave us this country as our inheritance. Both parents were lineal descendants of John Alden. His father was Rev. Dr. Jonathan French who, in North Hampton, N. H., began his ministry in July, 1801, and died in that town December 13, 1856. He had been in pastoral work for more than 55 years, 40 of which were spent in Andover, Mass. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Samuel Farrar of Lincoln, Mass., a captain at Lexington, and son of a member of the Continental Congress. Of such parents and ancestors were born a family of 11 children, 5 sons and 6 daughters. It followed that the children were trained in habits of industry and uprightness.

The career of Mr. Sperry French as a teacher began at the Bayside School in Greenland, N. H., in the winter of 1843-4, and with money thus earned he took a brief course at the Academy in Pembroke, N. H. He then taught successively 2 winters in Rye and Seabrook, N. H., and at Braintree, Mass., where he remained until he came to this School.

The time-honored teacher always liked to tell of his early days here and his work among the boys, several of whom he found employment for after he left the School. During one of our many talks his honest eyes kindled as he recalled the numerous kind and thoughtful acts tendered him by our Managers and the keen interest and pleasure he evinced when we gladly assured him that the spirit that was so characteristic of the Management 60 years ago still lives to permeate its school and brighten other lives.

We shall miss the veteran teacher, the kindly, companionable gentleman who was so rich in valuable experiences, and while we regret his loss, his life with its high ideals and useful service dignifies our labors and spurs us on to

nobler efforts and we find pleasure in the thought that his work still lives and much of its value comes from the simple creed expressed modestly in his own language:—"I always tried to do what I considered to be right."

Notes

July 4. Usual celebration.

Dr. W. B. Bancroft here with his usual contribution of peanuts.

July 5. Renewed one inch water supply in west basement and boiler-room.

July 6. Graduates Horace P. Thrasher and Herbert J. Phillips visited the School.

July 7. Conduct Prizes awarded.

Second Friends' Day, 200 present.

Graduates Robert W. Gregory and J. Herbert M. Nelson visited the School.

July 8. Quarterly admission meeting.

Room number ten painted.

One hundred seven boys in the School to-day.

Switch board set up in engine-room at power-house.

One dozen base-balls given to boys by policeman Brace.

Treasurer Arthur Adams presented two flags to the School.

W. Howard McCullagh left the School to work through the summer at Paragon Park, where he will be with his mother who also works there.

Eldred W. Allen, Franklin H. Freudenberger, Harry M. Godshalk, Charles R. Jefferson, Albert R. Kunz, Orice M. Merrick, Warren C. Rainaud, Bradley M. Sherman and William H. Sowers entered the School.

July 11. Summer term of school began.

July 13. Three cows added to herd.

James R. Gregory left the School to work for E. Teel & Co., in Medford, Mass., and will live with his sister.

Alonzo B. James left the School to work for his uncle in New Bedford, Mass., and will live with his mother.

Stephen Eaton left the School to work for Clark-Hutchinson & Co., 113 Federal St., Boston, and will live with his mother in Quincy.

July 14. Put in concrete foundation for gas engine at power-house.

July 15. Pumped out City Point landing float.

July 16. Dance given by advanced class to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and the instructors.

Ball game with Walnut Athletic Association of Cambridge. Score 9-2 in favor of home team.

July 19. Sized up.

Shipped scow-load of oil barrels.

July 20. Made repairs on stock-barn roof.

July 21. Plumbing systems tested in main building and power-house.

July 22. Third Friends' Day, 206 present.

R. Roy Matthews left the School to work for Mr. J. Cronan, a market gardener in Tewksbury, Mass., and will live with his mother.

July 23. Walls and standing work of the west corridor, second floor, painted.

July 26. Radiators of the new heating system bronzed.

Repairs made to plumbing near kitchen and pantry.

Traveling library received from the American Humane Education Society.

July 28. Earle C. and William M. Marshall left the School to live with their mother in New Bedford, Mass.

T. Harold Doty left the School to work for E. L. Willis & Co., 179 Lincoln St., Boston, and will live with his mother in Cambridge.

July 30. Boys given a sail around the harbor.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand July 1, 1910	\$904.92
Deposited during the month	100.82
Accumulated interest	75.04
	<hr/>
	\$1,080.78
Withdrawn during the month	107.65
Cash on hand August 1, 1910	\$973.13

July Meteorology

Maximum temperature 92° on the 24th.

Minimum temperature 58° on the 5th and 20th.

Mean temperature for the month 74.6°.

Total precipitation 2.03 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .80 inches on the 25th.

7 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 8 clear days, 17 partly cloudy, 6 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 276 and 50 minutes.

Thunder-storm on the 25th.

Transplanting Wonderberries

One morning a number of farm fellows and I transplanted wonderberries from the hotbeds to the piece northeast of the farm-house. One fellow dug up the plants from the hotbeds while another carried them over to the piece where they were to be transplanted. Holes were dug for the plants to be put in about two feet apart and about two inches deep. The plants were put in and the soil put around the roots. We planted enough that morning to make three rows and a half.

HARLAN STEVENS.

Overalls

While the boys are at work outside the house they usually wear overalls. These are washed generally on Thursday of each week. The largest number, about twenty-two pairs, come from the farm. The shop overalls are easiest to wash. For these we use soap and water but sometimes we have to use oil. Most of the scrubbing is done with brushes.

GEORGE M. HOLMES.

Making Pennants

The first time that The Farm and Trades School pennants were made was about a year and six months ago for a fair given by the instructors. After that Edward Bickford, who had worked in the sewing-room, started making some. About the first of January I went in partnership with him. We bought four yards of navy blue felt and two yards of old gold felt. We asked permission to work in the sewing-room nights about two or three times a week. There are three sizes of

pennants. One large size four feet, six inches long with the whole name of the School on it, and two smaller sizes with just the initials of the School on them. In making pennants we first cut a pattern out of cardboard. Then we cut the pennant out of navy blue felt. We next cut a pattern of the letters out of cardboard, and when they are the right size cut them out of old gold felt. After that we space the letters, glue them on, and then stitch them. This glueing saves us the bother of basting. The end strips are cut out, basted, and stitched. The pennant is then brushed off and pressed. This completes the making. We sell the large ones for three dollars and a quarter, and the smaller sizes for fifty and thirty-five cents respectively.

RALPH A. WHITTEMORE.

Extras

In our dining-room we have what we call the "extra list." On this paper is listed the food that is left in the dining-rooms. If there is not enough of any one thing to go on every table it is put on the tables whose turn it is. If there is more than enough for one table it goes as far as it will. When something new comes in, it starts at the first table. One of the extras the fellows like is fried potatoes. The potatoes that are left over from dinner are peeled, sliced, and fried by the kitchen fellows for supper. Some of the other things that come in as extras are pie, cake, cookies, etc.

ELLIOTT W. ROWELL.

Learning the Case

When a fellow goes to work in the printing-office, the first thing he does is to learn the case. The case is where the type is kept. One of the fellows who has been in there a year or more draws on a large sheet of paper a diagram of the case. After the diagram is drawn he marks in the different letters and spaces corresponding to the case. Then the new fellow learns this drawing so that he can find the letters in the case readily. The letters are not arranged in alphabetical order. For convenience they are scattered all over the case, each letter, of course, having its own compartment,

e. g. "a" is at the bottom of the case and near the center, while "b" is in the upper left-hand corner. The capital letters are placed in a case by themselves above the small letters, and they are arranged in alphabetical order with the exception of "J" and "U." These two letters are kept below the "S" and "T" respectively.

JAMES A. PEAK.

A Treat

One Sunday afternoon, about half past three, Mr. Bradley came out to the playground with a large sack. Most of the fellows were sleeping under the trees, while others were reading, but in a few minutes every fellow in the School was seated or standing near Mr. Bradley to see what he had in the sack. After a while he called for the monitors to line up in front of him. He then opened the sack which was filled with cocoanuts. He gave each monitor three cocoanuts for six fellows, each fellow receiving half a cocoanut. We all enjoyed the treat very much, and thanked Mr. Bradley.

HERBERT A. SOUTHER.

Brooders

After the chickens are hatched they are put into brooders for a while and then removed to a yard where there is a box they can go into at night. They are kept in the yards because the dogs sometimes catch them in the daytime and in the box at night to be safe from the rats. After the chickens are taken from the brooder I wash out the inside and spray it with kerosene to kill the lice, and put it up stairs to be used next summer.

RICHARD W. WESTON.

Vacation

Every year in the summer the boys get a month's vacation from school. On June tenth this year school closed and began again July eleventh. The boys played in vacation during their usual school-time. They went fishing, swimming, played ball, and those in the boat crew went rowing. Some Sunday afternoons Mr. Bradley gave the boys cocoanuts, tonic, and other pleasures. Those boys who had earned a furlough spent it in the city with their friends.

WILLIAM B. DEANE.

Alumni

CHARLES DUNCAN, '70, has been with the Emerson Piano Company, 560 Harrison Ave., Boston, for thirty-four years. He is the firm's head tuner and foreman of the factory ware-room. Such long service speaks for faithfulness and ability—qualities which Charles truly possesses. If his friends call at 58 Gleason St., Dorchester, he will, perhaps, be induced to play popular airs for them.

GEORGE L. BELL, '82, was one of the first boys to learn the trade of printing when it was first introduced at this School. He is now foreman of the composing-room of The Sparrell Print, 40 Winchester St., Boston. Upon leaving our School he worked for a while in central Massachusetts and then came to Boston where he has been ever since. At present he can be found after working hours at his bachelor quarters, 49 Willis St., Dorchester.

Bagging Peanuts

Saturday, July second, Mr. Bradley asked two of us boys if we cared to bag peanuts for the Fourth. It has been Dr. Bancroft's custom to furnish peanuts for the fellows every year. This year they were presented in a big bag, therefore they had to be put in paper bags so they could be given out more easily. Mr. Bradley showed us how many to put in each bag and how to twist it when filled. They were packed in a basket, and the afternoon of the Fourth when we were on our way to Beach Road they were distributed. The peanuts were exceedingly good and the fellows thanked Dr. Bancroft very much for them. GEORGE R. JORDAN.

My Work

It is my work to make bread for the boys. On bread making days, I mix the batter at two o'clock in the afternoon. This batter is made from four quarts of lukewarm water, six yeast cakes, and about six quarts of flour. At six o'clock, I put the batter into the mixing tray, adding four cups of salt, twenty quarts of water, and enough flour to make it quite stiff. Then I mix it all thoroughly. At five o'clock the next morning, I prepare the loaves for baking. Then it

is baked about an hour. After taking it from the oven it is put upon the table to cool, after which it is put in the bread closet. I make about eighty-five two-pound loaves each time.

HAROLD PEARSON.

Our Flower Gardens

Mr. Beebe gives a garden to every boy who wants one. Each fellow has flowers, and if he keeps his garden watered well, he may have various kinds of beautiful blossoms. The most popular flowers with the fellows are the zinnias, asters, and marigolds. About the thirtieth of June the marigolds bloom. The asters and zinnias do not bloom until later in the season, but a few zinnias are now in blossom. On Friends' Days we take our friends up to see the gardens and the first thing we do is to pick them a nice bunch of flowers. The fellows give the instructors many bouquets and also supply the dining-room tables with them. CARL D. HYNES.

Indian Relics

One proof that our Island was inhabited by Indians is the relics hewn out of stone which are occasionally found. The kinds of relics are arrow-heads, spear-heads, corn pounders or pestles, war clubs, tomahawks, and sometimes gun flint. Chips of jasper from which implements were made are very common and easy to find. Broken arrow-heads are found quite easily at the north end of our Island. The time and place to find these relics is in the spring when the soil is plowed, because the plowed pieces are the best places to find them. WILLIAM B. LAING.

Mending Ticks

The bed ticks from all the dormitories had to be washed and mended. After they came from the dormitories they were taken to the stock-barn and emptied. Then they were sent to the laundry and washed. After they were washed they are taken to the sewing-room to be mended. There are three rows of holes in them. The holes are about one foot apart and have to be darned. The fellows that darn them have races and see who can do one in the least time. It generally takes fifteen minutes to do one tick.

DANA W. OSBORNE.

SUPPLEMENT TO



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Alumni Association

The Committee on Resolutions would respectfully announce the death of our fellow member, James Adams Cross, who graduated from The Farm and Trades School in 1880. He passed away at his home in Allston, Mass., December 3, 1909, aged 48 years. He left a wife and one child, a boy of twelve years.

Mr. Cross entered the School in 1873, and was graduated in 1880. He learned the trade of machinist and worked thereat until he was appointed a reserve officer in the Boston police department on July 6, 1888. On January 10, 1889, he was made patrolman and assigned to division four. With that division he remained, doing duty most of the time as driver of the patrol wagon, until March 23, 1909, when on account of injuries received in the service, he was retired. His injuries continued to be a source of pain and suffering to him, until he passed away on December 3, 1909.

Mr. Cross was popular while at school. As a boy he was strong, healthy and active. In school games, especially in those which called for strength and endurance, he was conspicuous. In disposition he was happy and light hearted. In his dealings with other boys he was fair and square. All those traits remained with him in his years of manhood. As a police officer in the heart of a large city he was often called upon to use and display the qualities of courage, strength, endurance and justice. In the performance of that duty he was intelligent, courageous and faithful. As a father and husband

he was upright, devoted and loving.

In thus presenting the record of our school-mate and associate, the Committee on Resolutions respectfully recommends the adoption of the following:—

WHEREAS, death has claimed our beloved associate, JAMES ADAMS CROSS, be it

RESOLVED, that his fellow members in the Alumni Association of The Farm and Trades School hereby express their great personal loss; that they recall with fondness his noble traits of character and his winning disposition; that they regard his life as a credit to The Farm and Trades School and an honor to this Association; and that his memory will ever be an inspiration in the future.

RESOLVED, that to the bereaved widow and the fatherless child, this Association extend its sincere and tender sympathy, that this preamble and resolution be spread in full upon our records, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the family.

The Alumni Association of The Farm and Trades School desires to place on record the following minutes in memory of one who for nearly a generation of human life was a conspicuous friend of The Farm and Trades School and of the pupils and graduates thereof:—

WHEREAS, death has removed from this life, HENRY STURGIS GREW, Vice-president of The Farm and Trades School, and for twenty-seven years a member of its Board of

Managers, the Alumni Association of The Farm and Trades School, in semi-annual meeting assembled, hereby adopts the following resolutions:—

RESOLVED, that in the death of HENRY STURGIS GREW, The Farm and Trades School has lost one of the most loyal friends it has ever had, and one who in a large degree devoted to the welfare of that school his time, talents and possessions; that his interest was not limited to the school as a corporation, but that in the boys who make up the school, his sympathetic activity found full sway and continued with them until the end of his life; and that this Alumni Association possessed in him an example of the patriotic citizen and Christian gentleman whose tender memory will be to us a lasting inspiration.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Association, and a copy be forwarded to the family of our lamented friend and to the Board of Managers of The Farm and Trades School.

Scholarship Chart

In the first class a record is kept on a bulletin-board of our "tens," or perfect work for the week in some studies. One Wednesday night after seven o'clock I made a chart for it. I measured down from the top two inches and drew a line, then every three-quarters of an inch I drew another line until I had twenty spaces. I measured in two and one-half inches at the left side for the names and drew a line. One of the other boys put the heading "Scholarship" at the top in Old English letters. When a fellow gets ten a star is put beside his name.

LAWRENCE C. SILVER.

Red-letter Days

For most of the boys the happiest days of the year are the Friends' Days. In winter a fellow is often thinking of his friends and of the first day he will see them. He looks forward to the time when the Friends' Day cards appear in the school-room for him to send to his friends. One of the next best days is a fellow's birthday when he receives mail and presents from home, and he thinks he is one year nearer being a man.

On his birthday he also has fun with the fellows and instructors. We all think Christmas is the next best day. We have our Christmas concert and Christmas morning we go to the assembly-hall and receive our presents and have our entertainment and everybody is merry. The next best day is Fourth of July when we have our races and lots of sport and at night we have the fireworks. Next I think will come Thanksgiving when we receive our pretty postal cards from our friends and have good things to eat. Easter is next when we have our concert. Valentine's Day comes next with its valentines and good time in the assembly-hall. Mr. Bradley gives out valentines and postals. Friends' Days, birthdays, Christmas, Thanksgiving, Easter, Valentine's Day and Fourth of July are all red-letter days for the fellows and they all look forward to them.

EDSON M. BEMIS.

Covering and Repairing Library Books

Most every week there are a number of the library books that come to the office for repairing or covering. In the morning after we get our regular work done Mrs. Dix tells one of the office boys to attend to them. We get some heavy gray paper and cut it about the right size to go on the book, then we cover it. After this is done we get some labels and then put the number of the book on a label and stick it on the book, after which we repair with glue or tape where the book needs repairing. They then are returned to the library ready for circulation.

LAWRENCE M. COBB.

Oiling Ditches

One afternoon I helped Mr. Kibby oil the ditches of the Island. I hitched Dan to a cart and went to the compost shed and got a barrel of gas oil. We took it to the south end and sprinkled all the ditches that had water in them, then we went over to the east side ditches and did likewise. The purpose of oiling these ditches is to kill the mosquito larvæ.

JOHN LESTRANGE.

The Corn-crib

The inside dimensions of our corn-crib are twenty-nine feet, four inches long, thirteen feet,

five inches wide, and fourteen feet, eleven inches high. It is wider at the top on the sides and slants in at the bottom. The roof is tight but the boards on the side are about three-fourths of an inch apart. The building is set up from the ground about three feet on posts. It has a small portable step leading from the ground to the door. Inside on either side and running lengthwise with the building are slat bins for the corn. These are about three feet wide. Every year the yellow corn from our crop is kept in the bins and is usually enough to fill them. This is fed to the pigs through the winter. Inside are also kept the cracked corn and oats for the horses. Overhead are kept the beans that were thrashed out the fall before.

CALEB B. FRYE.

New Books

One day a large package came for the School. It was done up in heavy paper and tied with heavy cord. When it was undone we saw that it contained new books. There were six new general histories, one hundred new arithmetics, and a book of answers. The books will be covered and stamped and then taken to the school-room.

LEROY B. HUEY.

Wiring a Fence

It was my work before school one morning to help wire a fence which was around the hedge facing the playground. The old wire was taken off, rolled up and put aside, and the old staples were pulled out. Then the new wire was put on and a few staples were put in to hold it in place. After the wire was well straightened out, we fastened it with staples placed about ten inches apart. The fence which is about five and one-half feet high was put up to protect the hedge.

CHARLES E. MORSE.

Dish Washer

My work in the fellows' dining-room is to wash dishes. I fill my washing pan with good hot water and my rinsing pan with the hottest water I can. When I have some good soap suds I wash the mugs and plates. If there are butter dishes I wash those next, then the extra dishes and the potato bowls, silver, round dishes, and pitchers.

LESLIE H. BARKER.

Washing Cannon-balls

One morning my work before school was to wash the cannon-balls. They are set at the corners of the avenues and the roads to keep the teams from going on to the grass. I started with a pail of water and a scrubbing-brush. The first ones I did were near Gardner Hall. From there I went down by the hose-house where there are two, then down by the stock-barn, over by the compost shed and to the observatory. I came back up the front avenue and did the ones by the laundry and clothes yard. In all I washed twenty-three cannon-balls.

GEORGE A. MANSFIELD.

Cannon Saluting

Last Fourth of July three of the printing-office fellows got up about half past three in the morning. We took the cannon from near the tennis lawn to the playground near the flagpole. Mr. Beebe raised the flag at eleven minutes past four and one of the fellows blew the bugle, then we fired a salute of thirteen shots. We had the cannon facing towards the cottages. One fellow loaded it, one pulled the string to fire, and the third swabbed out the cannon and pushed out the empty shells. Another salute was fired at noon and another at night, each time firing thirteen shots.

ALFRED H. CASEY.

Swimming

We enjoy swimming a great deal and the boys who are in the first grade go in every day. We have a float, with a spring board attached to it, which is anchored off the stone wharf. There is a boat with two boys in it who are members of the boat crew stationed off a little way to the south of the float, and they are there while we are swimming in case there should be any accident. Most of the fellows swim the side-stroke, and a few swim the breast and trudgeon strokes. A good swimming stroke should be easy, speedy, and not tiresome. The side-stroke, one of the older strokes, is good for long distance swimming. The modern strokes teach one to rest in an easy position, so that there is no strain on the body. The original Australian crawl was discovered by Richard Cavill of New

South Wales in 1903. It was first practiced in America in 1904. The crawl is a combination of a short double over arm stroke and the leg drive as is used by the South Sea Islanders. The action is so fast that the swimmer goes along the surface very rapidly. The American crawl is much like the Australian. Books and photographs are useful helpers but to learn to swim well you must have a good instructor. The great trouble in swimming is that you cannot see yourself in action. It is good practice to try the arm movement on land till you can do well and then try it in the water.

JAMES A. BLAKEMORE.

Emptying Fire-buckets

Every Tuesday and Friday I empty fire-buckets. There are three up in the loft, six outside the dormitory, three near the teachers' room, two outside of the instructors' bath-room and three beside Mrs. Dix's room, making seventeen in all. I carry them up to the sink and empty them. Then I take a white cloth and a piece of soap, wash the pails out thoroughly, fill them with clear cold water, and carry them back to where they belong.

ROBERT C. CASEY.

Cleaning the Boat-house

On July eleventh I cleaned the boat-house. First all the row-boats were moved out of the way. Then the lines were taken out for a short time until the floor was swept. Then they were coiled up and put back. The life preservers were next moved out, thoroughly brushed and the floor swept where they were. All the cork, anchors, etc. were taken out and cleaned. After the loft had been swept and every thing piled back neatly, the boats were brought in again and the boat-house left locked.

BERNHARDT GERECKE.

The Cottages

At the north end of the playground are twelve cottages. One of them is City Hall and another is Audubon Hall where the pet stock is kept. The rest are owned by the fellows. All of the cottages were built, painted, and named by the fellows. There are twelve shares in

each cottage. A fellow may buy as many shares as he can afford or wants, and he can sell them if he so desires. Some noon or night hours when it is raining the fellows go over to their cottages to read or play games. The cottages are used the most on Sundays. Some fellows have tables, chairs, and other furniture. The best cottage in the row is the Sunshine. The cottages are as follows:—the Felice, Deerhorn, Crescent, City Hall, Laurel, Starlight, Sunshine, Corinthian, Ionic, one neither finished nor named, Sunset, and Audubon Hall.

WILLIAM G. BEADLE.

Moving Lumber

It was my work one morning to clear a space in the lumber rack in the basement of Gardner Hall for some new lumber, and then bring it over there from the power-house. I picked out all the hard pine boards, piling them outside the carpenter shop door till I had them all together, when I carried them over to Gardner Hall and piled them evenly on the rack in their proper place. The cypress I piled in a space underneath.

LOUIS M. REINHARD.

Stippling

One morning Mr. Burnham told me to take the stippling brush and stipple the walls as he painted them. This is done so that the brush marks will not show. The stippling brush is five inches long and three inches wide, with bristles two and one-half inches long.

WALTER R. HORSEMAN.

Beacon Proof

The articles the fellows write Fridays for the Beacon are corrected by the teachers and the best ones go to the printing-office where they are set up in type by the instructor and the fellows who work for him. The type is first set up in a composing stick which holds eleven or thirteen lines, as we have two sizes. Each stickful is put on a galley. When the galley is filled a proof is taken and corrected in the printing-office, and then another proof is taken for the teachers and corrected. A third proof is then taken for Mr. Bradley to look over.

GEORGE H. APPEL.



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The New Gasolene Vault

Northeast of the power-house has been put in a new gasolene vault for the tank supplying the gasolene engine in the power-house. From the engine-room was measured off seventy feet, and a stake was driven into the ground, marking the place for the vault. The trench through which the pipes will run was next staked out. In digging, the loam that was taken out was put in one pile and the subsoil in another. One day there was no school so quite a number of the fellows worked on the trench. At ten o'clock they assembled under a maple tree and cookies were passed around. When they were through eating they went back to their work with more vim and spirit. When the trench was completed it was seventy feet long, two feet wide, and two feet deep. The vault was marked out and dug the same way as the trench. The inside dimensions are:— Length, twelve feet three inches; width, three feet ten inches; and height, tapering from five feet nine inches at the front wall to four feet six inches at the rear wall.

Forms of spruce boards were made and securely braced, and into these forms were put materials for making concrete, in the proportion of one barrel of cement to three of sand and four of crushed stone. When the concrete was in the forms it was carefully spaded to make a face on the wall. On top of the forms were nailed some boards on which also was put concrete. Four five inch I-beams were put in to strengthen the roof. The concrete was put in to within an inch of the top and on this was put a thin mortar to make a smooth top. When the top and sides of the vault were done, a floor was put in, also a form in which to hold the gasolene tank. When

enough concrete was put in it was allowed to set a day, then the forms were removed and the wall finished off. Spaces were left in the front and rear walls of the vault in which were put two car rails for extra barrels of gasolene to rest on. Doors were put on and the pipes put in the trench and connected. This vault will hold four barrels of gasolene, and the tank will also hold four barrels.

ROBERT H. MAY.

Our History Game

Lately every morning about ten minutes before school closes we have a history game. There are thirteen boys on each side. The captains sit in the front seats in the outside rows. The captain of the side which begins the game tells one of his men to ask a question. Those of the other side who think they know the answer raise their hands and the one who gave the question calls on them, one at a time. If it is answered correctly, he says, "I accept it," but if no one can answer it, why it gives one point to the side giving the question. The two sides take turns asking questions. We keep this up until the bell rings. We are allowed to ask about the facts only as far as we have studied and we must be able to prove that it is in our text book. The questions we cannot answer are taken down on a piece of paper by the captains and looked up. The captains are allowed to take out their histories for this work. My side is ahead by a few points. We all like this game and try to answer the most questions.

HAROLD L. WYNOT.

Mattresses

August twenty-ninth new mattresses came for all the fellows' beds, to take the place of the

old ones which were getting worn. They were brought from the factory to City Point in a large auto freight truck. In the afternoon the John Alden was taken over and they were loaded on it by some of the fellows and brought back. They were carried from our wharf to the house by our teams. They were unpacked at the house and carried to the dormitories. That afternoon the quilts had been taken off the beds, which were made ready for the new mattresses. It was too late for the dormitory workers to make them up so each boy made his own bed that night. Some of the fellows had fun in making them as it was their first experience at bed-making. The mattresses are filled with African fiber, with cotton top and bottom, and are very comfortable. They are a great improvement on the other ones.

NORMAN V. JOHNSON.

An Afternoon's Work

One afternoon some other fellows and I, under Mr. Gordon's direction, went to the orchard and picked up the poor apples that were on the ground. We started at the corn-crib and picked up all of those, and then we picked up the apples around the hen-house. After this we picked the apples up under each row of trees and put them into baskets. When the baskets were full, we emptied them into bags to be taken to the pig-pens. They will be fed to the pigs. Mr. Gordon gave us all we could eat when we had finished. We picked up more than thirty bushels.

FREDERICK HYNES.

"Night" and "Morning"

There are two bas-reliefs in the second school-room. They are named "Night" and "Morning." These reliefs were carved by Bertel Thorwaldsen. "Morning" represents an angel with a child in her arms. The child is awake and the angel is dropping roses along her path. "Night" represents an angel carrying two children who are asleep. The angel has her head bowed as if she were asleep also. There is an owl in back of the figure that represents night. Bertel Thorwaldsen was a great sculptor. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1770. When eleven years old he was sent to a school of Fine

Arts to learn to paint and carve. He spent six years at this school where he won many medals and prizes. This helped him to go to Rome and study the great statues there. He remained in Rome for two years. When he returned from Rome he carved the bas-reliefs "Night" and "Morning." He also carved a lion in a rock for the French king. This lion is called "The Lion of Lucerne."

FRANK A. TARBELL.

A Fishing Excursion

Saturday afternoon is the time the fellows fish the most. The boys who are in the boat crew can fish in the rowboats and the others fish off the wharf. More flounders than anything else are caught, but we get some hake, cunners, crabs, and sculpins, which we call "sculleys." The last are not good to eat. One Saturday afternoon a number of fellows were going fishing and one boy got permission from Mr. Bradley for us to go out in the scow and fish. This fellow was put in charge and took the names of the fellows who wanted to go and gave them to Mr. Bradley. About half past two the steamer towed the scow out to where it was thought to be good fishing, the anchor was cast and the steamer left us. We got right down to business, each fellow trying to make the largest catch. The fishing was better than we expected. Most all the fish that were taken in were hake, a good sized fish. Flounders were rare. A few crabs were caught and one or two perch. About two hundred fish in all were caught. The steamer came for us about half past four. After supper we went down to the wharf to clean the fish, and also the scow. A fish dinner was made for the fellows on Sunday and it tasted good.

GEORGE H. APPEL.

Some Interesting Cards

Recently each member of the first three classes was given a set of three cards. These described the habits of the gipsy moth, the brown-tail moth and their enemy the calosoma beetle. These cards are published by F. W. Rane, the state forester of Massachusetts. On one side of each card are lithographed illustrations in color of the insects in their different stages. Of the

gipsy moth there is first the egg mass, second the full grown caterpillar, third female pupa, fourth male pupa, fifth male moth, sixth male moth at rest, seventh female moth, and eighth female moth laying eggs. The brown-tail moth is illustrated on another card in the same way. On the third card are pictured the calosoma beetles of which there are two species, the American and the European. The latter is very beneficial to us as both beetle and larva feed on the caterpillars and pupae of the gipsy moth. On the backs of the cards are notes about the habits of the insect illustrated, and the best way to kill the moths. We have been given these so that we may be familiar with them and ready to answer questions on them as part of our agriculture test.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

Hauling Gravel

Several afternoons I helped haul gravel near the incinerator. The ground was very uneven and had to be filled in with gravel. Each afternoon Mr. Kinney had two or three boys sent to help him. I helped load the cart and another fellow used the scraper. We usually had Dolly Gray in the number two cart. When we had the cart loaded, the driver took it to another part of the lot and dumped it. While he was gone I leveled off in places where the scraper had brought gravel. Sometimes when we got tired shoveling gravel, Mr. Kinney let us pick up large stones and put them in the cart. When we got a load the driver dumped it outside the dike. We usually got about twenty-four loads in an afternoon.

FREDERICK V. HALL.

Our School-room

The first school-room is thirty-five feet two inches long, seventeen feet eight inches wide and eleven feet high. In the back of the room are two doors, one leading into the tower by which the fellows enter and leave school, the other leading into assembly-hall. In the front of the room is a door leading into the second school-room. There are four blackboards in the room. It has ten windows, two lamps, and six fixtures for electric lights. In the room are four rows of desks, two containing eight and two containing nine

desks each. In the front of the room is the teacher's desk and on one side a table on which books are kept. In the back of the room is a book-case containing six shelves. Under the first shelf are kept scrubbing pails. On the first shelf in boxes are the brushes, soap, pads and cloths. On the next three are books and on the top one are cubes, drawing utensils and vases. There is also a small case with insects in it, and a statue of a lion. We have seven maps for school use besides three of our Island. There are also sixteen pictures. Above the door leading into the other school-room is a clock.

WILLIAM B. DEANE.

A Band Concert

Sunday afternoon, August twenty-first, the band gave a concert. The lawn seats were brought down into the grove on the western slope, below the tennis court. The band fellows brought their instruments down and settled in the center of the group of lawn seats. The fellows came next and occupied the seats or sat on the ground as they chose. The instructors also came down to listen to the music. After all were seated the band played the following selections:—Waltz, Rose of the Orient; march, Officer of the Day; overture, Viviane; march, I've Got Rings on my Fingers; march, Wein Bleit Wein; waltz, Our Sweethearts; march, Our Director; two step, Chilcothian; march, On Easy Street. We closed our concert by playing The Star Spangled Banner, and America.

BERNHARDT GERECKE.

A Black Witch

One morning while I was whitewashing in the west basement I found it necessary to pull out all the nails on the ceiling and on the beams overhead. I had done so down to one dark corner where, on looking up, I saw what I thought was a piece of tin with a nail through it, but when I went to pull it out, I found it was a large moth. I looked it up and found it to be the Black Witch. The wings of this moth have a spread of four and a half inches. It is quite a deep brown and has a mark like an eye on each wing.

JOHN H. MARSHALL.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 14. No. 5. September, 1910

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well to state that it was during the Boer War in Africa that the Boy Scout Movement originated in the isolated little town of Mafeking, 1899-1900. It all came about from Gen. Baden-Powell recognizing the ability of boys who had been selected to act as scouts in this war in place of some of the men whose services were badly needed elsewhere.

Gen. Baden-Powell remembered the boys and their work and some time after told of their doings to a company of Surrey boys in England. As an experiment a uniform was adopted by them followed by a little drilling. From playing at scouts he took them camping, teaching them many useful things concerning nature and woodcraft. The General's idea was to teach the boys character by the novel method of scouting. The boys of England caught the idea and it spread until they began to form troops of scouts. In another year there were over two hundred thousand Boy Scouts, and now all Europe is awake to the movement and the number of Boy Scouts is past enumerating. Whenever any accident happens—a horse runs away, or a child is hurt—a Scout appears and relieves the situation in some way.

Thanks to the efforts of Ernest Thompson Seton and the generous aid of Gen. Baden-Powell the Boy Scout Movement has been planted in America and bids fair to be a National movement.

The Farm and Trades School heartily welcomes every educational and social movement among boys that tends to make them become better citizens, and while it is not always practical to adopt the exact methods of each, it is always of value to thoughtfully consider the elements that make up their success.

From the first the scout idea is attractive to the boy, it appeals strongly to his imagination, and as a result, it creates a very fascinating

The Boy Scout idea is an excellent one and because the results of the movement are along the line we are accomplishing, it is quite in keeping to consider the question somewhat in detail. For the sake of our younger readers it may be

mental picture strong enough to create *desire* that when applied in its full power upon his character will arouse, develop, and lead him to express what is in him. Another value of the scout idea is that it shows the boy he is needed and keeps him busy in a useful way. As a result, and best of all, the scout is conscious of the satisfaction that is always the reward of honest, successful effort. These great factors, the awakening of the imagination by an attraction that is strong enough to arouse a desire, and the consciousness of being needed in a practical way in the endeavor, must be emphasized if any undertaking of a like nature is to be successful.

We seek as a School to arouse these powers and it is the thoughtful consideration of them and their adjustment that makes for the progress of our boys.

Modern education calls for less *repression* and a more skillfully guided *expression* that makes for self-government. The scout idea is one way of developing it. Our general scheme of school, work and play, with the live community interest, Cottage Row Government, Audubon Hall and the pet and other live stock, the Bank, the Trading Company, the Grade System, and other features all contribute in a natural and real way to the same end—the building up of character and good citizenship.

Notes

Aug. 1. Small load of oak, cherry, and gum-wood came.

Aug. 2. Launched sail-boat Winslow.

Mr. S. V. R. Crosby elected a Manager of this School.

Aug. 4. Cable booth painted.

Yearly supply of coal came.

Aug. 5. Fourth Friends' Day, 183 present.

William McClellan, who left the School in 1849, visited here.

Aug. 6. Put concrete foundation for pumps in power-house.

William J. White and Prescott B. Merrifield, former pupils, visited the School.

Aug. 9. Repaired rail fence at barn-yard.

Aug. 10. Painted iron telephone poles.

Covered roof at south end of trunk room with sheathing paper.

Aug. 12. Varnished lawn seats.

Got a scow-load of second hand spruce from Freeport Street for dikes.

Aug. 13. Gasolene engine came for power-house.

Another scow-load of second hand spruce came for dikes.

Aug. 16. Shipped a load of empty oil barrels and brought back a load of oil.

Edward M. Bickford left the School to work in Somerville and live with his mother.

Aug. 17. Set gasolene engine at power-house.

Graduate Ralph H. Marshall visited here.

Aug. 18. Yearly supply of flour came.

Wharf telephone house painted.

Manager I. Tucker Burr visited the School.

Aug. 19. Blacksmith here.

Repaired scaffold at storage-barn.

Aug. 20. Floors varnished in rooms twelve and fourteen.

Aug. 21. Band concert in the afternoon.

Aug. 22. Walls and overhead in west basement whitewashed.

Finished sheathing and laid new floor in No. 1 bath-room.

Aug. 23. Sowed millet.

Five Vermont cows added to our herd.

Aug. 25. Fifty barrels of cement came.

About 100 feet of drain pipe, and 22 bags of plaster came.

Aug. 26. Got a scow-load of ash and hard pine from Neponset, and spruce plank from Freeport Street.

Aug. 27. Arthur R. Merrifield returned to father.

Second hand pipe for telephone poles, iron beams, and rails for gasolene vault came.

Aug. 28. Picked Burbank wonderberry.

Began renewing road by Murray's dike.

Aug. 29. New mattresses came for boys' beds.

First class boys visited Agassiz Museum with their teacher.

Aug. 30. Finished harvesting the salt hay.

Dance in assembly-hall for instructors, advanced and first classes.

Aug. 31 Warren C. Rainaud returned to father.

Took smoke stack off steamer Pilgrim and cleaned boiler tubes.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand Aug. 1, 1910	\$973.13
Deposited during the month	33.45
	<hr/>
	\$1,006.58
Withdrawn during the month	88.40
Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1910	\$918.18

August Meteorology

Maximum temperature 86° on the 14th.

Minimum temperature 49° on the 31st.

Mean temperature for the month 67°.

Total precipitation 1.28 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .49 inches on the 11th.

4 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 8 clear days, 18 partly cloudy, 5 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 188 and 10 minutes.

An aurora was observed on the evening of the 21st at about 10° elevation.

Getting Flour

On the eighteenth of August, I was sent to the wharf where there were five other boys. We took the steamer, with the scow in tow, and left the Island at seven thirty. At City Point the scow was made fast, and the steamer returned to the Island. There were teams at City Point loaded with flour for us to take to the Island. We then loaded the flour on to the scow. At nine o'clock we had the flour all on board, and the steamer came and towed the scow back to the Island. As soon as the scow was made fast, five teams were there ready to be loaded. As the teams were loaded they were driven to the house where they were unloaded and the flour put

in the back store-room. The barrels were put in tiers, generally forty-two in a tier, with all the labels out and right side up. At quarter-past eleven all the flour was in the store-room. In all there were one hundred twenty-five barrels.

JOHN O. ENRIGHT.

Marsh Grass

Every year the farm fellows gather the marsh grass or salt hay which grows plentifully around the beach. We began this year at the south end of the Island. While some of the fellows mowed, others would rake and pitch the hay on the cart. When we got a load we took it over to the other side of the dike where it was spread out to dry. When it was dry it was taken to the storage-barn and will be used as bedding for the horses and other live stock.

PRESTON M. BLANCHARD.

Banding Deposit Slips

One afternoon I helped get deposit slips ready to be taken to the office. They were printed and kept in ream lots then spread out on a rack so the ink would dry quickly. They were then piled up neatly in ream lots, when they were ready to be banded. The bands were of white paper about three inches wide and ten inches long. Another fellow put the bands around the deposit slips and I put on some paste to hold the lap down. One of the slips was kept out to be put into the sample book, then they were ready to be taken to the office. There were five thousand, or ten reams, of these deposit slips and they are for the fellows' use in The Farm and Trades School Bank. JAMES A. PEAK.

The Toboggan Chute

Mr. Bradley had a toboggan chute built from the top of the Chilton house down to the beach. It is nineteen feet three inches high, slants down to about eighteen inches from the beach, and is twenty-three inches wide. There is a board on each side of the chute to prevent us from slipping off. There are steps leading up to the chute and a platform to stand upon. At first there were two runners to slide on, but as we did not go very fast Mr. Bradley had some rollers put on which were oiled so that they

would run easily. The rollers are seventeen inches long and sixteen inches apart. The toboggans go a great deal faster now. We used the toboggans that we have for coasting in the winter until Mr. Bradley bought some new ones which are much better. When two or three fellows go down at one time the front of the toboggan goes right under the water and the spray covers us. If the load is light and well balanced the toboggan scoots a long way on the water. We have a great deal of fun on the chute and shall be sorry when the swimming season is over.

LEVI N. TRASK.

Friends' Day

Friends' Day came when I had been here but two weeks. I was quite anxious to know just what we were going to do to entertain our friends. After our morning work was done we put on our uniforms. The band fellows got their instruments and we formed in line ready to go to the wharf. The boat left Rowe's Wharf at nine twenty o'clock and arrived here at nine forty. When the people had nearly all landed, the band led the way to the front lawn. When the people were seated the band played a few selections. After that we greeted our parents and friends and showed them around. Some visited the gardens, others went to Cottage Row. We enjoyed eating lunch under the trees. At twelve thirty the boat came back and we said good-bye to our friends. When the boat started, we gave three cheers, and the boat replied by whistling three times.

WILLIAM H. SOWERS.

Night Duty

Every night from six to nine one of the office boys takes duty, that is he must stay in the reading-room. From six to seven he gets up the lamps for the two offices, the reading-room, and the bath-room. He answers the bells and tells someone when the telephone rings. After seven when the fellows come up to the reading-room, he must see that they keep still, and he gets their bank-books if any want them. He also gets the observers' things for them and when they come back from the observatory he puts away their things and puts the weather

records in place. Sometimes Mr. Bradley has some odd work for us to do. At nine o'clock the boy puts things in place in the reading-room and soon after goes to bed. There are three office boys so we take turns at night duty. On bath nights one office boy, after he has had his bath, goes up to the reading-room so the other one can bathe.

ALLEN B. COOK.

Picking Peas

For two or three weeks the boys had peas for dinner. It is the farm boys' work to pick them the morning or afternoon before the day when they are to be eaten. I picked them a few times. The largest ones are picked because they are the best. Some pods look as if they had good peas in them but when they are shelled there are only small ones in them. On Monday, July eleventh, six bushels were picked in the afternoon. I like peas pretty well.

EDWARD M. POWERS.

Flowers

As the flowers are out the boys' gardens are looking pretty. The nasturtiums in my garden all look very fine. I water the garden twice a day. I put four pots on in the morning before breakfast and four more after supper. Every morning I pick a bouquet of bachelor's buttons, sweet alyssum, marigolds, zinnias, and nasturtiums. I take them into the dining-room where they look very pretty on the table. Some tables have golden glow which is very pretty, too.

WILLIAM E. COWLEY.

The Library

In the first school-room we have a box with thirty books in it. At noon if we wish a book we ask the teacher and if she thinks that we have been good enough and have attended to work she lets us pick out one. Some of them are:—"Wild Animals I Have Known," "Bob, Son of Battle," "A Dog of Flanders," "Black Beauty," and "The Strike at Shane's." I like "The Strike at Shane's" the best. The books came from the American Humane Education Society, 45 Milk Street, Boston, and we may keep them three months.

PERRY COOMBS.

Alumni

CHARLES EVANS, '66, Chicago, Ill., has just presented the School with the sixth volume of his stupendous work with the accompanying letter:—

"I have much pleasure in sending to the School the sixth volume of my American Bibliography—another mile-stone in the progress of my life work.

I hear occasionally from my brother, who seems to appreciate his visits more and more, and to take even greater interest in everything and everybody connected with the School. This is one of the privileges of those who have not strayed too far away to do so, as I am afraid most of those who go out from the School have done. But no matter how far they go, or what may be their fortunes in life, rest assured that they keep alive the spark which flames with interest when they think or speak of the School.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles Evans."

Mr. Evans is a tireless worker, a man of great energy and stick-to-it-iveness and is giving the world in his American Bibliography something never before accomplished. The brother referred to is Mr. T. John Evans, the well-known manufacturers' agent, who is president of our Alumni Association.

JAMES H. RILEY, '95, who has taken his mother's maiden name, Nason, writes from Silver Beach Station, Bellingham, Wash., an interesting letter of his travels since leaving the School. James was one of the early boys at sloyd and derived marked benefit from its teaching. Before leaving the School, he became one of the best carpenters we have had, and has followed his trade more or less regularly. He is now about to teach sloyd in that western state, and it is with pleasure that we comply with his request for drawings and other material for that purpose.

DANA CURRIER, '01, writes from Rockdale, Wash., via Eaton, "I am none the worse for the forest fires which I have just gone through—the

largest forest fires on record. Bitter Root Mountains, which had some of the finest timber in the West, are to-day a total loss, and for forty-seven miles all one can see is dead trees. I am now in the Cascade Mountains and have ten men. We are running a survey for a three-mile tunnel through the mountains. I am not sure how long I shall stay here, but am in hopes of getting on to the construction of this tunnel." Dana is about fifty-eight miles from Seattle, Wash., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway.

HERBERT F. WATSON, '08, works in the office of the American Steel and Iron Co., Worcester, Mass., and lives with his mother at 5 Nixon Ave., Worcester, Mass. Since leaving the School Herbert has been constantly improving and is the same polite, courteous, young man that we knew him to be when he was here. We felt pleased to have him call here bringing with him the chief of his department.

Drowning Rats

One morning a number of farm fellows went down by the hen-house to drown out some rats. Mr. Burnham had the hose which was screwed to the hydrant near the stock-barn, and filled the holes full of water. After a while the rats began to come out. First came an old one and ten smaller ones which we killed. Then we went to another rat hole across the front avenue. Mr. Burnham filled this with water. Only one came out of this hole. We succeeded in drowning twelve rats.

LAWRENCE M. COBB.

Milkers and Milking

There are five milkers who, between the hours of five and six, both morning and afternoon, milk the cows. Each fellow has four, five, or six cows to milk. The cows each give all the way from one to seventeen pounds of milk at a milking. After one cow is milked, the milk is taken to the scales and weighed. The amount is put down on a report opposite the cow's number. Then the milk is strained and, when a can is filled, it is taken up to the kitchen.

GEORGE M. HOLMES.



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A Visit to Agassiz Museum

Monday, August twenty-ninth, the fellows of the first class who were in the right grade visited the Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, arriving there shortly after three o'clock. This museum is one of the greatest of its kind in this country. It was founded under the direction of Louis Agassiz, one of the foremost naturalists of the world. We first looked at some peculiar fruits and tree growths which were in cases. We next saw the beautiful glass flowers made by two naturalists, Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka of Germany. These two men are the only ones able to do this, coloring the flowers so you could not tell them from those you picked in the fields. These were given to the museum by Mrs. C. E. Ware and Miss Mary Lee Ware in memory of the late Dr. Charles E. Ware. These flowers are of great help to botanists as with many of them are also the different parts of the blossom greatly enlarged. In another room were pieces of about every kind of wood there is. There were also specimens of sugar-cane, different kinds of corn, pieces of Congo ball rubber, Borneo rubber and other kinds. There were many sizes of hemp rope. One piece of twenty-six inch cable could hold the weight of one hundred and twenty-eight tons. This was made at the rope walk in the Boston navy yard.

On entering another room we saw many birds, their nests and eggs. We noticed many which are about here at some times of the year. Among the birds of other countries the one we particularly noticed was the helmeted cassowary. This bird is nearly allied to the ostrich, with much shorter wings, with a laterally compressed bill, bony chest, and with pendant red and blue wattles

on the naked neck. On the three toes of each foot were claws. This is the largest known bird except for the ostrich. It is a brown-black and at a distance looks as though it were covered with hair. It is found in North Guinea and other Asiatic islands. We were interested in the seals, especially the huge Californian Elephant seal, and the snakes, some stuffed skins and some preserved in alcohol. Overhead were the skeletons of the right, sperm, and fin-back whales. Many of the fishes were familiar. We looked for some time at the many members of the monkey family. Among the largest animals we saw were the musk ox, buffalo, some elephants, a zebra, lion, tiger, and the tall giraffe. One of the lizards we noticed especially was the Gila monster. This is the largest of American lizards and one of the ugliest. It is found in sandy deserts of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. It is covered with black and orange scales which are very brilliant, forming many designs. The gavia, of the same family as the alligator, looked somewhat like one, but had a large swelling at the extremity of his muzzle. We came back pleased with what we had seen.

ROYAL R. ELLISON.

My Shoe Account

It is my work to repair shoes, and I keep a shoe account. This account shows the number of shoes on hand and the number brought in. An account each day is kept of the number of shoes tapped, heeled, sewed, discarded or returned. The total number is found each Saturday, as a separate account is kept each week. The number of pairs which are done each week varies greatly. Some weeks I do but six pairs and other weeks as many as thirty pairs.

HAROLD D. MORSE.

Butterflies, Caterpillars and Moths

In the school-room we have a case for all kinds of butterflies, caterpillars and moths. The boys save all these that they find, carry them up to the school-room and put them into the case. We find out the names of them and give them the leaves or flowers they eat. One day a boy brought in a worm which was very pretty. We found out that it was a tomato worm, and so we got some tomato leaves for it to eat. It didn't seem to like them and we noticed that it was trying to get under the paper. One day the teacher asked me to fill a little paper box with dirt. The teacher put it into the case and the worm crawled into it and covered itself up with dirt. The teacher said that it was going to form its chrysalis there.

ROBERT C. CASEY.

Packing up Boxes

The paper boxes that are brought to the reading-room are taken up to the east loft by one of the office boys. There they are packed up on some boards which extend across two of the beams. There is a large space left in the middle of these boards so that a step-ladder can be put up to get at the boxes more easily. When there are many boxes all the same kind or size I pack them all together. The shoe boxes I put all together on one side with the smaller boxes and a few of the large ones. The others, like the ones clothes come in, and such large boxes, are kept on the other side. All of these boxes are kept so that if any one wants one for anything it will be found at hand. There are paper boxes of all sizes and shapes up there.

ALLEN B. COOK.

Cleaning the Incinerator

The incinerator was to be cleaned out and I helped Mr. Kibby do it. He told me to open the door of the incinerator while he filled two boxes, which had been taken over for the purpose, with ashes and then I emptied them into the storage-bin connected with the incinerator. When we had about one-fourth of it done, we opened the door between the storage-bin and the incinerator so we could shovel the ashes in directly and in this way it could be done more quickly and I

could do it alone. I opened another door to let the dust out so I would not inhale it. When I had it half done the ashes began to pile up in front of the door so I shoveled them back out of the way. After the ashes were all out I swept the ash-dust down from the sides and cleaned the floor. When Mr. Kibby came back, he threw some water on the walls and this finished the cleaning.

ABRAHAM SAMARA.

Setting Up Jobs

As I am the head afternoon fellow in the printing-office it is my work quite often to set up School or outside jobs. Most of the jobs are of different sizes and the first thing to be done is to set my composing stick the right size. The next thing I do is to get some leads of the right size. Quite often a job is composed of two or three different kinds of type, or different sizes of the same kind. When I have finished with one case I return that and get another one if I need it. After I have the job all set up I put it on a galley and space it correctly. Then I tie it up, get a proof, and put it on the stone ready to be printed.

ROY D. UPHAM.

Making Husking Pins

Each year the fellows make husking pins to be used at the Vermont Association husking-bee. Everything is supplied and the fellows make these pins in their playtime. They look like planting pins. They are made from three-eighths of an inch dowels, and are four and a half inches long. One end is rounded and the other is sharpened to a point. Near the top is a raw hide loop for one's finger to catch hold. The price for making these pins is one cent apiece. The fellows who have under two dollars are allowed to make as many pins as they can and so add to their bank account.

JOHN LESTRANGE.

Making Pillow-cases

Sometimes it is my work in the sewing-room to help make pillow-cases. Miss Putney, the sewing-room instructor, cuts them out. The pillow-cases for the boys' beds are cut forty inches wide and thirty-six inches long. They are stitched up on one side and across one end. The

guider is set so it stitches about a quarter or three-eighths of an inch from the edge. With the shears we trim the edges that have been stitched. Then the pillow-cases are ready to overcast. I take the smallest needle I have, which is number six, and thread it with number fifty thread. Miss Putney gives us twenty minutes to overcast one pillow-case. We turn a hem exactly an inch wide and baste it as we turn it. Then it is stitched and the basting threads pulled out. It is folded up and the finished pillow-cases are taken to the dormitory to be used at once, or put in the sewing-room cupboard until they are needed.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Cleaning the Barns

On rainy days on the farm there is not much work to do outside, so most of our time is used in cleaning the two barns—the stock-barn and the storage-barn. A few fellows are sent to the storage-barn to clean it up. They move the machines and tools, straighten the woodpile, clean the box for old iron, sweep the floor and then put the machines and tools back in order. One fellow cleans the plaster room which is in the storage-barn. The harness are kept in the stock-barn. One or two fellows are set to work cleaning harness, others sweeping cobwebs, a number scrubbing the stanchions, while others sweep the floors.

CHARLES E. MORSE.

Making Chisel Handles

It was my work one morning to make three chisel handles for the shop to replace some that were split. I got a piece of second growth hickory and cut out three pieces, each eight inches long and one and one-half inches square. After I had found the center I attached it to the lathe, put on the belt and pushed it over so that the wood would turn. Then I took a large gouge and with it made the chisel handle the right diameter for the widest part, then I chiseled a place for a ferrule which is put on to keep the wood from splitting. On top a place was made for some leather washers so that when it is hit with a mallet chips will not break off the edge. I next gouged it down to the right shape and then took a small chisel and smoothed it.

LOUIS M. REINHARD.

Getting Seaweed

One morning I helped Mr. Kinney get in some seaweed that was on the triangular piece by the scales. I helped load the cart. After it was loaded Mr. Kinney drove the team to the stock-barn where the seaweed was pitched into the bedding pen. Then we got another load and took it to the pig-pens for the pigs' bedding. We turned over the seaweed which was not dry, so that it might be taken in during the afternoon. Mr. Kinney allowed me to drive the horses some of the time, which I enjoyed very much.

LAWRENCE M. COBB.

School-room Work

My work in the morning is in the first school-room. When I go to work at seven o'clock I first open the windows, erase the blackboards and then carry down my lamps. The sweeping comes next, and after the floor is cleaned and the dust settled, I dust the window sills, chalk trays, book cupboard, desks, table, and the teacher's desk. I empty the waste basket and get the lamps when they are ready. Then my regular work is done. The teacher gives me extra work to do, such as washing windows, polishing desks, cleaning ink spots from the floor, and correcting papers.

EVERETT W. MAYNARD.

The New Sloyd Room

Our new sloyd room is situated in the south side of the power-house on the second floor. There are sixteen benches and each bench is equipped with a T-square, a try-square, a saw, marking gage, ruler, knife, triangle, etc. The remainder of the tools we work with are kept in a cupboard on the north side of the room. In this same part of the room there are a number of pictures hanging on the wall. These pictures show the correct manner of holding and handling tools. The instructor's desk and gong are in the same part of the room. There are hooks on the wall in the passage way corresponding to the numbers on our benches, to hang our coats and caps on. There are also cupboards in the sloyd room for the models upon which we are working and those which are completed.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.

Thompson's Island Beacon

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THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

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The specialization made necessary late in the nineteenth, and in this twentieth century has given rise to a more or less popular notion that the passing of the "all around" man has become an assured fact, but we of this School do not

like to think so, as the curriculum for the nearly one hundred years of our School's existence has been based on the necessity and usefulness of an "all around" training.

To be sure, the conditions are not the same as in the time of our grandsires when, perforce, a man had to do the thousand and one things pertaining to the maintenance of the farm—the keeping up of the buildings, the repairing of the farm machinery, and the live-stock properly administered to—in fact a man had to be a carpenter, a machinist, a blacksmith, a painter, a shoe maker, a plumber, a veterinary, etc. He was an "all around" man in every sense of the word.

The women folks, too, came in for their share of the all around work, and in addition to the customary household work as performed at the present time, they did the spinning and made the crude clothing for the entire family. This, owing to specialization, was eventually supplanted by cheap "store" clothes procured from the general store, and so on from one industry to another that grew with the development of our country which has made specialization necessary.

The invention of the steam engine, steam-boat, cotton-gin, sewing-machine, telegraph, telephone, the generation and practical application of electricity, the printing press, and in fact all the modern inventions and appliances are the results of specialization, and to the various specialists is due the progress of our country. For had they been content to follow in the footsteps of their grandsires there is no doubt these United States of America could never have advanced as they have, and we be citizens of the leading nation of the world. There is need for both the specialist and the "all around" man.

"What was good enough for our grandsires ought to be good enough for us," is well enough

as far as the saying goes, but who cares to hark back to those days of hardship and toil, suffering and sacrifices? Generations will come and generations will go, and with their passing there will be the same discarding of antiquated methods, and the adoption of new ideas consistent with the progress of the time just as we of this twentieth century are doing. Let us hope that New England and this School will continue to produce its famous crop of good "all around" men as long as time shall endure.

Notes

Sept. 1. Annual inspection of steamer Pilgrim by U. S. inspectors.

Put steamer Pilgrim on blocks and scrubbed and cleaned hull.

Leonard C. Ripley left the School to enter Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.

William W. Foster left the School to enter Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire.

Sept. 2. Laid exhaust pipe for Nash gasoline-engine.

Sept. 3. Wharf derrick painted.

Finished concrete work for power-house gasoline vault.

Treasurer Arthur Adams and Miss Elizabeth Mason visited the School.

Sept. 5. Relaid floor in No. 2 bath-room.

Edwin J. Tape left the School to attend the Concord high school, and live with his sister in South Acton.

Graduates Clarence W. Loud, Herbert F. Watson, also Howard B. Ellis with wife and child visited the School.

Sept. 6. Fifth Friends' Day, 220 present.

Albert R. Kunz returned to mother.

Manager S. V. R. Crosby visited here.

James L. Joyce left the School to live with his brother in Los Angeles, California.

Harold Y. Jacobs left the School to work for George H. Morrill Co., Boston, Mass., and live with his mother in Hingham, Mass.

Sept. 7. Boys went to south end of Island to view flight of air ships. Saw Grahame-White in his first flight to Boston Light.

Sept. 8. Sowed millet.

Sept. 10. Herbert H. Kenney returned to friends.

Sept. 13. Began digging potatoes.

Sept. 14. Picked the grapes.

Sent 20 bushels of tomatoes to market.

Sept. 15. Seeded down meadow southwest of orchard.

Sept. 16. Outside of steamer painted and varnished.

Sept. 17. Electric lights used for first time.

Stereopticon views of Vermont shown by Mr. Bradley.

Sept. 18. Graduates Merton P. Ellis and Thomas Carnes visited the School.

Sept. 22. President Alfred Bowditch and Mrs. Bowditch accompanied by Miss E. S. Bacon visited the School.

Sept. 23. Received 10 tons of bran.

Summer term of school closed.

Sept. 24. Terrance L. Parker left the School to enter Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire.

Sept. 27. Finished digging potatoes.

No. 2 bath-room painted and varnished.

Sept. 28. Graduate Alfred H. Neumann visited the School.

Sept. 30. Kitchen pantry painted.

Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1910	\$918.18
Deposited during the month	80.52
	\$998.70
Withdrawn during the month	74.54
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1910	\$924.16

September Meteorology

Maximum temperature 80° on the 4th and 18th.

Minimum temperature 45° on the 30th.

Mean temperature for the month 63°.

Total precipitation 1.33 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .38 inches on the 5th.

7 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 11 clear days, 7 partly cloudy, 12 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 197 and 20 minutes.

Making Printers' Aprons

In the sewing-room we have recently been making some aprons for the printers. These aprons are made from gingham. They are twenty-seven inches wide, and thirty-seven inches long. They have four pockets in which are kept a two foot rule, a pencil, a pair of tweezers, composing rules, etc. These have also three straps, one to go over the neck, one to go around the waist, and the third connects the two in the center. There is a one inch hem at the bottom and a three-fourths' inch hem at the top.

LEVI N. TRASK.

A Stereopticon Lecture

On the evening of September seventeenth, Mr. Bradley gave a stereopticon lecture on Vermont. The pictures had been loaned to us by the late Rev. J. J. Lewis. A great many of them were taken in 1909 at the time of the Tercentenary Celebration of Champlain's discovery of that beautiful lake which bears his name. One picture the fellows liked very much was of the Indians on a raft with trees in the background, which made it look as if the Indians were in the woods. We all enjoyed the lecture, and we thank Mr. Bradley for giving us such a pleasant evening.

CLARENCE BURTON.

Plowing

I harnessed the pair of dapple-grays to our new plow and did some plowing on the patch of grass ground below the orchard near the storage-barn. In plowing, before I start each furrow, I shift the mold-board to the opposite side of the plow-beam by striking the catch iron with my foot, and lifting the plow up and setting it down in such away that it brings the mold-board to that side. Then I shift the furrow regulator to the opposite side from which the mold-board is so as to cut a good wide furrow. The furrow regulator is a long rod leading from the end of the beam where the evener is fastened to it to the handles, and it rests on a piece of iron rod leading from handle to handle. This rod has catches in it for the furrow regulator to catch in.

WILLIAM B. LAING.

Picking Corn

Corn is picked nearly every day while it is the right size to pick. Each boy who picks it has a box which holds a bushel. This he puts at the head of his row and takes his basket and goes along the row and when he sees an ear of corn with a real black tassel he picks it because he is almost sure it is right. Some ears have a reddish black tassel and the boy strips the husk down about an inch to see if it is right. When the picker gets a box full he counts the ears and puts them into the box in order and takes the box of corn to the barn, puts a vegetable tag on it and takes it to the kitchen.

BRADLEY M. SHERMAN.

The Aviation Meet

At noon on Monday, September 6th, while the boys were eating dinner Mr. Bradley came in and said if it cleared up we would go over to the south end to watch the flying machines. It did not look very promising at half past two so we went to school. Later they commenced to fly so we were called out of school and went over to Lyman Grove. We had not been there long when it commenced to rain and then the fog settled down so we could not see anything. Wednesday afternoon was pleasant so we went over again. We saw two machines, a biplane and a monoplane. The monoplane was Grahame-White's. He went around Boston Light twice. We saw him start out and watched him out of sight and when he came back the second time we could hear the crowds cheering him. The biplane was trying for duration. We came back to the house before it descended. We all enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.

ORICE M. MERRICK.

Foot-ball

On the fifth Friends' Day Mr. Bradley told us that Mr. Crosby, one of our Managers, had bought eleven cups and that they were going to be given to the best player of each position in foot-ball in the school. The next night Mr. Bradley had four teams arranged. The captains were chosen from the first eleven. After they were selected they in turn chose other players.

There are to be twelve games, one each Saturday afternoon and one the last Friends' Day, and if there are any postponed on account of bad weather they will be played on such days as seem best. While they are playing against each other a committee of three men, Mr. Kibby, Mr. Beebe, and Mr. Gaines will take down points. That is, if a fellow does some good tackling he will get a point in his favor, but if he does poor work he will be minus one. At the end of the schedule these points are to be counted and the full-back, for instance, who has the most points to his credit will receive a cup, and so on through the eleven positions. The team that wins the most games of the twelve will have their names on a shield which will be played for each year.

WALTER A. JORDAN.

An Acorn Battle

One afternoon when we went over to Cottage Row, one of the fellows suggested having an acorn battle. We all agreed, so we spent a few minutes in collecting acorns. When we were all ready, we chose sides. One side went behind the cottages and when they were all out of sight the other side followed them and bombarded them with acorns, while they defended themselves. When a fellow was hit, he was not allowed to throw any more acorns. When all the fellows on one side had been hit, it became the others' turn to hide. We played till the bell rang and had a good time.

OSCAR E. NEUMANN.

Punching Vegetable Tags

Recently a new punch was added to the attachments of the Sterling machine. This punch makes a hole which is rounding on both ends, and about one inch long and a fourth of an inch wide. It was first used to punch the new vegetable tags. It was my work one afternoon to punch them. After the gages had been set so as to get the hole in the right place on the tag, I began to punch them. One tag at a time was placed under the punch and the treadle pressed down with the foot. I punched quite a few tags that afternoon and they were finished the next morning.

JAMES A. PEAK.

Kitchen Work

At one o'clock I go into the kitchen and put on my apron and start in washing dishes. When they are done I do the black pans and boilers, then we all scrub the floor. If there is no more work to do we have our playtime. At five we go to the kitchen again and get in the clean milk cans from the rack and wash the dirty ones that come from the dining-room. Three of us go to supper at six thirty and one stays later and carries the milk to the front store-room, and helps the instructor in charge. After supper we all come out and wash the dishes and take the food around to the front store-room and clean up the sink and tables.

PERRY COOMBS.

Rigging a Coy Boat

One afternoon when I went into the shop, Mr. Ekegren gave me four sails and told me to sew the rings on them. First I measured in an inch and a quarter from each end and sewed two rings on. I divided the distance between these two and sewed on a third ring. Then I divided the remaining distance into thirds, so that when I finished there were thirteen rings on each sail. After that, I sandpapered the boat and spars, helped Mr. Ekegren put the deck on, and got it ready for varnishing.

THOMAS MILNE.

A Tree Cricket

One night while we were working in the first school-room, we heard the noise of some kind of insect. We hunted and found him in a bouquet on the desk in the second school-room. It was a tree cricket. We caught him and put him in the insect-case in the first school-room. These crickets live upon trees, shrubs or plants, but we found this one on some golden glow so we think these are his favorite flowers and keep some fresh ones in the case with him all the time. The color of the cricket is a delicate whitish-green. The body is more than half an inch long and the antennae are fully an inch long. Several times in school he has entertained us for a minute with his song, but when we went near to see how he made his music, he was frightened and kept still.

DANA W. OSBORNE.

Alumni

GEORGE MAYOTT, '99, writes us a most interesting letter from Yellowstone Park and sends a map of the vicinity. George is head porter at the Lake Hotel where he is evidently very popular and has kept up the reputation of his profession in accumulating the wherewithal.

WILLIAM B. MAY, '03, who is a chauffeur, recently wrote us from New York and shortly after we talked with him in Boston. He was soon to start for Europe with his employer and will probably be gone a year.

S. GORDON STACKPOLE, '06, who was employed during the summer on the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, entered Cushing Academy this fall and is playing on the foot-ball team. This makes three of our fellows in Cushing this year.

JOSEPH B. KELLER, '07, was last heard from in Los Angeles, California, where he was working in a hospital. Joe seems to think the world hasn't gone quite as well with him since he left Woodstock, Vt.

JAMES CLIFFORD, '09, who, upon leaving the School, worked for awhile for a former instructor, A. H. Gilbert, Dorsit, Vt., is now with Irving & Casson, cabinet-makers, in Cambridge.

FREDERICK J. WILSON, '09, who lives with Mr. J. E. Montague, Woodstock, Vt., is certainly making a good impression in his locality. He is attending high school and his record is unusually good both in scholarship and deportment. He spent a part of his summer vacation at a summer camp with the school superintendent. An operation upon his nose kept him in the hospital ten days this summer, but he is now in school again and Mr. Montague speaks very highly of him.

Electric Lights

On Saturday, September seventeenth, the gasolene-engine at the power-house was started and the lights turned on. This was our first electric lighting. The dining-room lamps were the first ones turned on. Here there are three rows of lights and they illuminate the room well.

The school-rooms have six pendants in each. In the assembly-hall there are ten electroliers. For lamps we have the Tantalum and the Tungsten. The former is a new lamp just on the market and it is stronger than most of the others. We use a twenty-five-, forty-, and fifty-watt Tantalum light, and a forty-watt Tungsten light. Two watts are equal to one candle power in a Tantalum and in a Tungsten one and one-fourth watts for one candle power. On the corners of the main building there are street lights. In the dormitories the lights can be adjusted so that they will not be too strong for the night. Shades have already been put on the lights in the assembly-hall, reading-room, office, and some of the other rooms. We all appreciate the electric lights very much and think they are a great improvement over the oil lamps.

RALPH A. WHITTEMORE.

Burning Potato Tops

One day Mr. Gordon and I burned potato tops. First we pulled the tops up and made little piles about the piece. After that we put them into large piles. There were three rows of them and seven piles in a row. After they were piled up they were set on fire, and in a minute there was a roaring blaze. There were some small potatoes that had not been pulled off the tops and they were baked in the fire. The fires did not burn long for the tops were very dry.

FRANK H. FREUDENBERGER.

What We Did

The day following our last Friends' Day the dining-room and kitchen fellows got together and planned on having a good time. We played foot-ball till a little after four when we all agreed that we could eat something. Each fellow who had any food chipped in and soon we had a good quantity of sandwiches, cake, cookies, cheese, jelly, peaches, grapes, candy and peanuts. We put a table and some chairs out under the trees and sat down to eat. We had two waiters to serve the food and the rest ate it as it came. As one of the fellows had a camera he took a picture of us all together and then we took one of him.

GEORGE A. MANSFIELD.



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Painting the Steamer's Hull

One morning it was the work of the steamer fellows to put the steamer on the blocks. As the fire was out under the boiler, we hauled her around to the blocks by means of lines. We took the deck lines and ran the bowline as far as it would reach, and made it fast to a post. Then Capt. Dix and I hauled the steamer as far as we could, and the line was again run as far as it would go, and so on, until we reached the blocks at the south side of the stone wharf. The blocks are under water at high tide, but, as the tide went out, the steamer settled upon them. Then we made her fast to the wharf, and put three, three by eight planks down between the wharf and the steamer. This was done to hold the boat away from the wharf while we were cleaning and painting her. The weights were brought from the boat-house and laid on the deck, on the port side. This was done to list the steamer slightly towards the wharf.

While the tide was going out the fellows put on rubber boots, and taking brooms which they covered with sand, they scrubbed the marine growth from the hull of the boat. The tide was now low enough so that we placed two bilge blocks under either side of the hull to hold the steamer firmly in place when the tide should leave her high and dry. After cleaning the hull thoroughly, we rinsed it with the hose. The propeller and rudder were also cleaned and carefully examined to see if new rivets and bolts were needed. We used cloths to wipe the hull dry, and then we painted it. We waited until the tide floated the steamer. When it did so, the weights were taken back to the boat-house, the planks put on the lumber pile, and the bilge

blocks, which had been made fast by means of a line, were hauled up on the wharf. By this time the engineer had steam up, so we steamed out around the Chilton house and toboggan chute, and went back to the north side float, leaving the steamer at her berth.

BERNHARDT GERECKE.

Cleaning

At the printing-office, in the morning, it is my work to clean things. Saturday mornings the two presses are cleaned, also the perforating machine, stitcher, and paper-cutter. Then there is dusting to be done. With a brush I sweep the dust off the benches, boxes, papers and other articles. The waste paper is put into a box, and when there is enough I put it into bags, printed paper in one bag and unprinted in another. These I take to the storage-barn. About fifteen minutes before the bell rings I sprinkle the floor and sweep it. Thursday I see that the dirty aprons and towels go to the laundry, making out a washing list of what I carry in. Monday morning the stove is blacked and cleaned inside.

GEORGE H. APPEL.

Raking Leaves

Occasionally Mr. Beebe has me rake leaves on the front lawn. I rake them with a wooden rake up into piles. Then they are carried to the bedding-pen at the barn, to be used as bedding for the stock. As there are quite a good many trees on the front lawn, there is always a good supply of leaves. They are carried in sacks, or in a crate made especially for that purpose. When the bedding-pen is full the leaves are taken to the leaf-mould bin behind the storage-barn, and left there to decay.

CARL D. HYNES.

The Carriage Horse

When Mr. Bradley uses the horse and carriage I often take care of it, especially during our night playhour, between six and seven. Nights when it is dark I ask Mr. Beebe if I may have another fellow help me. If I need a lantern I get one at the barn. When I take care of the team I drive down the back road and into the stock-barn. In unharnessing the horse, I first unbuckle the ends of the reins and do them up on the bridle, unhitch the check-rein, breeching-straps, and the traces. I take the horse out of the carriage and lead him into the carriage-room, where I unbuckle the shaft girth, the belly girth and the crupper-dock. I take off the saddle, bridle and collar, put on the halter, lead the horse down to water and then put it in its stall. If it is Dolly Gray I put her in her stall, and give her some oats and take the halter off her colt which has been hitched during her absence. After taking care of the horse, I go to the carriage-room again, cover the harness, also turn up the cushions of the carriage. The double-seated carriage has to be put into the carriage-room first and then the buggy. After this is done, I close the doors and return to the house.

HAROLD L. WYNOT.

New Foot-ball Suits

The night we chose our foot-ball teams some one asked, "Where are we going to get suits to play in?" Only the first eleven have had suits up to this time. Mr. Bradley said he would see about it and in about a week fifteen new suits came. They were bought of Wright and Ditson, and are tan with blue stockings. They are for the smallest fellows, the sizes being mostly twenty-eight and thirty. They are to be used during the rugby games played on Saturdays or holidays. When they came some of the fellows tried them on to see if they would fit. Then Mr. Bradley looked them over and decided they were all right. LAWRENCE C. SILVER.

The Garden Prizes

The Grew Garden Prizes were given to the fellows this year by Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, the late Mr. Grew's daughter. They were given on

the last Friends' Day, October fifth. Our friends were seated on the front lawn, and, after the band stopped playing, Mr. Bradley announced the names of those who had the best gardens for the season. As he called the names of the prize winners the fellows stepped forward and Mr. Bradley handed them the envelopes containing the prize money. Each fellow thanked him, and shook hands with Mrs. Crosby and thanked her. The following boys received the prizes:— First prize, three dollars, Charles E. Morse; second prize, two dollars fifty cents, Clarence Burton and Norman V. Johnson; third prize, two dollars, Royal R. Ellison and Eldred W. Allen; fourth prize, one dollar fifty cents, Ernest M. Catton and Ernest V. Wyatt; fifth prize, one dollar, Thomas H. Taylor and Alfred H. Casey.

WILLIAM H. SOWERS.

Stocking Day

Every Thursday the boys' stockings are washed, darned, paired and folded up ready for them to change on bath night. It is my work to select the ones which need darning from the ones that do not. After this they are darned on the darning machine. We can do about twenty in an hour. After they are darned, the threads which are left on them are cut off, and the stockings are put into a pile. When they are all done I put them into the right boxes all ready for changing.

EARLE C. MILLER.

E. P. H. Banquet

Thursday evening, October sixth, the Elk Pleasure Association held its tenth annual banquet. The committee on decorations had made Gardner Hall look very fine. About eight o'clock the bugle was blown for the guests to assemble. The captain welcomed them and gave the order to be seated. After the sandwiches, cold meats, candy and other good things had been eaten the captain made a speech, then made way for Spencer Profit, the toastmaster. He called upon many of the instructors and officers of the association for speeches. After the speech-making was over, we adjourned to the assembly-hall for a dance. We all regretted the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley.

RALPH A. JONES.

The Crosby Cups

The Crosby cups have arrived and are on exhibition in the reading-room. They are of good shape with a handle on the side and a glass bottom and are very pretty. These words are on the cups:—

The Farm and Trades School
1910
Crosby Cup

There is a space left below these words where the name of the winner is to be engraved. The cups will be given out at the end of the foot-ball season. There are fourteen of them, eleven for the best players in each position on the regular teams, and three for the substitutes. All the fellows like foot-ball and each player is trying hard to win a cup.

THEODORE MILNE.

Cottage Row Election

On Tuesday evening, October fourth, after bath-time, we held the third quarterly election for Cottage Row for 1910, the Australian ballot being used as is the custom. The shareholders voted first, then the non-shareholders, as the latter do not vote for assessor. The following officers were elected:—Judge, Louis M. Reinhard; Mayor, Herbert A. Souther; Shareholding Aldermen, LeRoy B. Huey, Harold Pearson, and Ralph A. Whittemore; Non-shareholding Aldermen, Edric B. Blakemore, and Elliott W. Rowell; Treasurer, Alfred H. Casey; Assessor, George R. Jordan. The mayor elect made the following appointments:—Clerk, James A. Peak; Chief of Police, Charles E. Morse; Police, Edward H. Deane, Cecil O. Jordan, John H. Marshall, Harold D. Morse, and Spencer Profit; Street Commissioner, Preston M. Blanchard; Curator, Ernest M. Catton; Librarian, Richard W. Weston; Janitor, Walter R. Horseman.

JAMES A. PEAK.

Padding

One afternoon it was my work to pad boat reports. After jogging them up I cut sufficient pulp board for the backs, using No. 35 stock. I next divided them into twenty lots of fifty each and then prepared the padding composition. We use a solidified compound that reduces to a

liquid. For this purpose we have a three-piece padding outfit, consisting of an oil stove, a copper covered pail to hold hot water, into which a small tin pail is set with the composition. It requires only a little heating to reduce the composition. It is applied to the paper by means of a brush. When I had the composition on good and smooth I covered it with a piece of cheese cloth and put on another coat of composition. This makes the pads much stronger. When they were dry they were separated with a pad splitter, trimmed on three sides, and then taken to the office.

ALFRED H. CASEY.

Re-seeding a Field

A meadow of about two and a half acres below the orchard needed to be re-seeded. The first thing done toward re-seeding is the plowing which turns the sod over. Then the dressing is spread on to enrich the soil and make the land more productive. After that we use the wheel-harrow which cuts the sod and loosens the soil from it. It also mixes the dressing in with the soil. The spike-tooth harrow is used which loosens and breaks up the lumps of dirt. After that seed is sown by a seeder that is run back and forth from one end of the piece to the other. The roller is used next to crush the lumps of soil, cover the seed, and smooth the earth.

WILLIAM B. LAING.

Cottage Row Taxes

The poll and property taxes of Cottage Row are collected every three months, the year being divided into four terms. A number of days before the time comes for taxes, the clerk of Cottage Row posts a notice on the bulletin-board in the assembly-room stating when they are to be collected. Every citizen pays the poll tax, and every cottage owner a property tax which is proportioned according to the number of shares he owns. Every fellow who has been a pupil of the School six months is a citizen unless he is barred out by some act of misbehavior. It is the duty of the Cottage Row treasurer to look after the collection of the taxes. He indorses the checks that the fellows make out for their tax.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 14. No. 7. November, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

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CHARLES H. BRADLEY, - - - Superintendent

TREASURER'S ADDRESS 20 BROAD ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The spirit in which we work is the thing that really counts. If we are doing our full duty as regards deeds, well and good so far. But the deeds are only a part of the obligation. It is incumbent upon us to do our duty cheerfully,

greeting each task as it comes with a wholesome, hearty good-nature. No one wants even the best of workmen near him if he is sour, discontented and grumbling.

Perhaps it may help us along this line as much as any way, to train ourselves to look upon the good only, so far as we can, and to deliberately shut our eyes to the discomforts we cannot overcome. All things we have to undertake do have their good sides, though perhaps it may take some time to convince ourselves of it. But isn't it worth while? Won't we be happier, of more use in our work, and give more pleasure to those associated with us?

And are there many things more important to us than gaining friends of the right sort—and keeping them? We all want others to like us and to desire our company. We need good, honest friends in our every day life and when trouble comes to us. "Honey catches more flies than vinegar" is a homely saying, but we should be sincere in our words and actions the same in one's absence as in his presence. The man with the cheery, helpful word for all, the worker who sees only ills that he can overcome, and then does overcome them, that is the man who is on the road to success and happiness in life. He is the man we all wish for a friend, comrade and co-worker.

Notes

Oct. 1. Four boys attended the Harvard-Bowdoin foot-ball game.

Oct. 3. Began picking apples.

Fall term of school began.

Oct. 4. Caleb Buffam Frye returned to mother.

Oct. 5. Treasurer Arthur Adams here. Grew Garden Prizes awarded.

Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby visited the School. Sixth and last Friends' Day, 210 present.

Oct. 6. Several of the boys attended Brockton Fair.

Annual Elk Pleasure Association banquet.
 Oct. 8. Ames engine used to run dynamo and furnish light.

Oct. 10. New door and frame placed in dairy cellar.

Oct. 11. Began work of remodeling boys' toilet-room.

Oct. 12. Finished harvesting apples.

Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School.
 Renewed truss member in north side gang plank.

Thomas Maceda, a former pupil, visited the School.

Oct. 13. Quarterly meeting of Admission Committee.

The following boys were admitted:—Edmund Shirley Bemis, Herbert Lester Dudley, Claire Robbins Emery, Charles Franklin Hopkins, Jr., Hubert Niles Leach, Dexter LeGrand Noble, Clarence Oscar Norrby, Warner Eugene Spear, George William Nuel Starrett, Frederick Earle Van Valkenburg and Perley Ward White.

Oct. 14. Finished plowing piece north of playgrounds.

Oct. 15. Graduate James Clifford visited the School.

Removed bath-tub and set a sink in wash-room.

Oct. 17. Scow-load of granite chips and Newburyport sand came.

Oct. 18. Sized up.

Jim, the horse, humanely disposed of.

Scow-load of slate and plumbers' supplies came for boys' toilet-room.

Oct. 19. Harold William Smyth left the School to work for the General Electric Co. in Lynn, Mass.

Oct. 20. Load of iron girders and beams received.

Oct. 22. Twenty-one boys attended the Harvard-Brown foot-ball game.

Finished concrete manhole at end of boiler blow off and engine exhaust pipes.

Oct. 23. Sunday. Rev. James Huxtable addressed the boys. He was accompanied by several of his parishioners.

Alfred William Jacobs left the School to work for the N. E. Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Quincy.

Oct. 24. Mrs. Augusta Fuller, daughter of Mr. Morrison, former superintendent, and Miss Clara H. York visited the School.

Oct. 26. Finished grading around gasoline vault at power-house.

Oct. 27. Manager Dr. Henry Jackson visited the School.

Beached, cleaned, and repaired north side landing float.

Oct. 28. Twenty-six boys attended the Mechanics Fair.

Renewed chains where necessary to north side landing float.

Oct. 30. Sunday. Instructors and nineteen boys attended church in town.

Oct. 31. Dr. Alexander Burr, veterinary, here.

Hallowe'en party in Gardner Hall.

Crosby cups, to be given at the end of football season to players having greatest number of points, came, and are on exhibition in the reading-room.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1910	\$924.16
Deposited during the month	69.65
	<hr/>
	\$993.81
Withdrawn during the month	66.79
	<hr/>
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1910	\$927.02

October Meteorology

Maximum temperature 83° on the 5th.

Minimum temperature 29° on the 31st.

Mean temperature for the month 54.5°.

Total precipitation 1.13 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .35 inches on the 23rd.

8 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 8 clear days, 8 partly cloudy, 15 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 179 and 40 minutes.

An aurora was observed on the 12th.

First killing frost on the 30th.

Harvard-Brown Foot-ball Game

One Saturday afternoon Mr. Bradley took some of the members of my team and a few first graders to the Harvard-Brown foot-ball game at Cambridge. At the Stadium we were given a passport and went to section thirty-six where we had seats. Brown started the game and Harvard made good gains but no scoring was done until the second period. The third period no one could score as both teams held good. The last few minutes of the last period Brown tried a forward pass which Harvard recovered and on which she scored a touchdown and a goal. The playing of the Harvard team was better than that of Brown. The score was twelve to nothing in favor of Harvard. The cheering of Brown was especially good.

ROBERT H. MAY.

Harvesting Corn

The afternoon work recently for the fellows on the farm has been harvesting. We began with the piece east of the farm-house. The larger fellows cut the stalks with sickles, while the smaller fellows each taking a row, picked all the ears of corn from the stalks and put them into piles beside the row. A team came and took the corn over to the drying ground, and the stalks were taken to the stock-barn to be cut up for feed for the cattle. This was done by means of a machine called a feed cutter. A few days later, we went down to the drying ground to husk the corn. We took bushel baskets and bags with us. As the corn was in piles a number of us gathered about each pile to husk it. When we had a basket full of the ripe ears, we put them into a bag. After enough bags were filled for a cart load, they were taken to the corn-crib and put into the bins. The husks were taken to the stock-barn to be used as bedding for the cattle.

CHARLES E. MORSE.

Celebrating Hallowe'en.

We celebrated Hallowe'en by having a party in Gardner Hall. At eight o'clock we went to the hall and after a few minutes someone said we would play a few games. The first was "rabbit," which was just a joke on us. While we

were playing "spin the cover" we were alarmed by seeing thirteen ghosts come up the stairs. They marched around the room and in circles, one following the other. After awhile Mr. Bradley told us to guess who they were. That was easier said than done but we guessed most of them right, then they unmasked. Our fortunes were told by each boy pulling a string that had a card on the end of it out of a big pie, and on the card was the fortune. Mrs. Bradley then served out refreshments, consisting of bars of pop-corn, apples, and a piece of pumpkin pie for each. We had an "obstacle race" and a game where we tried to pin the tail on a big black cat. The "stunt ball" was the last. It was made of tissue paper in a long strip wound into a big ball. As it unwound every little ways was a card which told some one to do something for our entertainment. One of the most interesting things was when four of the instructors played "Marching Through Georgia" upon combs. Two funny things were William Laing juggling, and William Cowley and Harry Fessenden swinging a rope while Herbert Souther jumped it. The last thing, we all ran around the house to see that there were no ghosts out. Taps was sounded at eleven o'clock.

EVERETT W. MAYNARD.

Picking Wonderberries

I helped pick wonderberries one afternoon. I had never seen any before and I wondered what they tasted like. They are about the size of blueberries, and they grow in bunches. It is easy to pick them. I worked at picking them the whole afternoon, with some other boys. When we got through we had picked a crate full, that is, thirty-two quarts. Mr. Kibby said that if we didn't eat any before we got through he would give us some so he gave us a box full. They tasted sweet.

WARNER E. SPEAR.

A Trip to Brockton Fair

October sixth the boys that had been in the first grade the four weeks in September were invited by Mr. Adams to go to the Brockton Fair. When we arrived at the grounds we went along and saw the curiosities of the side shows. Then we went to the stock-barns where the prize cattle

were. There were three breeds of cattle, the Jerseys, Holstein-Fresian, and Gurnsey. Next we visited the part of the grounds where the athletics and horse-races were. We saw a man hanging on a cross-bar by his legs, with a pole in his teeth and on the ends were a man and woman hanging by their teeth also. We visited the tent where Grahame-White's biplane was and it looked very much like the pictures of it. At noon we had some refreshments and then we went around and saw all we could. Excepting for the dust we had a very pleasant day.

LEROY B. HUEY.

Going to Church

On Sunday, October twenty-ninth, the officers of Cottage Row were invited to attend the service at the Hawes Church on Broadway, South Boston. Rev. James Huxtable is the pastor of this church. We left the Island about nine-thirty o'clock. Mr. Gaines went with us. We walked from City Point to the church. Before the people came, we listened to the choir practicing. The sermon and singing we all enjoyed very much. Mr. Huxtable preached about "Three Different Types of Mind": the mind which is dull and inactive, the mind which is bright and active, and the mind of God. On the way back we were each treated to ice-cream or a soda, whichever we preferred. We got back to the Island about one o'clock feeling very grateful for the trip. ELLIOTT W. ROWELL.

Cool Chest

The tool chest which is the last model in our regular sloyd course is given to the fellows who make it and it is every fellow's ambition to receive his tool chest. It is made out of cypress, and is twenty-six inches long, fourteen wide, eleven high, of three-fourths of an inch stock. The body part is made first. Dovetail joints are made and it is glued, and forced together with a mallet. There are no boards wide enough for the bottom so we glue two pieces together and when these are planed up to fit they are screwed on. The cover is made next. This consists of four pieces of boards put together with a mortise and tenon joint and a panel in the middle. The

panel is put on before it is glued. Trimmings are then put on the top and bottom of the chest. The cover, after the glue is dry, is planed up and trimmings put on. The cover and body part are clamped together and planed up even. The hinges are put on and then the lock. No two of the locks are alike. A small tray is made for the inside. For this we use half blind dovetail joints, only the ends showing. The tray is made out of whitewood, and slides upon two cleats, one at either end of the chest.

ERNEST M. CATTON.

Auctioning Off Shares

Nearly all the fellows gathered around the elm tree one Saturday noon, where Mr. Bradley was to auction off eight shares of the cottage Felice. A boy could bid as high as he wanted to if he had enough money to buy two shares. The first fellow, Fred Hall, bid to a dollar and fifteen a share, and so two shares were given to him at that price. The next two shares went to Robert Casey for seventy-five cents a share, which was the highest bid Mr. Bradley could get. Mr. Bradley then sold the four remaining shares to Hermann Marshall for forty cents each. No fellow can buy shares on a cottage unless those who already own on it are willing to have him with them. There are twelve shares in each cottage.

JOHN LESTRANGE.

New Spelling Blanks

In the third class we have recently been given special blanks to write our spelling lessons in. Before each lesson the blanks are passed out. The teacher pronounces the word which is to be spelled and the fellows write it in the blank. There is room for two spelling lessons on one page. We have twenty words in each lesson. At the top of the page is a place to put the number of misspelled words and the rank. Every page has a column of figures on the left hand side, which run from one to twenty. When a fellow gets one hundred per cent, it is marked in red at the top of the page. When a fellow earns ten perfect lessons he has a red star pasted at the top of the page.

GEORGE R. JORDAN.

Alumni

SILAS W. SNOW, '94, living at 221 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., is the happy father of a nine pound boy born Oct. 13, 1910, and the young man has been christened Dwight Clary Snow. May he live long and be as successful as his father and mother.

SAMUEL A. WAYCOTT, '02, who had shown such courage and strength in fighting off tuberculosis for so long a time, at last succumbed to the disease and died, at the home of his mother, 488 Tremont St., Aug. 27, 1910, and was buried at Surry, N. H.

ALFRED H. NEUMANN, '08, who was in the Pattern Department of the General Electric Co. in Lynn, has given up his position and gone to try his fortunes in the West. When last heard from he was in St. Louis but intended to go further.

FREDERICK J. BARTON, '09, works for The Knowlton & McLeary Co., Printers, in Farmington, Maine, and lives with his brother. He writes that he enjoys his brother and his work very much. He has done some gunning this fall, shooting rabbits, foxes, etc.

The Squirrel in the Barn

In the barn while we were husking corn one afternoon, we were all quiet for a minute or two. One boy said, "Look at the squirrel." We all got excited then and scared him and he ran out. In a short time he came back and when I looked up he had a great big ear of corn in his mouth. He dragged it way along the floor and then he went out of sight. I asked Mr. Kibby about him and he said he lived in the barn.

EDMUND S. BEMIS.

A Trip to Mechanics Fair

Mr. Ekegren, one afternoon when there was no school, invited some of the first graders to go to the Mechanics Fair. When we got there the fellows went wherever they wished to. When we had got in a little ways we saw two aeroplanes, a monoplane, and a biplane. We saw printing-presses which were printing papers. There were sixty machines that made shoes and

they were very interesting. The cider press attracted our attention. The cider was made right there and sold. On the first floor there were automobiles, trucks, and all kinds of gasoline vehicles. On the third floor were seats where we sat down and listened to the band which played some very good music. We were given some money to spend as we chose. The afternoon was very pleasant.

DANA W. OSBORNE.

Moving Pet Stock

The pet stock are kept in Audubon Hall in the summer but are taken down to the hen-house for the winter. This year they were moved the eleventh of October. The curator got two of us to help him. We put the cages on the wheelbarrow and wheeled them down the back road. We made six trips in all. The rabbits were very much frightened at first and jumped around the cage. The guinea-pigs did not mind it very much and they kept very still most of the way.

CHARLES R. JEFFERSON.

The Homer Pigeon

The homer pigeon, which we so often see flying overhead in the city, originated near the chalk cliffs of England, by the sea-shore. They are of many colors, the most common being blue bars, red and blue checkers, and gray. The neck and breast shine brilliantly with changeable green, red and purple. There are also white homers but these are not so common as the colored ones. The great difference between the homer and other pigeons is that if the former are carried away from their homes and liberated they will find their way back again. In the Franco-Prussian War, one of these pigeons was taking a message from Prussia to besieged Paris. On the way it was captured by the Germans who kept it a prisoner ten years, then let it go. Immediately it flew to its old home. The homer squab is also valued for its flesh, which is often substituted for quail, bringing from thirty to fifty cents a pound. We have a flock of several hundred homers. They are kept for sale and for pets and we have had pigeon stew a few times.

GEORGE M. HOLMES.



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Cottage Row Government

BY HIS HONOR

HERBERT A. SOUTHER

MAYOR:

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE

It is in accordance with the custom of our Cottage Row Government to set apart one day each year to be observed by our citizens in offering praise to God for the many blessings He has given to us.

On that day we join in the praise of the Almighty for the broad education which we are receiving at this School, for the success we have had in the different branches of work we do here; for the abundant crops gathered from our fields; for the opportunities to learn to be good citizens and for the noble spirit of brotherhood existing between our citizens which marks the progress of Cottage Row Government.

Therefore, I, Herbert A. Souther, Mayor of Cottage Row, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, set apart Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us.

Given at The Farm and Trades School this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, the ninety-sixth year of our School, and the twenty-second year of Cottage Row Government.

HERBERT A. SOUTHER.

By His Honor, the Mayor of Cottage Row, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

JAMES A. PEAK.

CLERK.

God Save the Government of Cottage Row.

Our Thanksgiving Bundles

Quite a number of bundles came for the boys this year and were put down in the meat cellar until Thanksgiving night. Then Mr. Beebe read off the names of the boys who had bundles, and told them to go down to the meat cellar where he gave them out. I had a very large bundle of good things to eat, and a scrap book which I liked very much. After our bundles were opened, we took the things that we were going to eat at once to our tables, and put the rest back in the meat cellar. We went to the meat cellar every day and took what treats we wanted from our bundles. On the day after Thanksgiving we wrote postal cards to our friends thanking them for the good things they sent us.

LAWRENCE M. COBB.

Thursday Evening

Nearly every Thursday evening the members of the first class have the privilege of going to the school-room to study. In the afternoon, about twenty-five minutes of five, our teacher takes the names of the fellows who wish to avail themselves of this privilege and sends for us about seven o'clock. Different things are done at this time. Some fellows recite history, others do their drawing, or arithmetic. Some nights one of the advanced class pupils comes in to hear fellows recite their history. We all like this privilege because it helps us to gain in our studies.

LOUIS M. REINHARD.

The Thanksgiving Menu

The menu which each fellow received on Thanksgiving was a very pretty one. It was made of green tinted paper and was nine inches long and four inches wide. On the first page in

the upper left-hand corner was The Farm and Trades School seal. At the right of the seal was the word Thanksgiving and the date. Below were two line cuts of vegetables, and a part of the poem, "The First Thanksgiving Day," by Margaret J. Preston. On the next two pages the proclamations by Governor Draper of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Cottage Row were printed. There was a quotation at the top of the fourth page and other line cuts of vegetables, and then the menu.

... Menu ...

ROAST TURKEY

Dressing

Giblet Gravy

Mashed Potatoes

Celery

Cranberry Sauce

Mashed Turnip

Bread and Butter

Mince Pie

Pumpkin Pie

Cheese

Apples

Raisins

Figs

Dates

Preserved Ginger

Following the menu was another quotation, which I liked very much. It was:—

Heap high the board with plenteous cheer and gather to the feast,

And toast that sturdy Pilgrim band whose courage never ceased.

Give praise to that All-Gracious One by whom their steps were led,

And thanks unto the harvest's Lord who sends our "daily bread."

JAMES A. BLAKEMORE.

Our Thanks

Each year the boys are given an opportunity just before Thanksgiving to state their special reasons for thankfulness. The following are some of their expressions:—

First Class

I am thankful for the relatives I have who write and encourage me to do the better things. I am very grateful for the many good men and women connected with this School who are continually doing things for us. I am thankful I have

a very good place to work, and that there I have had a chance to learn considerable of the business. I am thankful for the power-house which is now in operation, furnishing light and heat. I am very grateful to those who gave so freely toward erecting the power-house. I am very grateful that I am a member of the band and for the instruments entrusted to us to practise upon, and that I am a member of the boat-crew which affords much pleasure in the summer. The privilege to play foot-ball and other games and that I am a member of the first class I am also thankful for.

ROYAL R. ELLISON.

I am thankful for the health God has bestowed upon me and my friends, also for the education that I am receiving at this School. I am grateful for the great harvest that has been taken into our barns and cellars. I am glad the power-house has begun to give us heat and electricity for the lights in the main building, Gardner Hall, and other places. I am grateful for the men who help the poor people in the large cities to have a happy Thanksgiving Day.

RALPH A. JONES.

I am grateful to God for all the blessings He has bestowed upon my relatives, friends and myself. I am thankful for those who have had the care of me, and for everything which they have done for me. I am thankful for the education which is being furnished me and for the preparation which I am getting at this School for the battle of life which I shall have to fight on leaving here.

JOHN H. MARSHALL.

I am grateful that the United States has set apart each year a day on which the people can give thanks to God for what has been done during the year. I am thankful that my uncle, brother, sister, and all my relatives are enjoying good health. I am grateful that the power-house is in use and electric lights have been turned on in the various buildings. I am thankful for what the Managers have done for this School.

ROBERT H. MAY.

I am sure that I am thankful for a great many things. For one thing I am grateful for the good bringing up that I am getting and the

outdoor life which is making me so strong and healthy. I am thankful that my mother and relatives are well and happy. I am thankful that I am out of the temptations of the city, which is for my good. I am grateful for the privileges that I have, and the entertainments. Above all I feel very grateful to the Managers, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, and all the people who have had anything to do with this School and the many things they have done for us. God also certainly ought to receive a full share of our thanks for His great care over us.

DANA W. OSBORNE.

I am thankful that I have relatives and that I am alive. I am grateful for the good Board of Managers and the Superintendent we have. I am grateful for Thanksgiving and that Christmas is so near. I am grateful that we have a power-house and electric lights. I am thankful that I could go up to Cambridge to the Harvard-Brown foot-ball game and for the many pleasant times that have come to me since last Thanksgiving. I am grateful that I live in the United States of America and for the good president and government we have.

LAWRENCE C. SILVER.

Second Class

There are many things to be thankful for. I am thankful for my sound, strong limbs and that I do not have to go on crutches; also for the good health I have so that I do not have to be confined to the house. I am also thankful for the privilege of praying to God and not being persecuted for it as the Christians were in the olden days. I am grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley for the many things they do for me, and I hope to show them my appreciation later on in life. I am also thankful for the good air and sunshine that we enjoy here.

CLAIRE R. EMERY.

Some of the things that I am thankful for are that my father, sisters, brothers, and other relatives and friends are living. I am thankful that I have a chance to learn the different kinds of work at this School to prepare me for life's work. I am thankful for the education this

School is giving me, and for the instructors who teach us how to be good American citizens.

JOHN O. ENRIGHT.

I am thankful that I am alive and well. I am thankful for a good bed to sleep on. I am thankful for the chance to learn to be a marine engineer as I wish to follow the water. I am thankful that I will soon graduate, and be able to earn my own living. I am thankful that I have learned to play a piccolo. I am thankful for Thanksgiving. I am thankful that I can skate and swim.

BERNHARDT GERECKE.

I am thankful for the friends I have and for my good health. I am thankful for the playtime that I have each day and for the strength to play the games that I do. I am thankful for the clarinet that I play in the band and for the many pieces of music that I have. I am thankful for the Friends' Days and the good schooling that we have. I am thankful for the gymnasium, and that I am in the sloyd class. I am thankful for my work on the farm, and that I work with the horses. I think we are all thankful for the electric lights that we have all over the house. I am thankful for the warm bed that I have.

FREDERICK HYNES.

I am thankful I have relatives and friends to go to when I leave here. I am thankful that I have clothes and shoes to wear, and mittens to wear in the winter. I am thankful we have good places to skate and slide. I am thankful that we can have a good education. I am thankful I own in a cottage where I can go to read and play games. I am thankful we have a good library from which we can take books to read.

LEVI N. TRASK.

I am thankful that I have good relatives and friends. I am thankful that I am well and happy. I am grateful to those who are giving me an education. I am thankful that I have a good home to live in. I am thankful that I have a good place to work in. I am thankful that my friends are well and happy. I am grateful to those who are caring for me. I am thankful that I am growing to be a good American citizen.

ROY D. UPHAM.

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CHARLES T. GALLAGHER

WALTER HUNNEWELL

HENRY JACKSON, M. D.

RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL

FRANCIS SHAW

WILLIAM S. SPAULDING

MOSES WILLIAMS, Jr.

RALPH B. WILLIAMS

CHARLES H. BRADLEY, - - - Superintendent

TREASURER'S ADDRESS 20 BROAD ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

From time immemorial all peoples have had flags or emblems of some sort, to be used especially in battle. Before men had any knowledge of woven fabric, carved figures of sacred animals or other objects were carried. Flags

are often mentioned in the Bible and each of the twelve tribes had its own banner.

Our thirteen colonies were established under three different flags, the English, Dutch, and Swedish, the English with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew being probably the first used here. This was the flag as proclaimed for use on sea by James I. when he united the kingdoms of England and Scotland.

During the troublous times previous to the Revolutionary War, the colonists used very many different kinds of flags, the most popular of the designs on them being the pine tree, or the rattle-snake. Many of them bore mottoes in which the word "liberty" was most frequently seen. The most famous flag in the United States is preserved now in the Public Library of Bedford, Mass. It was carried by Colonel Page in the battle at Concord Bridge, April nineteenth, 1775. The ground of it is crimson with an outstretched arm, the hand holding an uplifted sword. The motto is "Vince aut Moriture"—"Conquer or Die."

On June 14, 1777, the American Congress assembled at Philadelphia, adopted this resolution:—

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

At first as each new state was added to the union, a new star and a new stripe were both added, but since July 4, 1818 the stripes have numbered thirteen and the stars show the present number of states, the new ones being added on the Fourth of July next succeeding the admission of the new state. It was not specified how the stars should be arranged. In the flags Betsy Ross made they were put in a circle. Later many arrangements were used, but since July

4, 1896 all, both for the army and the navy, have been placed in horizontal lines.

Notes

Nov. 2. Load of spruce and pine boards from Freeport Street.

Sixteen hundred bulbs came, gift of R. & J. Farquhar.

Nov. 4. Shipped a scow-load of corn, pumpkins and straw to Vermont Association of Boston.

Nov. 5. Graduate Matthew H. Paul visited the School.

Nov. 7. Began harvesting mangels.

Renewed frame and repaired door at stock-barn.

Nov. 8. Sold corn to Boston 1915.

Small load of spruce planks from Freeport Street.

Nov. 9. Dentist here.

Nov. 10. Harvested beets.

Dance given by Cottage Row officers.

Renewed riding cables for steamer Pilgrim.

Nov. 15. Renewed section of sill under stock-barn.

Nov. 17. Finished laying new floor in room No. 2.

Nov. 23. Graduate Herbert A. Pulson visited the School.

Mr. William M. Flanders, of Martin L. Hall Co., gave figs, dates and raisins for Thanksgiving.

Nov. 24. Thanksgiving Day.

Treasurer Arthur Adams passed the day here.

Stereopticon lecture on Norway and the North Cape by Mr. Frederick M. Brooks.

Foot-ball game between picked teams called Harvard and Yale. Harvard won 12-11. Prize of \$5.00 given to winning team by Treasurer Arthur Adams.

Nov. 25. Killed a pig.

Blacksmith here to shoe the horses.

Steamer Pilgrim on blocks for winter sheathing.

Nov. 26. Graduate Merton P. Ellis here for over Sunday.

Spencer S. Profit left the School to work for American Sugar Refining Co., and live with aunt in South Boston.

Nov. 27. Seven boys operated on for adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

Nov. 28. Manager Francis Shaw visited the School.

Nov. 29. Five boys visited the dentist.

Nov. 30. Four boys visited the dentist.

Manager Ralph B. Williams visited the School.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1910	\$927.02
Deposited during the month	37.22
	<hr/>
	\$964.24
Withdrawn during the month	71.25
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1910	\$892.99

November Meteorology

Maximum temperature 59° on the 2nd.

Minimum temperature 25° on the 20th.

Mean temperature for the month 39.6°.

Total precipitation 2.28 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours 1.11 inches on the 4th.

7 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 2 clear days, 19 partly cloudy, 9 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 108 and 56 minutes.

A total eclipse of the moon was observed on the evening of the 16th.

Third Class

I am thankful that I have a good mother, sisters, and brothers. I am thankful that I live in the United States. I am thankful that I am in good health and I can play foot-ball. I am thankful that we have Friends' Days through the summer. I am thankful that the power-house is in operation. I am thankful for Thanksgiving and that Christmas is so near.

ARTHUR G. APPEL.

I am thankful for what the Managers, Mr. Bradley, and the instructors have done for me. I am thankful for the food I get and for the work that I have to do. I am thankful for the educa-

tion I am getting at this School, the letter-writing days, and for Friends' Days. I am thankful that I have a good mother. I am thankful for the clothes I have to wear, and for the gymnasium we have. I am thankful that we have a day of Thanksgiving and praise.

EDMUND S. BEMIS.

I am thankful for having good health and strength, and that I live on an island where there is nice pure air, and where there is a big playground where we can enjoy all out-of-doors sports. I am thankful I am getting a good education and learning different kinds of work. When I graduate from this School I hope I can make a man of myself and with God's help I will. I am glad that I have a good mother and she is able to come down and see me every Friends' Day. This is one of the happiest days we have. I am thankful that there isn't any trouble going on such as war, in which thousands of lives might be lost and men crippled for life. I am thankful for this School which educates boys and helps them to make men of themselves. I am thankful that we have such good Managers for our School, and I am glad that we have such a good man for our Superintendent.

ROBERT C. CASEY.

I am thankful that I have a good bed to sleep in and enough to eat. I am thankful that I am well and have a chance to play foot-ball and other sports. I am thankful that I can read and write and that I can go to school. I am thankful that I have a chance to go to Church and Sunday School. I am thankful that I can work in the shop and make things for my friends. I am thankful that I can go swimming in the summer. I am thankful for the gymnasium to do stunts in. I am thankful that I can go skating and coasting in the winter. I am thankful we have Friends' Days and other holidays. I am thankful for the electric lights.

PERRY COOMBS.

I thank God I have a father, mother, sister, and brother who love me and care for me. I am thankful that my father has a good trade. I am thankful that I have this School to go to and

get a good education. I am glad there are Friends' Days when our friends may visit us and see how we are getting along. I am thankful I have good health and that my teeth are good. I am glad I am able to play foot-ball and base-ball.

CHARLES F. HOPKINS.

I am thankful that I have a good mother and that she is in good health. I am thankful that there is a playground where we can play so many games and that we have a gymnasium where we can play in the winter. I am thankful for the winter when we can go skating, coasting and can build snow forts. I am also thankful for the summer when we can work in our gardens. I am thankful that I am learning and that I am in good health.

EVERETT W. MAYNARD.

I am thankful for my father and the sisters I have. The Friends' Days we had this summer I am sure we were all thankful for. I am thankful for the toboggan chute and the shower we had at the wharf which gave us so much pleasure this summer. I am grateful for the furlough which I had in my vacation. I am thankful I had the pleasure of attending the Mechanics' Fair this year. I am thankful for the electricity we have now. I am thankful for the Crosby Cups that the boys are to receive for playing foot-ball.

EDWARD M. POWERS.

I thank God that I am not blind but I can see the birds and beautiful things in nature, and that I am not deaf but can hear the songs of the birds and also hear what the instructors say, and that I am not dumb. I am more thankful that I have a mother and brother, and other friends. I am thankful I have a good place to live and get a good education and learn to work. I am glad that I have my legs and hands for work. I am thankful I am not obliged to go around the streets begging for food but have a warm home where I am happy. I am thankful I can go to Church and worship God.

ERNEST E. SLOCOMB.

I am thankful that I am in this School where I can develop both brain and muscle. I am thankful for the food, work, and clothing. I am thankful for the foot-ball games that we have, and the cottages to call our own. I am thank-

ful for the Managers, and for Friends' Days. I am thankful that I am alive.

RICHARD W. WESTON.

The first thing I am thankful for is that I am not an orphan and that I have a good mother and brother whom I can help support when I leave this School. I am thankful for good health and strength to help me do my daily duties. I am thankful that I have good fresh air to inhale and not the impure air of the city streets. I am grateful for the good times we have in winter, and in summer the Friends' Days. We all have many things to be thankful for, for instance the Managers, Superintendent, and instructors.

ERNEST V. WYATT.

Fourth Class

I am thankful for the education I am receiving at this School. I am thankful that I have a father and three sisters. I am thankful for the warm clothes that are provided for me, and that the cottage in which I own has been furnished with pictures. WALTER S. HALL.

There are many things that I have to be thankful for. I am thankful that my father is still living, and that I have so many chances to write and send him things. I am also thankful for the many things that have been done for myself and for my brother that have helped us to get along in this world. I am thankful for the many friends who helped my father when he was sick. CARL D. HYNES.

I am thankful for the guardian I have, and all this School is doing for me. I am thankful for the United States Flag and the Nation which I always will stand by. I am thankful for the football games that we had this season, also for the Crosby Cups that were given by Mr. S. V. R. Crosby. I am thankful for the Cottage Row Government and the playground we have such nice times on. I am thankful for the Managers and the instructors who are giving me a good education. I am thankful for my teacher who is so much help to me. I am thankful to the fellows for all the good times I have had during the year. WILLIAM H. SOWERS.

I am thankful for the good times that I have had. I am thankful that I have a good father, and I am also thankful for the good food which we have and the nice bed to sleep upon. I am glad that Mr. Bradley has me for an office boy. I am glad we have the electric lights and steam heat. I am thankful for Thanksgiving and that Christmas is almost here.

FRANK A. TARBELL.

Fifth Class

During the past year I have had many things to be thankful for. I am thankful that I am at this School. I am thankful that I have not been seriously ill, but am in good health and can play foot-ball as well as the other fellows. I am thankful for the education I am getting here, and that I have been so well provided with everything I need. No one of my friends has died during the year. I am thankful that my mother, sister, and all my friends are well.

STANLEY W. CLARK.

I am thankful that I have good clothes to wear. I am thankful that I have developed my muscles since I have been at this School and know how to use them. I am thankful that I have a place to sleep at night. I am thankful for the things that I can do.

FRANK S. MILLS.

I am thankful that I have a good father and mother to help me, and for a good uncle and aunt. I am thankful I have a nice bed to sleep on and someone to care for me. I am thankful I have a good teacher. I am thankful that I can attend religious services, and that I can learn to be a good citizen. JAMES R. WILLIAMS.

I am thankful for my mother and all she has done for me, and that she has got me in this School. I am thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and the instructors for all they have done for the fellows of this School. I am also thankful for the power-house which is a great help to us all. I am thankful that there is a good God to guide us all.

SPENCER M. WILLIAMS.

Alumni

FRANK W. HARRIS, '00, is with Armour & Co., at Lowell, Mass. His family is still at Irasburg, Vt., as Frank is liable to be transferred to some other branch before long. Perhaps down in Maine.

ALONZO B. JAMES, '10, lives with his mother in New Bedford, Mass., and works for his uncle at the express business. This keeps him pretty busy, but he finds time for evening school where he is taking up steam engineering.

JAMES L. JOYCE, '10, writes from Los Angeles, Cal., where he is living with his brother and attending Heald's Business College. He likes the school and the country very much although just now they are having their rainy season. Jim says they play base-ball on Sunday, but he does not take much time for sports because his studies keep him busy. His letter was a nicely typewritten sheet, the first he had done outside of school.

EDWIN J. TAPE, '10, who is living with his sister in South Acton, Mass., and attending the Concord High School, is making a good record as shown by his reports from other sources. A theme on this School which he wrote has attracted considerable attention.

Playing Drive

One of the games that the fellows like to play with the foot-ball is drive. There are generally five fellows on each side. One side puts the ball in the middle of the field and kicks it off to the other side. The other side, on receiving the ball, kicks it back. This is kept up until one side drives the other down the field and kicks a drop-kick over the goal.

PRESTON M. BLANCHARD.

A Foot-Ball Game

Thanksgiving afternoon, two foot-ball teams, one representing Harvard and the other Yale, played against each other. Edward Deane was captain of the Harvard team, and Robert May of the Yale. Before the game began, Mr. Bradley said that a prize of five dollars would be given by Mr. Adams to the side that won the game. The fellows played their best and it was exciting

at times. Robert May's team got the first touch-down but failed to kick the goal. Deane's side was almost at the goal when it was May's ball. May tried to get it up the field but the other side got the ball. In the end, Harvard had beaten Yale, the score being twelve to eleven. At the end of the game all of the fellows went up into the hall, where Mr. Adams gave Edward Deane five dollars to be divided among his players as he thought best. The players on the winning team unanimously decided that their captain be given the entire amount of the prize.

WILLIAM G. BEADLE.

A Stereopticon Lecture

On Thanksgiving evening we had a stereopticon lecture by Mr. Frederick M. Brooks. Some of the pictures were taken on the journey to the North Cape, others on the trip through Norway. The pictures of the fiords and mountains were fine and those of the midnight sun were very interesting. There were two pictures of how hay-making is done. Mr. Brooks told us that after the grass is cut, it is put on wires which are stretched between poles, there being four rows of wire. This arrangement looks like a fence. If the grass were left on the ground, as we leave it here, it would decay. I enjoyed the lecture very much and think Mr. Brooks was kind to come and talk to us.

FRANKLIN H. FREUDENBERGER.

A Dance

The Mayor of Cottage Row with the help of the Chief of Police got up a dance for the evening of November tenth. The officers of Cottage Row contributed money for the refreshments. Cecil Jordan picked out nine good players from the band, and he had us practise two-steps, waltzes and marches. At eight o'clock assembly was blown and we had the grand march first then the dances. The reginaphone was played for the barn dance and between dances also. A little before ten refreshments were served, consisting of lemonade and three kinds of cookies. The dance was a success and we enjoyed it very much. We thanked the Mayor for this pleasure.

HAROLD L. WYNOT.



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Christmas

As Christmas came on Sunday this year it was celebrated on Monday. First thing in the morning "Merry Christmas" was heard all over the house. After the necessary work was done the fellows were dismissed to play. At half past ten we went to assembly-hall and when all was ready Mr. Bradley told us that we would call this year Chanticleer year and we'd better watch out for fun. A stage had been built up in front of the room for the show in the afternoon and in the morning it was used for the tree and presents. There were two big live roosters on the stage, one on each side of the tree, and Mr. Bradley put up some toy roosters on the curtains. Each fellow was given a paper hat which was cut out and painted to represent a rooster. Candy eggs from a Chanticleer dish were served during the exercises. Capt. Dix and Mr. Kibby gave out the boys' boxes and presents.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Beane were here and caused a great deal of fun by leading us in cheering. When a present for Mr. Bradley was found Mr. Beane lead us all in cheering good and loud three times and a tiger. Finally, Mr. Beane was given a few presents the last being a Chanticleer and we cheered him. Last each fellow and instructor was given a box of Lowney's chocolates from Mr. Richard Bell. After all this Mr. Bradley told us about a number of people who remembered us this Christmas. At twelve o'clock we had dinner and as we got through eating Mr. Adams said we might go out as soon as we pleased. One thing that did not accommodate us was the weather for there was no skating or coasting.

About half past two we went to assembly-

hall where we were entertained by Mr. Kendall a humorist, Mr. Wilson a magician, and the "Musical Ravens" who were a man and a young lady. The man was dressed like a Jew and he played a number of different instruments and they both sang. The best of Mr. Kendall's part was his imitation of an old man sewing on a button. This made us all laugh very much. The best of Mr. Wilson's was a flag trick which was good. We thank Mr. Adams for the entertainment. We all had a good time the whole day.

NORMAN V. JOHNSON.

Making Raffia Baskets

We made raffia baskets to give to our friends Christmas. Our teacher showed us how to make them. She gave us each a strip of cardboard nine and one-half inches long and two inches wide. Then she gave each a darning needle and five pieces of the natural colored raffia. She told us how to thread our needles with the raffia and to wind it around the cardboard, and when we came to the end, to take our needles and push them through so we would make the end fast. We did this until we came to the end of the cardboard leaving about a quarter of an inch at each end which was not covered. This formed the sides of the basket.

Our teacher then gave us two circular pieces of cardboard, about two and one-half inches in diameter, for the top and bottom of the basket. There was a small hole in the center of the cardboard and we kept putting the raffia through it until we had them both covered. We took the long strip which we first made and rounded it so it would fit the bottom and sewed the two ends together, then we sewed the bottom on. A spider web of raffia was then made

in the center of the basket cover. We sewed the cover on at one place so it could be lifted up and down. We wove either red or green raffia around the upper and lower edges of the basket and also around the cover. These baskets are to keep collar buttons or pieces of jewelry in.

JAMES A. BLAKEMORE.

Our Christmas Concert

It has been the custom of this School to have a Christmas concert each year the Sunday before Christmas. This year the decorations were very pleasing on account of the electric lights. The platform in the assembly-hall was decorated with Christmas trees, on which were many one-candle power electric lights, white, blue, red, and green, making the trees look better than if candles had been used. At the windows were bunches of holly which made a pretty effect. In the back of the platform was a table holding a seven-branched Roman candle stick. The programme was as follows:—

Song	-	Join the Triumphal Choral Choir
Prayer		
Responsive Reading		Leader, Robert H. May
Recitation		Christmas in Old Time—Scott Cecil O. Jordan
Song	-	Star of the East Six Boys and Choir
Exercise	-	The Crowning of Christmas Father Time—John H. Marshall Columbia—Ralph A. Whittemore Spirit of Holidays—Royal R. Ellison The Holidays—Nine Boys
Song	-	Sing a Song of Christmas Choir
Recitation	-	Christmas Angels George H. Appel
Recitation	-	Christmas Carol John W. Lincoln
Recitation	-	Santa's Aeroplane Paul R. Rietz
Recitation	-	Christmas Superstitions Louis M. Reinhard

Song	-	The Bethlehem Babe Choir
Exercise	-	My Favorite Tree Theodore Milne, Spencer M. Williams, and William E. Cowley
Recitation	-	Old Santa Claus James A. Blakemore
Recitation	-	The Search for the King James A. Peak
Recitation	-	Christmas Echoes Norman V. Johnson
Song	-	O Little Town of Bethlehem Four Boys
Exercise	-	Santa Claus Outwitted Santa Claus—Dick W. Steenbruggen Page—Dana W. Osborne Sprite Overcome—Orice M. Merrick Sprite Content—Lawrence C. Silver Dot, a Messenger—George W. N. Starrett Sir See-All—Frank A. Tarbell Recitation by Carl D. P. Hynes
Song	-	Wreath the Garland Choir
Song	-	Hark! the Sound of Holy Voices Choir

Remarks

Mr. Bradley

The exercise "Santa Claus Outwitted" was the best, I thought. It showed how Santa had grown tired of giving out presents and made ready poor ones for everyone, so that the people would not want him any more, but he found out afterwards that Sprite Content had touched all the presents with his wand making the people pleased with them. So Santa Claus acknowledged that Content was the best thing any one could have.

WALTER A. JORDAN.

The Crosby Cups and Shield

The cups that were given by Mr. S. V. R. Crosby to the best foot-ball players were awarded December nineteenth by Mr. Bradley, as Mr. Crosby could not be here. There were fourteen cups, one for each fellow that played the best in each position, and three for substitutes. The following fellows received cups:—Edward H. Deane, quarter-back; Ralph A. Jones, right half-back;

Robert H. May, left half-back; John H. Marshall, full-back; Clarence Burton, right-end; Charles E. Morse, left-end; Arthur G. Appel, right-guard; Dick W. Steenbruggen, left-guard; Elliott W. Rowell, right-tackle; Levi N. Trask, left-tackle; Norman V. Johnson, center; Herbert A. Souther, sub. full-back; Thomas Milne, sub. left-guard; Roy D. Upham, sub. left-end. After this the shield was shown to us. Mounted in the center of a shield made of mahogany is the large silver shield with these words engraved upon it:—

The Farm and Trades School

Foot Ball

“Crosby Shield”

Presented by S. V. R. Crosby

To The

Winning Team of the Season.

Above this is a small silver shield bearing the names of the players of the successful team, team C, and the captain's name, Ralph A. Jones. This shield is to be competed for each year. We all appreciate Mr. Crosby's generosity and his interest in our foot-ball teams.

HARRY M. GODSHALK.

Bruno the Bear

Through the kindness of Mr. I. Tucker Burr, Mr. W. L. Underwood came here and gave us a stereopticon lecture Friday evening, December twenty-third. It was about a bear named Bruno. At one time when Mr. Underwood was in Maine he heard that out in a wood-chopper's cabin a little bear named Bruno was being brought up like a baby. He was interested to see the bear so he started for the camp. Arriving there, Mr. Underwood went to the door and inquired if this was the camp where the little bear was, and the woman said, “Yes.” Mr. Underwood arranged with this woman, the wood-chopper's wife, to stay all night. Mr. Underwood learned that the mother bear had been shot, and the little bear had been brought to the wood-chopper's cabin where he was being fed and cared for like a baby. He weighed nine ounces when he was born, and was a “fubsy” little cub. The next day Mr. Underwood left the camp. Some time afterward he received a

letter saying he could have the bear for a certain price. Mr. Underwood paid the money and brought Bruno after a time to Belmont. Here he enjoyed himself very much playing with the boys and getting into a great deal of mischief. He liked to play foot-ball. At last Bruno became too rough to have around the house, so Mr. Underwood sent him away to a friend who keeps him in a large cage. He now weighs four hundred pounds and is seven years old. We enjoyed the pictures and lecture very much.

PERLEY W. WHITE.

Making Paper-knives and Pen-trays

Before Christmas the boys make paper-knives and pen-trays to send home. First the boys make out a requisition to Mr. Ekegren, the sloyd instructor, for pieces of wood, and if it is accepted he gives them the wood and they get permission to work in the carpenter shop. The boys who are in sloyd are allowed to use the new tools, but the boys who are not use the old ones. When they have their paper-knives or pen-trays all finished and sandpapered, Mr. Ekegren shellacks them and we may send them home for Christmas presents to our friends.

CLAIRE R. EMERY.

East Foot-ball Game of the Season

On Saturday, December third, the last foot-ball game of the season was played. Robert May's and Ralph Jones' teams played off a tie to see which would receive the shield awarded by Mr. S. V. R. Crosby for winning the most games during the season. The game started with Jones' team kicking off to May's side which was defending the south goal. They got the ball and rushed it down to their twenty-five yard line and fumbled it. When the other side got the ball they rushed it for a touch-down. When the game started it looked as if it were going to be a hard one, but after a while it seemed to be one-sided, Jones' team doing all the playing. At the end of the first quarter, the score was seventeen to nothing in Jones' favor. At the end of the game it was forty-two to nothing in Jones' favor. The game finished well, no one being injured.

ROY D. UPHAM.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Vol. 14. No. 9. January, 1911

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

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CHARLES H. BRADLEY, - - - Superintendent

TREASURER'S ADDRESS 20 BROAD ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The beginning of the new year and the ever prevailing custom of making resolutions "to do this," or "not to do this and so," is again with us. It is being characterized in the more or less burlesque manner which probably has pre-

vailed since time immemorial. As ever, in a great many instances, the familiar resolutions take unto themselves the same old wings and flit away as they have year after year.

It seems to us that a greater effort should be made each year to overcome the reluctance to make the resolutions constant. The encouragement given to an honest endeavor to live right and do right should kindle the spark of ambition in a determined mind. It is surely plain, and there is no gainsaying that "where there is a will there is a way." To be otherwise would be unnatural.

If a habit or disinclination can be overcome for one week, it can be mastered for another week, and so on from week to month, and month to year, eventually terminating in perpetuity. Each succeeding period should find the obstacle more and more diminutive. An appreciation should be shown for the advantages and opportunities enjoyed the preceding year. A careful review should be given the events that have transpired in which we have been interested, with a view toward improvement.

A natural superiority of intellect can arise only from a happier organization of the senses. Therefore, one should resolve to be content, and diffuse a spirit of cheerfulness and good will. Let something good be said. Applaud and encourage any and all efforts that are put forth for the good of any cause or community. That which is right should be upheld, and petty jealousies or personal grievances of the more puerile nature should receive the most speedy obliteration.

A constant endeavor should be made to get the most possible out of each and every year as it goes by. So much thought and expression should be put into each effort or accomplishment that when time makes it necessary to turn

over our life's work to younger and more agile hands, the object lesson of our ideals and attainments will be reflections from a conscience whose motives have been actuated by a desire to live right and be of some use in the community. Surely, such a life should be worthy of emulation.

Notes

Dec. 1. Set iron terminal pole and finished concrete manhole for telephone service under ground by way of Gardner Hall and the power-house.

Dec. 2. Renewed sections of grates under boiler in steamer Pilgrim.

Edward H. Deane left the School to work in the car service department of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and live with his mother.

Dec. 3. Last foot-ball game of the season. Crosby Shield won by team C, Ralph A. Jones captain.

Dec 4. Sunday. Mr. Calvin Derrick, Superintendent George Junior Republic, and Mr. Arthur Beane visited the School. Mr. Derrick addressed the boys in the evening.

Dec. 5. Finished casing steam-pipes in basement of Gardner Hall.

Dec. 7. Six boys visited dentist.

Kinnear fireproof door installed to coal-pocket at power-house.

Entertainments by Mr. Warren G. Richards, humorist, and Mr. Melvin Vaniman who gave a stereopticon talk on trial trips with Mr. Wellman to reach North Pole in a dirigible balloon, and their attempt to cross the Atlantic.

Dec. 8. Hauled up Lozier launch.

Dec. 9. Finished laying concrete floor in boys' toilet room.

Dec. 12. Harvested cabbages and Kohlrabi.

Dec. 13. Four boys visited dentist.

Relaid water pipes on wharf necessitated by service being cut off and pipes freezing.

Dec. 14. Five boys visited dentist.

Dec. 15. Renewed some planks on break-water.

Dec. 16. Secretary Tucker Daland visited the School.

Dec. 17. Plumbers finished work in boys' toilet.

Graduates S. Gordon Stackpole and Louis C. Darling visited the School.

Dec. 19. Crosby Cups awarded.

Six boys visited dentist.

Dec. 20. Usual Christmas box of Lowney's chocolates came for the boys and instructors from Mr. Richard Bell.

Dec. 21. Christmas greens came.

Dec. 22. Cart-load of mahogany scraps, gift of Geo. Lawley & Son Corporation, received.

Dec. 23. School closed for a week's vacation.

Returned a load of plumber's tools and supplies.

Began collecting winter nests of the brown-tail moth.

Dec. 24. Killed a pig.

Treasurer Arthur Adams passed the night here.

Through the kindness of Manager I. Tucker Burr, Mr. W. L. Underwood gave a stereopticon talk on "Bruno, the bear that was brought up like a child." Mr. and Mrs. Burr were here for the evening.

Dec. 25. Sunday. Christmas concert in the evening.

Dec. 26. Christmas observed. Usual distribution of gifts in morning, and in the afternoon entertainment provided by Treasurer Arthur Adams.

Dec. 27. Graduate Leon H. Quinby visited the School.

Dec. 29. Quarterly meeting of Admission Committee.

The following boys were admitted:—Elwin C. Bemis, Lawson H. Billings and Franklin E. Gunning.

Finished driving piles and planking bulkhead from Oak Knoll to near incinerator for dyke at south end.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1910	\$892.99
Deposited during the month	57.21
	\$950.20
Withdrawn during the month	57.55
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1911	\$892.65

December Meteorology

Maximum temperature 53° on the 30th.

Minimum temperature 5° on the 16th and 31st.

Mean temperature for the month 26°.

Total precipitation .98 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .38 inches on the 24th.

10 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 6 clear days, 18 partly cloudy, 7 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 119.

An Illustrated Lecture

Wednesday evening, December seventh, a humorist, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Vaniman, who designed and made the airship America for its trips to the North Pole and across the Atlantic Ocean, were here to entertain the fellows for the evening.

First on the programme was Mr. Richards. He was a very good entertainer, and made the fellows laugh very much. As Mr. Vaniman came rather unexpectedly, Mr. Richards divided his entertainment into two parts. Mr. Vaniman proceeded to tell us of his trials and hardships in trying to reach the pole.

The airship was built in Paris and when completed was taken apart and shipped to Spitzbergen, from which place the dash for the pole was made. He gave us stereopticon views of the airship as it was being put together, of the start for the North Pole, and of the return. The failure in reaching the pole was due to the compasses not working right and a heavy snow storm. After a second attempt to reach the pole, he tried to cross the Atlantic Ocean in the airship America with Mr. Wellman. They started from Atlantic City, New Jersey. The failure to cross the ocean was caused by a heavy storm driving the ship out of her course. The

equilibrator also did not work properly. This weighed two thousand pounds, and was composed of twenty tanks of gasoline weighing one hundred pounds each. It was attached near the center of the airship and trailed in the water or was suspended in mid air, according to the altitude. The men on the airship had been working day and night and were all tired out. It was at last decided to send a wireless for help. The steamer Trent received the message and went to the rescue. A cat which was carried on this trip as a mascot was brought here and shown to the fellows.

This ended the talk on airships. It was very interesting to the fellows to learn about the many different parts of an airship, and also about the equipment for a long voyage in the air. Mrs. Vaniman is a cousin to graduate Clarence W. Loud to whom we are indebted for Mr. Vaniman's excellent entertainment.

CECIL O. JORDAN.

Making Christmas Cards

This year we made post-cards to be sent home to our friends on Christmas. We had some pretty Christmas cards and some pictures cut out of magazines to copy. We tried them first on practice paper and when we could do well, we were given post-cards. These post-cards were made in the printing-office here. The words Post-Card are printed in red and green ink. We did as many different cards as we wished and had time to do well. I made four and sent them to my mother and other relatives. Some of the best pictures on the cards were of Christmas bells hanging by red ribbon and of holly in pretty arrangements. There were some pictures of snow scenes showing pine trees in the background and the moon shining. Much of the lettering was done in old English and looked very well.

JOHN W. LINCOLN.

Coasting

One morning Mr. Beebe had the morning fellows that work for him make a coast. There were fifteen or twenty boys on the playground who got snow-shovels and wheelbarrows. Some filled the wheelbarrows with snow, and

others wheeled them to the coast, and leveled the snow. We started at the flagpole and went as far as the end of the bank, on the east side. Just before we went to dinner Mr. Beebe told the fellows that after dinner they could go coasting. So after dinner we went down to the storage-barn, got out the sleds and rushed to the playground. It was great fun. We started at the flagpole and coasted down across the playground, over the bank and down almost to the beach on the east side. The boys could go coasting from twelve to one o'clock at noon and from six until seven o'clock at night. Louis M. Reinhard built a rack near the hedge where we keep our sleds when we are not using them. We enjoyed the coasting very much.

WILLIAM H. SOWERS.

Christmas Requisitions

It has been the custom to write on requisition blanks a list of things we would like for Christmas. Mr. Bradley has some blanks printed especially for the boys for various purposes, and these were used for this occasion. We wrote for five different presents, so if we did not get the first one we might get the second. We got something we wanted in this way.

SPENCER M. WILLIAMS.

Bernard

Bernard, the St. Bernard dog we used to have, was born on Christmas in nineteen hundred. His mother was bred by Mr. Hood, of Lowell, in his kennels. She took three prizes, one in N. E. K. C., and two in St. Bernard kennels. She was from the Lord Barry stock. Dewey, the father of Bernard, was brought here from Switzerland in the Alps, and was very pure St. Bernard. Bernard was brown and white. In the winter time he would go out and roll in the snow as if he liked it. He usually stayed up around the house. He could swim but did not go into the water very much except in summer, but always when told to. He knew the steamer's whistle and sometimes he would go down to the steamer when it came and carry up a paper or some small package in his mouth. He would sit up on his hind legs and bark for

some candy or anything he liked, and when it was thrown to him he would usually catch it in his mouth. He would play hide and go seek, drive the hens off the lawn, and do other things and tricks. Last summer he was very lame and as the veterinary said he would never be better, he was taken over to the south end on September third, chloroformed, and buried. He seemed to know his end had come. Bernard was good, intelligent, and obedient.

LAWRENCE C. SILVER.

An Entertainment

The same night that Mr. Vaniman was here, Mr. Warren G. Richards, the humorist, came to entertain us. He told us a lot of funny stories and played a few selections on the violin. One of the jokes was about a conductor in a crowded car. He asked an old woman who was standing in the rear of the car to move up front, but she wouldn't. The car came to a sudden stop which made her almost fall, and jerked her forward. She turned to the conductor and said, "I am up front, but you didn't make me." Mr. Richards could make about any kind of a face. He gave a sketch called, "The Little Village Flower-girl and Snake-eyed Pete the Heavy Villain." This was very funny.

WILLIAM E. COWLEY.

Keeping Cottage Row Records

When there is a meeting of the board of aldermen, or citizens, it is the work of the clerk to make a record of it in the book kept for that purpose. When there is a trial the clerk makes a record of that in the court book. The records are put in the book in this way:—The date is written, then the time the meeting came to order, who held the meeting, citizens or aldermen, then the business that was done, the time of adjournment, and the clerk's name. When shares in the cottages are transferred, the clerk makes a record of it in the book of transfers. Two or three pages are allowed for each cottage in this book. At the top of the first of the allotted pages the name of the cottage and the number of the lot is written. The name of each owner and the number of shares he owns is put down in a column.

JAMES A. PEAK.

Alumni

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of The Farm and Trades School was held on Wednesday evening, December 14th, at the American House, Boston. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Richard Bell; 1st Vice-President, Charles H. Bridgham, 2nd Vice-President, Henry A. Fox; Secretary, Merton P. Ellis; Treasurer, Herbert W. French; Historian, Charles F. Spear. During the year one death occurred, that of Samuel A. Waycott, and at this meeting Selwyn G. Tinkham was admitted a member, making a total of 158. The attendance at the meetings during the past year has averaged considerably higher than in former years. The Alumni Medal for 1910 was presented to Harold William Smyth.

Those present were:—

George Alcott	Walter B. Foster
William Alcott	Frederick N. Frasier
Charles H. Bridgham	Herbert W. French
Thomas Brown	James H. Graham
George Buchan	Alden B. Hefler
George W. E. Byers	Solomon B. Holman
William G. Cummings	Clarence W. Loud
Edward L. Davis	Alfred C. Malm
Samuel Denton	George G. Noren
William N. Dinsmore	Frederick W. Piercy
Almond H. Dutton	C. James Pratt
Merton P. Ellis	Charles A. Smith
T. J. Evans	Charles F. Spear
Henry A. Fox	Frederick P. Thayer

JOHN B. CARTWRIGHT, '80, died on October 20, 1910, in a hospital at Washington, D. C., where, although not seriously ill, he had been for a number of months. His death came very suddenly due to an attack of pneumonia of only a week's duration. His father and sister were with him for the last four days of his illness. They removed his body to Waverly, Mass., where on the morning of October twenty-fourth quiet services were held, and following these the burial took place in the family lot in Cambridge cemetery. John was of an amiable disposition, very popular with his teachers and schoolmates, and readily made friends by his pleasing manner.

He was given to music and became an expert on the trombone and other tenor instruments. Through his musical connections he had traveled extensively both in this country and abroad. Our sympathy goes out to his family in this their great sorrow.

LOUIS C. DARLING, '08, who visited us recently is looking fine and is in his usual happy mood. Louis is express shipper for the Thomas G. Plant Co., corner of Bedford and Center Streets, Jamaica Plain. He lives at 20 Creighton Street, Jamaica Plain.

Bugle Calls

It is the duty of one of the corneters of our band to blow the different bugle calls at the proper time. In the morning at quarter of six, he blows reveille, to give notice that it is time to arise. At meal time he blows the mess call which signifies that breakfast, or which ever meal it happens to be, is ready. On grade night, Sunday afternoon or night, for entertainments, lectures and other times when everyone is to be present in assembly-hall, he blows assembly. In the evening the bugler blows taps, after which the fellows go to bed. Whenever the flag is raised the bugler sounds colors while it is going up. In the evening he blows retreat when the flag is being lowered. We use the same calls that are used in the United States Army, but do not use so many as they do. GEORGE R. JORDAN.

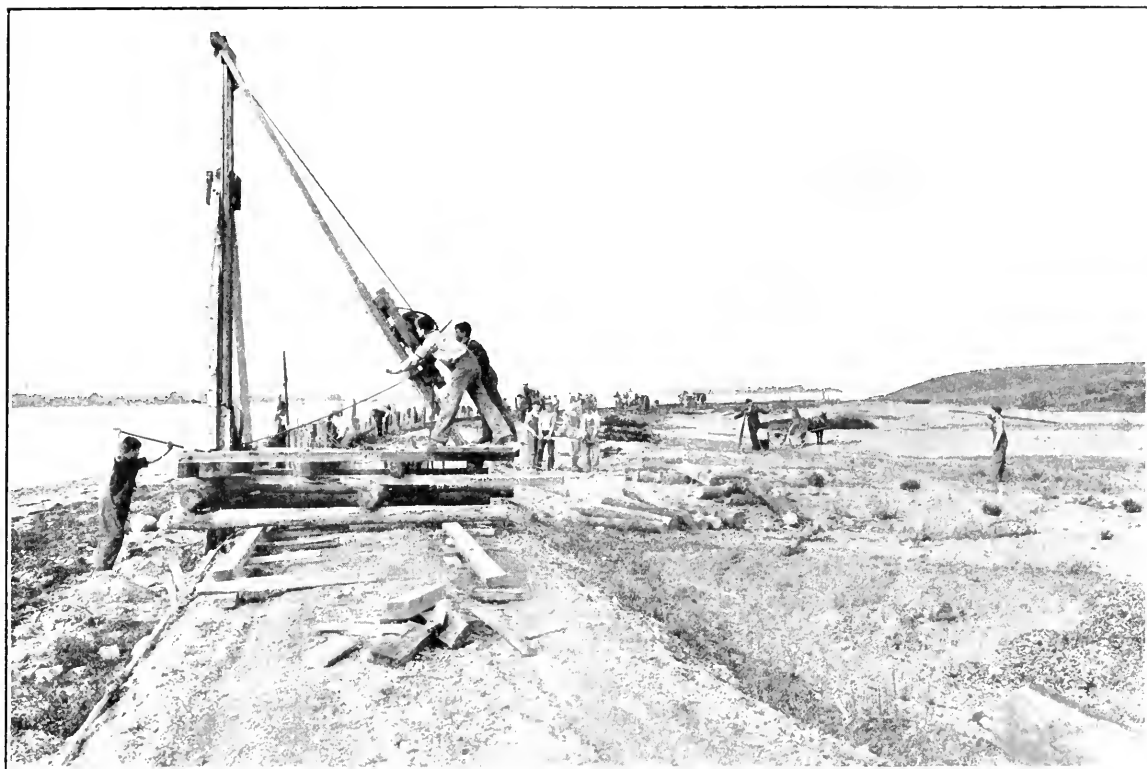
Plants in the School-room

The plants are taken from the ground and put into pots and kept in different parts of the house during the winter months. In the second school-room we have a large number of plants. In the front of the room we have plant stands on which are twenty-seven geraniums and three pretty ferns. On one side of the room in the windows are twenty-four more geraniums. Three very pretty ivies are also here which are strung along the tops of the windows and also across the wall. There is one fern. There are twelve different kinds of cactus plants also. Some of them have spines all over them and some are like little trees. FREDERICK HYNES.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND
BEACON

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REBUILDING WEST DIKE. VIEW 1.

The West Dike

The great storm of December, 1909, which did so much damage to shipping, coast towns, and islands, destroyed a portion of the dike which lies between Oak Knoll and Lyman Grove.

The first time we attempted to repair it barrels and old boat hulls were filled with gravel, and then more gravel was thrown on top of these, but the tide was rising fast and before the work

could be completed the water had risen to such a height and brought such a pressure to bear upon it that the weak spot gave way and the water came pouring back into the meadow, taking with it the material placed in the gap to fill it.

Before making the next attempt material of all kinds was hustled to the scene. There were nearly fifty cement barrels, about thirty

stakes from four to about eight feet in length, old Christmas trees, and planks, and some large wooden mauls were made. All this material was placed where it could be quickly used.

When the time came, about forty fellows, four or five instructors, and all the horses, carts and shovels that could be used were there. First the large stakes were driven into the ground on the edge of the old road-bed near the water and then planks were spiked on the outer side of the stakes. The barrels were filled with sand, also two large oil tanks which had drifted on the beach were placed near the center of the dam, till we had a row of barrels and tanks across the break. Fine scraps and waste materials were filled in around the barrels. Then teams began hauling sand and gravel and it was dumped on as fast as it could be done until it was filled to a little higher than the former road-level.

A pile driver such as two men or two large boys could handle was constructed, and a pattern for an eight hundred pound weight was made here, and the weight cast in the city. With surveying instruments a curve had been laid out along the line of the proposed road. Then we began driving piles about four feet apart, on the southwestern edge of the dike. Three-inch planks were spiked on to the inshore side of the piles, the level of the top plank being a foot above the high water mark which the December storm attained. There were one hundred and eighty piles driven in all. When the driving and planking had been completed, the post tops were sawed off at an angle of thirty degrees, the upper edge of the angle being level with the top of the plank and sloping towards the beach. We finished this work December thirty-first, nineteen ten.

One day while we were at work on the dike, a photographer was here taking views of the Island, and he took some of the dike. The first one shows two boys working the pile driver while others are bringing up more piles, spiking on the planks and carting in filling material. The second view shows how the dike was strengthened on the shore side by piling stone against it. This also prevents the water from washing the gravel

away from the base of the bulkhead. The carts are bringing more gravel, clay and ashes. This is still being done and soon we shall have a very good road and a substantial dike.

JOHN H. MARSHALL.

The Radiopticon

While the fellows were in the gymnasium one evening Mr. Bradley brought up a large box containing a radiopticon or post-card projector. There is a screen about five feet square to go with it. The projector has two electric lights inside and a little door in the back where the post-cards are put in. Mr. Bradley showed us quite a lot of cards. Another evening Mr. Beebe showed us some cards I had of the United States, Alaska, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, Europe, British Isles, Japan, Asia, and Africa.

GEORGE W. STARRETT.

Conduct Prizes

On January sixteenth Mr. Bradley gave the Shaw Conduct Prizes and the Temple Consolation Prizes to the fellows whose conduct had been the best during the six months from July first, nineteen hundred ten to January first, nineteen eleven. The Shaw Conduct Prizes were awarded first and the following fellows received them:—William E. Cowley, five dollars; LeRoy B. Huey, three dollars and twenty-five cents; Louis M. Reinhard, three dollars; Roy D. Upham, two dollars and seventy-five cents; Harold D. Morse, two dollars and fifty cents; Royal R. Ellison, two dollars and twenty-five cents; John O. Enright, two dollars; Ralph A. Jones, one dollar and seventy-five cents; John W. Lincoln, one dollar and fifty cents; and Willard H. Perry, one dollar. Then came the Temple Consolation Prizes which consisted of books and were given to the following:—Alfred H. Casey, Franklin H. Freudenberger, Everett W. Maynard, Ralph A. Whittemore, and Howard A. Delano. Five fellows also received honorable mention:—Clarence Burton, Harry M. Godshalk, Walter Tassinari, Edward M. Powers, and Thomas Milne. The fellows were very much pleased with their prizes and wrote notes of thanks to Mr. Shaw and Mr. Bowditch.

LEVI N. TRASK.



REBUILDING WEST DIKE. VIEW 2.

Mr. Grew's Picture

On Sunday, January twenty-second, as the fellows went to the assembly-hall, we all saw a new picture on the wall in the front of the room. It was a large oil painting of the late Mr. Henry Sturgis Grew. The original of this picture was painted in nineteen hundred six by Ignaz Gang-engl. It was copied by Miss Heard, of Ipswich, in nineteen hundred ten and was presented to the School by Mrs. Grew. It is a good picture of Mr. Grew. He is seated in a chair in an easy, natural position. The colors in the picture are good, and the picture is in a nice gilt frame. Mr. Grew became a member of the Board of Managers of this School in eighteen hundred eighty-three. In eighteen hundred ninety-seven he was chosen vice-president, and in nineteen hundred five he was elected vice-president again, and he held this position until he died. As Mr. Grew was such a good man it is a pleasure to

look upon his picture, and we do appreciate Mrs. Grew's gift.

STANLEY W. CLARK.

A Musical Entertainment

Tuesday evening, January tenth, Mrs. A. E. Deane and two friends, Miss Eugenie Toulouse and Mr. Richard Lansing, entertained us with music. Mrs. Deane played the mandolin and banjo, Mr. Lansing the mandolin and drum, and Miss Toulouse the piano, and she also sang. We all enjoyed the music very much. During the evening the trio, two mandolins and the piano, gave us "Aggravation Rag," "Wooden Shoes, and the one we liked the best, "Kentucky Thoroughbred." Mrs. Deane played a banjo solo Miss Toulouse sang twice and we had a mandolin solo by Mr. Lansing. Mr. Lansing also gave a drum solo. He imitated a train leaving and entering a station. The last song was, "My Old Kentucky Home," and we all joined in the chorus.

ROYAL R. ELLISON.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

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A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS

Vol. 14. No. 10.

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The month of February, marking as it does the anniversary of the birth of two of our greatest men—men who have taken a foremost position in the ranks of the history makers of the world—seems a fitting time to devote some

space to a brief epitome of the personalities, opportunities, and accomplishments of Washington and Lincoln—men who are universally recognized as the saviors of our nation.

Of Washington, we know that he was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732, and was the son of a planter who died when George was eleven years of age. From his mother, who was an extremely resourceful woman, he received his early education, and from her he also inherited those traits that made him noted for his honesty and integrity. At the age of seventeen he received a commission as surveyor, and two years later, owing to the exigencies of the time, his great military career began.

We are all familiar with the part Washington took in the French and Indian Wars, and his experience with the Braddock expedition. In 1759, at the age of twenty-seven, he was married to Mrs. Martha Custis. In 1774, at the first Continental Congress, to which he had been elected a delegate, he was pronounced by Patrick Henry to be the greatest man on the floor for solid information and sound judgment. A year later he became commander-in-chief of the Colonial forces. In 1789 he was elected first president of the United States, and, four years later, again chosen to fill the highest position within the gift of an appreciative nation. Washington died at his home December 14, 1799. He will always be remembered as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, of obscure parents. After a varied experience we find him captain of a company in an expedition against the Black Hawk Indians. From this period we read of many of the vocations he was engaged in, such

as rail-splitter, towboatman, grocery clerk, lawyer, politician, etc.

In the East but little was known of Abraham Lincoln prior to the Chicago convention in 1860, when he received the Republican nomination for the presidency. Many stories are current concerning this convention, one of which is that Lincoln was recognized by his fellow Kentuckians as the man of the hour, and they were successful in securing the nomination for him.

Perhaps no one thing contributed more to Lincoln's ambition than the reading of the life of Washington, with which he was deeply impressed. It is, indeed, strangely coincident that he, like Washington, should be chosen the one to pilot our country through a terrible war. It is also similarly significant that Lincoln was as successful in his efforts to preserve the Union as Washington was in creating it. Unfortunately Lincoln did not live to enjoy a realization of his hopes. On the night of Friday, April 14, 1865, while taking a respite from his arduous duties, he was shot by an assassin in Ford's Theatre, in Washington, and died the next morning.

Washington's farewell address, which was in the tone of a benignant father to his children, and Lincoln's famous words "with malice for none, and charity for all," are truly expressions from two of God's greatest noblemen.

Notes

Jan. 1. Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School.

Books received for library from Mrs. Annette Howland.

Jan. 5. South side landing float broken apart by high seas.

Jan. 6. Killed a beef.

Dramatic entertainment by instructors.

Jan. 7. Quarterly election of Cottage Row. Manager Charles T. Gallagher visited the School.

Jan. 9. Load of pipe covering came from H. W. Johns-Manville Co.

Charles F. Reynolds, a former pupil, visited the School.

Jan. 10. Musical entertainment given through the kindness of Mrs. Alice Ellison Deane. Finished a wooden casing about steam-pipes in coal-pocket at power-house.

Jan. 11. Alumni Dinner.

Jan. 12. Killed a pig.

Finished painting floor and walls in boys' toilet.

Jan. 16. Renewed broken and missing slates on roof of Gardner Hall.

Jan. 18. Killed a pig.

Through the kindness of Mr. Arthur Beane members of Harvard Musical Clubs gave an entertainment.

Jan. 20. Secretary Tucker Daland visited the School.

Graduate Howard B. Ellis visited the School.

Painting of the late Vice-president, Henry Sturgis Grew, presented to School by Mrs. Grew.

Jan. 21. Graduates George G. Noren and Harold W. Edwards visited the School.

Jan. 22. Graduate Fred P. Thayer visited the School.

Jan. 25. Finished covering steam-pipes in engine-room with asbestos pipe covering.

Jan. 26. Several boys attended the theatre.

Jan. 29. Set iron jambs and fitted steel trench plates in engine-room.

Jan. 31. Annual meeting of Managers. Messrs. Gorham Brooks, N. Penrose Hallowell and Charles E. Mason elected to the board.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1911	\$892.65
Deposited during the month	50.27
	<hr/>
	\$942.92
Withdrawn during the month	38.71
Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1911	\$904.21

January Meteorology

Maximum temperature 56° on the 2nd and 4th.

Minimum temperature 4° on the 16th.

Mean temperature for the month 30.5°.

Total precipitation 1.55 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .42 inches on the 27th.

12 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 6 clear days, 12 partly cloudy, 13 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 103 and 50 minutes.

The wind attained a velocity of 64.2 miles per hour on the 30th.

Our Skating Ponds

On our Island we have three good skating ponds. The first and largest one is at the south end, the next is the east side pond, and the third is on the western side of our Island south of the storage-barn. We have had skating on each of these ponds this year. To enlarge the west side pond the large hose was attached to the hydrant near the stock-barn, and the water left running for a few nights. This enables us to have a nice large pond for skating which we all enjoy.

OSCAR E. NEUMANN.

Cottage Row Election

Saturday evening, January seventh, the new officers of Cottage Row were elected. The mayor appointed three tellers, each one having a certain duty to perform during the election. The shareholders voted first. They filed up and each was handed a ballot by one of the tellers and, receiving a pencil from another, he passed on to vote. When they finished marking the ballots they gave their pencils to the last teller and deposited their votes in the box. After the shareholders, the non-shareholders voted. The officers elected were as follows:— Mayor, LeRoy B. Huey; Shareholding Aldermen, Lawrence C. Silver, Ernest M. Catton, and John LeStrange; Non-shareholding Aldermen, James A. Blakemore, and William E. Rowell; Assessor, George R. Jordan; Treasurer, Frank A. Tarbell.

The mayor appointed James A. Peak, Clerk; Charles E. Morse, Chief of Police; and his policemen are to be Royal R. Ellison, John O. Enright, Harold D. Morse, Dick W. Steenbruggen, and Herbert A. Souther; Janitor, Dana W. Osborne; Street Commissioner, Thomas H. Taylor; Librarian, Edson M. Bemis.

JOHN LESTRANGE.

Gathering Brown-tail Moth Nests

The work on the farm part of the time this winter has been gathering brown-tail moth nests. One afternoon there were nine boys working at it, four with cutters and the rest gathering the nests into baskets. When we got the nests all off the trees in the orchard we went to the trees by the compost-shed, then to the nursery and the berry patch, and the trees near the farm-house. We got almost all the trees done around the farm-house by five o'clock that afternoon. We gathered, altogether, one thousand, three hundred sixty-four moth nests the first afternoon. We put them into a bran bag and tied it up and put it in number seven room. They will be burned later on.

CHARLES R. JEFFERSON.

An Entertainment

Wednesday evening, January eighteenth, we were entertained by some members of the Harvard Glee Club. The entertainment began with a selection on the piano by Mr. Raymond Williams, which was very good. A quartette, consisting of Mr. Sangar Steel, who is the leader of the club, Mr. Allan Osgood, president of the club, Mr. Kenneth Snyder, and Mr. Albert Pickernell, gave some songs which made us all laugh. Mr. Steel and Mr. Osgood also favored us with some original "grand opera." Mr. James Savery, a humorist, entertained us with several well rendered and amusing selections. Mr. Jack R. Desha, of Hilo, Hawaii, entertained us with songs in English and his native tongue, as well as giving a unique performance on the guitar. Mr. Reginald Townsend, a magician, was especially good with his sleight of hand and magic. What seemed to us to be his most remarkable trick was his last. He was securely strapped in a regulation strait-jacket, from which

he freed himself in a very few minutes. The last on the programme was a new Harvard song. The words for this were composed by Mr. Steel and the music by Mr. Williams. It was sung by the men in a body. We are indebted to Mr. Arthur Beane, a former instructor and now a Harvard student, for this rare treat.

LEROY B. HUEY.

Evergreen Trees

The Christmas trees that were in assembly-hall Christmas, were afterwards put on the west side of the front avenue near the office path. Here they make a shelter from the wind, and also look pretty, and smell good when you go by. The first week in January a load of evergreen trees came from the city and were put on the north side of the stock-barn to shelter it from the strong winds. It keeps the wind from going through the cracks of the windows, and so keeps the stock warmer, and they look well.

ARTHUR G. APPEL.

Examinations by Mr. Morse

One night when the band went out to the band-room to practice Mr. Morse, our instructor, told us that he was going to give us examinations and that we would have two weeks to get ready in. When the two weeks had passed, he gave us examinations in playing and marching, taking a few at a time until everyone in the band had been tested. A few evenings later Mr. Morse took us to the second school-room where we had our written examinations. Here we had the writing of scales, rests, different kinds of notes, and original exercises. This is the first time the band has had examinations, and we are glad we could have them because we learn more about music in this way.

PRESTON M. BLANCHARD.

A Game of Hockey

One of the winter sports that the fellows like to play is hockey. Seven fellows are chosen on each side. The captain places these where he thinks it best to put them. The puck is put in the middle of the pond and a fellow from each side comes out. They strike hockeys together

three times, and then each tries to hit the puck to knock it toward his goal. Very seldom does a fellow get there with it for there is some one on the watch to take it away from him, and rush it toward the other goal. As soon as one side gets a goal, the puck is brought out and knocked again in the same manner. Each time a goal is gained, it counts a point for that side. Sometimes a hockey game lasts all the afternoon. The first game that was played this season ended with the score of three to one in favor of Capt. Laing's team.

CLARENCE BURTON.

Blowing Tubes

The tubes of the boiler in the steamer Pilgrim have to be blown once a week. These tubes are in sections with about twenty-five in each, making nearly one hundred tubes in all. When the soot and dirt has collected in them it makes a coat on the sides so the water will not heat so quickly and the boiler does not steam so well. On Wednesdays I blow the tubes with steam, using a tube-blower. In the piping of the boiler there is a place where this tube-blower can be attached, then the iron part is put in over the fire. A lazy-iron is placed across from the open fire door to the catch of the door, and the tube-blower is rested on this. One end is placed in the tube then the steam is turned on. Each tube is blown for about half a minute, and when all have been blown the tube-blower is taken off and put back in the boat-house where it is kept when not in use. The steamer then has to be cleaned for the soot and dirt has been blown over it.

RALPH A. JONES.

Storing Pasture Fencing

In gathering up the portable hurdle fencing from the south end of our Island we loaded the bundles in three tiers on the double-horse hay wagon. The sections are eight feet long, and we took about fifty sections to a load. One of us stayed on the wagon and piled them while the other two put them on. When the wagon was loaded we started for the storage-barn and behind this we piled them up. That afternoon we hauled three loads which is the largest part of our portable fencing.

WILLIAM B. LAING.

Alumni

The fifth annual dinner of the Alumni Association was held at the American House on Wednesday evening, January 11th. Forty-four were present including four of the Managers. President Bell presided and did himself credit as usual.

A suggestion was made by one of the speakers which we hope the members will carry out and that was that every member bring in a new member during the coming year, as none were admitted during last year.

The annual report of the Association was given out at the time and was carefully gone over by all present.

A friend furnished a button-hole bouquet for each one present as well as bouquets of pinks for the tables.

The speakers were Mr. Alfred Bowditch, president of the Board of Managers; Mr. Charles H. Bradley, superintendent of the School; and Mr. Richard Bell, president of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Bradley furnished us with a very interesting account of the doings at the School as well as his ideas on numerous subjects of interest to the members.

Music was furnished by an orchestra of three pieces. After dinner an entertainment was furnished by Mr. Frederick H. Kimball.

The following were present:—

Arthur Adams	Tucker Daland
Alfred Bowditch	George L. DeBlois
Frank E. Allard, M. D.	Erik Ekegren
W. B. Bancroft, M. D.	Edward F. Kibby
Charles H. Bradley	John R. Morse
Capt. Almah L. Dix	William A. Morse
William Alcott	Walter B. Foster
Richard Bell	Frederick N. Frasier
John E. Bete	Herbert W. French
Charles H. Bridgham	James H. Graham
George E. Bridgham	Frank W. Harris
Thomas R. Brown	Solomon B. Holman
Frederick F. Blakeley	Clarence W. Loud
George W. E. Byers	Alfred C. Malin
Thomas Carnes	James T. McCabe
William G. Cummings	Charles W. Matthews

Edward L. Davis	George G. Noren
Samuel C. Denton	Frederick W. Piercey
William N. Dinsmore	Frederick B. Pullen
Charles Duncan	Charles A. Smith
Merton P. Ellis	Charles F. Spear
Arthur D. Fearing	Frederick P. Thayer

CHARLES W. JORGENSEN, '01, who has been following the grocery business with good success, expects soon to obtain a position as chauffeur, he having fitted himself for such a position.

CHESTER W. HAMLIN, '02, who recently visited here, informed us that he has had quite an experience traveling about the country and following his trade as a machinist, which business he adopted after leaving the School. For about three years he has been engaged in the operation of moving picture machines in other New England states, and is now in Boston for the purpose of taking an examination, the passing of which will permit him to operate these machines in Massachusetts.

ERNEST JORGENSEN, '08, who has been employed by the Steinert Piano Co. at their Boston headquarters was recently transferred to Providence, R. I., and incidentally received a substantial increase in salary. There is much probability that he will return to Boston in the near future with prospects of further advancement. Such evidence is undisputed testimony that he is making good, and he has our hearty well wishes for prosperity in continuity.

Screening Gravel

One afternoon before school Mr. Beebe told seven other fellows and me to go over to north end beach and screen gravel. When we got there, we found two screens, a fine screen and a coarse one. We set up both screens. Two fellows shovelled the gravel and sand into the wheelbarrows while two others wheeled it up to the screens. As fast as they did this we screened it. We put it through the fine screen so as to get the sand separated from the gravel, then we put it on to the other screen. When that was done we put it into barrels. We screened three and one-half barrels before school that afternoon. ELDRED W. ALLEN.



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The Snowball Battle

This year we had our snowball battle as usual on the twenty-second of February, Washington's birthday. A week before, we had chosen generals and these had picked their officers and men, and the following day the forts were started. They were built fifty feet apart and were about twenty feet long and five and a half feet high. Each fort consisted of two walls about six feet apart connected at both ends. At the back of each wall a shelf was cut out about three feet down and one and a half feet in for the defenders to stand on. A narrow wall was built on the back edge of the shelf in the front wall to support them. Back of the two walls a tower the same height as the fort was built in which the bags were to be kept. The forts were made by putting up two rows of old doors and large boards, and filling the space between with snow, and wetting and tramping it until hard. The day before the battle the forts were completed.

When the twenty-second came we were all ready. About half past two the battle began. The object was to get over the enemy's two walls from the front side only and into the tower where the bags were, the side getting the most bags to be judged the winners. Snowballs and large lumps of soft snow had been piled up on the walls to be thrown at the attacking side. The two generals were Preston M. Blanchard and Royal R. Ellison. Ellison's side attacked first. He succeeded in getting two men into Blanchard's fort but they could not get at the bags. After a short rest, Blanchard's side attacked, but he did not succeed in getting even a man into the fort, much to the delight of the opposite side. This ended the first half of the battle, with

General Ellison's side two points and Blanchard's none. The second part of the battle there was attacking on three sides of the forts and the throwing of snowballs was stopped. Ellison's men made the first attack and three more men succeeded in getting over into the fort but again no bags were taken. This gave him three more points. Blanchard now made his last attack and nearly succeeded in putting some men into the enemy's fort but when the time was up, General Ellison had won, he having five points to Blanchard's none, but not a bag had been taken.

After the cheering by both sides, the victorious side formed in a line by Gardner Hall and, with the drums, a cornet, the United States flag, the yellow flag which had been Ellison's colors, and the February twenty-second silk banner in the lead, marched around to the kitchen porch. Here they received the trophy and marched back to Gardner Hall. The officers of the defeated side were invited to share the spoils, which consisted of candies, oranges, bananas, and three kinds of cookies. I am sure we all, and especially the winning side, enjoyed the day very much.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

Plowing

Plowing in the fall has quite a number of advantages. It gives the frost a chance to act on the soil and when spring comes with planting and so much other necessary work to be done, the plowing is part of it out of the way. On the farm this fall we did quite a lot of plowing before the ground froze. Most of the land we plowed this fall grew vegetables during the spring and summer season. We plowed about twenty-five acres of which about one third was sowed with timothy and the rest will be used for vegetable

growing. We are going to plow about five acres more in the spring. One of the good things accomplished by plowing is to throw up a good share of the destructive worms which the birds and poultry soon take care of. The plow that came last summer is a fine one. It runs easily and also turns the sod well. We set or regulate it so that it runs a furrow on the average of about seven inches deep. Last fall we plowed up our potatoes which is better than digging them from the ground.

WILLIAM B. LAING.

Pruning Fruit Trees

My work recently has been to help prune the fruit trees in the orchard. Mr. Kibby gave us our instructions and we took our pruning saws and began on the first row of trees. Some of the objects in pruning fruit trees are to increase the vigor of the tree, to regulate the quality of the fruit and amount produced, and to facilitate the harvesting and spraying of the fruit. In order to produce fruit of a high quality plenty of sunlight and air are needed; therefore pruning is necessary. There are right and wrong ways of pruning. If a large limb is to be cut off from the trunk of the tree it should be cut close to the trunk so that the scar will heal faster. The top of the scar heals faster than the bottom because the most of the healing fluid comes from the leaves. The scars should be covered with lead paint to keep out the parasites. Two cuts are often necessary if the limb is large. The time to prune is when the tree is not growing and this is during the winter months or early spring.

CHARLES E. MORSE.

Our Winter Birds

The most common winter birds here are the sea-gulls. They are of different colors and live on fish and sea-worms. We have large numbers of wild ducks also, the whistler, which looks black and white when flying, the sheldrake and black duck. The most common land bird is the snowflake. The robins do not usually stay very late in the winter but this year there was a flock of them about here till Christmas and in February a single one was seen for several days. Some other birds we have in the winter are the downy

woodpecker, flicker, chickadee, blue jay, crow, and brown creeper. The golden-crowned kinglet's thick coat of feathers keeps it happy in our severest winters. The junco is a small, plump, slate-colored bird. It is so near the color of the ground that it is hard to see. The horned lark comes in flocks. They frequent the sea-coast. The winter wren is a small dark bird. It is very easy to overlook him. We have the English, tree, and song sparrows here. There are not so many English sparrows here as there were for they have been killed off because they are noisy and dirty, and drive away other birds. Besides these birds we have the northern shrike, white-breasted nuthatch, and the goldfinch which is clothed in a dark colored suit in the winter. The favorite place of the goldfinch is in an old field where he can get plenty of seeds of the weeds and grass.

ORICE M. MERRICK.

Gravel

About every Saturday there is a group of fellows screening gravel. They use two screens, a quarter inch for gravel and an eighth inch screen for sand. There are screens of a half inch, one inch, and two inches at the storage-barn. These are used for gravel for making concrete. We generally screen gravel at the east of Bowditch Grove. We get four or more barrels ready and a team comes after them and they are put under the stock-barn. The gravel is put on the avenues, farm-house path, yards, office path, and the path that goes to the observatory.

LESLIE H. BARKER.

Stage Lighting

Recently a number of fellows under Mr. Ekegren's instruction have made some lights for the stage in assembly-hall. We took five pieces of spruce which we sawed so that they were four and three-fourths inches wide, four of them being fifteen feet long, and the remaining piece eighteen and a half feet long. This long strip was for the footlights, while the others were for the lights above the stage. The piece for the footlights had strips of board nailed to the bottom of it so that it would not tip over easily. Then we put twelve sockets on for lights, fifteen inches

apart, and run the wires through, connecting one with the other so that all may be lighted at once. The wires were covered with a capping. The boards for the ceiling lights were made in about the same way, and the lights, seven in number, were two feet three inches apart. These sockets may be taken off when the boards are put away. The ceiling lights are suspended by hooks in the ceiling and one screw eye in each end of the boards. The switches are on one board placed over the stage light box. They are marked so that any one set of lights may be used without turning them all on. From the switches there are wires leading to the different boards. This switch board is made so that it may be taken down when not in use and put away, as may also the wires.

THOMAS MILNE.

A Sleigh Ride

One afternoon Mr. Kibby drove the sleigh up to the house and said that he would take some of the fellows out for a sleigh ride if we wished to go. As the sleigh was soon filled, another fellow and myself got a toboggan and hitched it to the back of the sleigh. When we were ready, we started off towards the south end of our Island, having fun trying to keep hold of the toboggan as we went over the big drifts. When we were coming back, the fellows who were driving whipped the horses up suddenly and we both went off into a big snow drift, but we managed to catch up with the sleigh again. We all had a great deal of fun, and we thanked Mr. Kibby for the ride.

PRESTON M. BLANCHARD.

Sawing Wood

Some of the work on the farm this winter has been sawing wood. The woodpile is on the southwest side of the storage-barn. We get the cross-cut saws, buck-saws, an ax, two iron wedges, and an iron sledge and are ready for work. The boys with the buck-saws saw the smallest wood while the ones that have cross-cuts saw the largest and thickest pieces. One boy takes the wedges and sledge and splits the big pieces and logs. Another piles the wood

that is sawed and split on the new pile. When it is about half past four the instructor tells us to clean up. We finish the wood we are cutting and then put the saws and horses away. With iron rakes we rake up into a pile the waste wood that is not good for anything except the incinerator. We have sawed over fifty cords this winter. This wood mostly came from the beach.

CHARLES R. JEFFERSON.

Beginners' Band

I have just lately got into the beginners' band on the third B-flat alto. There are three fellows on the alto, three on the trombone, one on the tenor, four on the cornet, one on the tuba, two on the clarinet, one on the piccolo, and two on the drum. The fellows in the band are allowed to go down to the band hall and practice every noon and night hour, and Saturday afternoons. On Saturday mornings Mr. Morse, the band instructor, has the beginners' band go out and go over lessons and practice new ones. Mr. Beebe has the keys to the band hall and to the cupboards where the instruments are kept. The fellow that first asks to go to the band hall is put in charge of the room.

JOHN W. LINCOLN.

The Beach

When we walk around the beach we see at the southern end of the Island the cable booth where the telephone cable goes under the water to Squantum. As we go along the eastern side of the Island we can see the cemetery and the hill, and the site where David Thompson built his cabin when he landed here. When we get to the east tide-gate we come in sight of the farmhouse, main building, barns, vegetable cellar, Gardner Hall, and the power-house. When we are at the north end we cannot see any of the buildings until we get almost to the wharf. There we can see the steamer, boat-house and other buildings about the wharf. On the west side as we walk along we see the observatory, Oak Knoll, Whales Back, the sorting ground, and incinerator, Before we get to the cable booth again we go by Lyman Grove and the west dike.

EVERETT W. MAYNARD.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

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Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

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A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS

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The disturbances in a neighboring republic, and ruptures between the government and opposing bodies in other republics in the western hemisphere, bring to mind the struggles of those whose efforts gave this country its initial push

toward greatness. The enforcement of laws prohibiting the Colonists from trading with any other country than Great Britain, the Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, the destruction of the "Gaspee," the Boston Tea Party, and the interruption of the youth at his sport of coasting on Boston Common are all events of more than local interest, and each has its individual niche in the archives of the famous events of that period.

To go back to the time of the ending of the French and Indian Wars, in 1763, we find that it was the impression that a union of the Colonists should be formed for the purpose of resisting English oppression. For a few years previous to the beginning of the reign of King George III. the Colonists had enjoyed free trade with the French and Spanish. Owing to the development of resources and a provident management of town and legislative affairs the Colonies had increased in strength and wealth. The enacting and putting into force numerous and excessive acts and laws for the sole purpose of satisfying her own selfish desires, and an onerous attitude in general, stimulated the Colonists to a point where the repudiation of this tyrannical hostility was imperative, and the arm that was to shatter England's supremacy gradually took form.

Not content with the establishment and enforcement of unjust laws relating to navigation, taxing of exports, imports, the suppression of manufactures, or whatsoever was willed by those in authority, a most obnoxious circumstance to the Colonists was yet to come in the passage of the Stamp Act. Just prior to the passage of this act a large troop of British soldiers had been sent to America, and it is assumed that the purpose of the Stamp Act was to obtain funds with which to support these soldiers, and other officials of the British Government. It was also

the intention of the home government to use some of the revenue derived from the sale of these stamps for the payment of the debt incurred in the war with France. The Stamp Act was passed in the spring of 1765, but was later repealed and a Declaratory Act passed in substitution, which left the Colonists with practically no rights whatever.

The troops sent from England to protect the Colonists from the French and Indians were stationed in New York, where their support by the people was flatly refused. Later two regiments were sent to Boston where their unpopularity caused frequent rioting, and ended in the Boston Massacre, which occurred on March 5, 1770, on what is now State Street. Additional troops were sent here in command of Howe and Clinton. This army under General Gage remained in Boston and took part in the attempted raid on the military stores of the Colonists at Concord. They were, however, obliged to evacuate Boston on March 17, 1776.

Notes

- Feb. 1. Killed a beef.
Dance given by officers of Cottage Row.
Finished sawing forty-three cords of wood.
Load of steam-pipe from Walworth Mfg. Co. came.
- Feb. 3. Five boys went to the moter-boat show.
Finished covering steam-pipes in engine-room with asbestos pipe covering.
- Feb. 4. Graduate James R. Gregory visited the School.
- Feb. 5. Capt. Perry, of the revenue cutter Tuscarora, on the Great Lakes, spoke to the boys.
- Feb. 6. Chester W. Hamlin visited the School.
- Feb. 7. Blacksmith here.
Varnished floor in room thirteen.
- Feb. 8. Blacksmith here.
- Feb. 9. Killed a pig.

- Feb. 10. Lincoln Day exercises. Thirteen Civil War veterans present with us.
- Feb. 13. Mr. Louis J. Bird gave bulbs to the School.
Stored twenty-six barrels of snow in vegetable cellar.
- Feb. 16. Oiled outside of cabin and pilot-house on steamer Pilgrim.
- Feb. 18. Graduate Harold Y. Jacobs visited the School.
- Feb. 20. Killed a pig.
- Feb. 22. Annual snowball battle.
Manager George L. DeBlois visited the School.
- Feb. 23. Graduate C. Alfred Malm passed the night at the School.
- Feb. 24. Killed a beef.
- Feb. 25. Pumped out City Point landing float.
- Feb. 27. Put dressing and loam in hot-beds.
- Feb. 28. Finished sizing pipe covering in engine and boiler rooms.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1911	\$904.21
Deposited during the month	9.92
	\$914.13
Withdrawn during the month	11.00
Cash on hand March 1, 1911	\$903.13

February Meteorology

- Maximum temperature 53° on the 26th.
- Minimum temperature 4° on the 6th and 22nd.
- Mean temperature for the month 25.4°.
- Total precipitation 3.47 inches.
- Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours 1.00 inch on the 27th.
- 12 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 6 clear days, 10 partly cloudy, 12 cloudy days.
- Total number of hours sunshine 123 and 20 minutes.
- Total snow fall 17.10 inches.

Lincoln Exercises

On Friday, February tenth, we celebrated

Lincoln's birthday. In the afternoon there were thirteen Grand Army men here and we called it that they represented the original thirteen states. Assembly-hall was decorated appropriately for the day with flags and a large picture of Lincoln which was placed on an easel in the front of the room. We all saluted the flag which pleased the veterans very much. Commander Fiske, Department Massachusetts, G. A. R., was the first to address us. He was very interesting. One of the men who spoke to us was a personal friend of Lincoln's. When a boy he worked in the law library where Lincoln got many of his books. He told us several funny but interesting stories. This man was Mr. Edward O. Skelton. Another veteran, Col. Wetherbee, told us what our flag cost us and urged us to be loyal to it. Col. Kelley, a man who has been here before, recited Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to us. The band played patriotic airs and we all sang America. At the closing we shook hands with the men and had a chance to see a picture of Lincoln's birthplace.

WILLIAM B. DEANE.

Taking Notes

The other day our teacher told us that she was going to take notes every day about our work, studies, and play. She asked us to get as many as we could and when we did not know what names are applied to things, to ask the instructor whom we work for and if it is a word we are not used to, ask how it is spelled and write it down, and the next day report it. If a road is fixed, for instance, we let her know about that. She has a little book in which she writes the notes and when we want to find out anything she lets us take it and look it up. It is a very good way to keep track of things.

ABRAHAM SAMARA.

Putting Snow in Barrels

This year Mr. Kibby, Mr. Kinney, Charles Morse, and myself barreled snow for the annual sugaring off of The Vermont Association of Boston, and the School. We took six good flour barrels and put them into the sleigh and drove over to the south end of our Island where Mr. Bradley had picked out a place to get it. We

then cleaned the barrels out and filled them with fine clear snow. They were headed up, swept off, and put into the sleigh and taken to the vegetable cellar where they were packed. Then we went to the storage-barn and got six more barrels and filled these in the same manner. We got twenty-six barrels of snow packed in the vegetable cellar and then I began hauling loose snow to pack around these barrels to keep the snow from melting. I hauled five loads of loose snow and two single carts hauled four loads each. Packing the snow around the barrels will make it keep till wanted.

JOHN O. ENRIGHT.

Spelling Lessons

The fourth and fifth classes have ten words for spelling each day. We write each word five times for practice and then look up the meanings in the dictionary. Then the papers and dictionaries are collected. When our teacher calls a boy's name, he stands, spells the word, and gives the definition. When we have finished, all the words are erased from the blackboard. Then we write the words as they are dictated and exchange papers. As one fellow spells the word we correct. There are twenty-five in our room and we have generally from sixteen to twenty-two who have one hundred per cent each day.

HAROLD PEARSON.

Sweeping the Gymnasium

At one o'clock when the boys go to work it is generally my work to sweep the gymnasium. I get a broom, dust-pan, and brush from the closet in the assembly-room. The first thing I do is to put the rings up and fix the ropes that are down. Then I pull out the benches and open the windows so as to settle the dust while I am sweeping. The gymnasium is fifty-nine feet seven inches long, thirty-four feet seven inches wide, and twenty-one feet four inches high. It takes me some time to sweep it. When I have the gymnasium swept I take up the dirt and sweep the stairs. Then I empty the waste-barrel, dust the book case, desk, beams, tables, seats, and steam-pipes, windows, and window casings. I finish my dusting at a quarter past two, then get ready for school.

WILLIAM H. SOWERS.

Making Bird Houses

In the orchard where they had been pruning and trimming the apple trees, Mr. Ekegren and I sawed off enough good pieces to make half a dozen bird houses. We carried them up to the carpenter shop of the power-house. A piece was put in the vise and holes were bored in it so that the center could be dug out easily, also one hole was made near the top through which the birds may enter the house. The inside was gouged out as smooth as possible. A piece of paper was placed over the bottom of the hole and the finger run around the edge to make an impression to use for a pattern of the bottom. The piece of wood for the bottom was gouged out like a nest and screwed on to the house, then a quarter inch hole was bored at the top so that the bird house can be nailed to a tree.

LOUIS M. REINHARD.

Waxing Instructors' Dining-room

It is necessary to wax the floor of the instructors' dining-room to keep it good. After the floor has been swept and the dust taken off, I clear everything to one side so that I can have ample room to work in. I put on a small piece of floor wax, and with a flannel cloth I rub it up and down and across the boards to be sure that it is rubbed in thoroughly. After I have done a space two feet square I take another cloth and rub quickly until it begins to shine. I keep on down one side until it is finished and go over it again to make it shine as much as possible. When one side is finished, I move all the furniture to that side and finish the rest of the floor, afterwards putting things back in order again.

WALTER A. JORDAN.

New Lamp Shades

Mr. Bradley has recently put some new shades on the electric lights in the school-rooms. These shades are eight inches in diameter and nearly flat. They are painted green on the top and enameled white on the lower side. Each teacher has a drop-light on her desk with a dark green shade fringed with green silk. We like our new shades because they shed the light down on our work.

SPENCER M. WILLIAMS.

Sorting Potatoes

Sometimes the farm fellows go over to the vegetable cellar to sort potatoes. We pick the little ones out first until there is nothing else left in sight but big ones. Then we take out the big ones until we strike little ones again. When we get a bushel of big potatoes we put them in a bin with the rest of the large ones. Three of us sorted about four bushels one afternoon. When we got a bushel of rotten potatoes we put them into a bag. The little potatoes were carted over to the swill room where they will be boiled for the pigs. The best potatoes are put into a bin all ready for use when wanted.

FRANKLIN E. GUNNING.

Picking up Driftwood

Three of us farm boys one afternoon picked up driftwood just beyond the compost-shed. Mr. Kinney said that if we found a piece of wood we wanted to use we might save it if we didn't all stop work to examine and talk about it. While he was over to the incinerator with his load we made piles so we could get a load quicker. The first time we didn't get quite a load, and the second time we made three big piles which made a good load. Mr. Kinney told us if we got three good piles like that again we could play until he came back. We hustled more than ever that time and finished before he came in sight. He hauled four loads.

FREDERICK E. VAN VALKENBURG.

Extra Tens

Once in a while our teacher gives us the chance to do some extra school work and she will mark us on it. Once we found out how to make bread and wrote the recipe out for her. We could ask the baker or anyone who chose to tell us, but we had to write the recipe from memory. Some of us learned a poem to recite. Lately we have been trying to see who can get the most words with silent "k's," such as "knead," "kneel," or "knife." I have one hundred and forty-six of these words. I got most of them from the dictionary. On Fridays we have extra examples to do, but they do not count so much as the daily work. PERRY COOMBS.

Alumni

CHARLES ERNEST NICHOLS, '06, who, up to within a few weeks, had been living with Mr. Arthur Vaughn, of Randolph, Vt., is now living at the Edgewood Farm, in the same town, with Mr. E. S. Tewksbury, where he is working for his board, doing what odd jobs he can find and attending high school from which he expects to graduate in June. Ernest is generally pretty busy, but finds time now and then for a little relaxation as well as being able to enjoy the "shows" that are in town, as he is an employee at the theatre. The class in school of which Ernest is a member is planning to go on a sight-seeing trip to Washington this spring. This trip was also taken by the two preceding classes.

THEODORE MILLER, '09, writes from Colebrook, a suburb of Winsted, Conn., where he is getting along well and is contented. Theodore tells us he weighs one hundred eighty-five pounds, and is six feet two and one-half inches in his shoes. He also writes that he goes to church and Sunday school regularly and sings in the choir.

Books on Sports

Mr. Bradley has had six books on sports put up in the gymnasium for the fellows to look at. They are kept in a rack that is fastened to the wall. The books and their authors are, "The Field and Forest Handy Book," "Jack of All Trades or New Ideas for American Boys," and "American Boys' Hand Book" by D. C. Beard; "Allen Adair or Here and There in Many Lands" by Dr. Gordon Stables; "Boys' Own Book of Indoor Games and Recreations" by Dr. Stables and others; "Book of Indoor and Outdoor Games," by Mrs. Burton Kingsland. In these books it tells how to make things and play many games and sports. It also shows ways to make traps and set them.

ERNEST E. SLOCOMB.

Churning

Every other day the butter has to be churned. This is the work of the kitchen boys. In the morning the churn is brought from the back store-room and some cold water put in it

until after breakfast. Then the cream is put in and the cover is put on. There is a stopper which has to be pulled out quite often to let the air out. When the butter is almost churned there is a little glass on the cover which becomes clear. After the butter is done, the butter-milk is drawn off and then the butter is washed in a number of waters. Then the salt is put in it. The butter is taken out and put in the butter press which is six inches long and three and one-fourth inches wide, and one and one-half inches thick. This holds one half-pound cake of butter.

LAWRENCE M. COBB.

Shower-bath for Plants

In the assembly-hall are three big plants. There is a lemon tree, a rubber plant, and a palm. One day I took them down to the wash-room to give them a shower-bath. They are in very large pots so I got another boy to help me. We put them under the shower and lukewarm water was turned on. The lemon tree is nearly seven feet tall and has a great many leaves. The palm leaves are quite large and look as if they had been waxed. After the plants had their bath, I left them there to dry, then we took them back to the assembly-hall.

EDSON M. BEMIS.

The Cash Box

Recently there has been made a box to keep the banking materials in. It is of quartered oak and is a foot and a half long, a foot wide and four inches high. It has a handle to carry it by and is fitted with a lock and key. Before this box was made the banking materials were kept in the reading-room and banking was done any time a fellow received money. Now we strictly obey the rules which say that all banking must be done between seven and eight in the evening. On Tuesday nights and other special occasions, such as tax-collecting and Friends' Days, the box is taken down to the east basement and the banking done there. In the box are divisions for deposit slips, envelopes, and checks, also places for pens, blotters, and ink wells. The head office boy acts as teller and the other office boys as assistant tellers during banking hours.

LEROY B. HUEY.



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The Boat Crew

One of the things the fellows like to be in is the boat crew. It consists of twenty-five fellows including the officers. There are three officers, the captain and the first and second lieutenants. Whenever a fellow in the crew goes away, another fellow who can swim takes his place. If an officer goes away, the best rower in the crew is put in his place, and all the fellows move up one place, and the new fellow is then number twenty-five.

We have four boats that are used by the fellows in the boat crew. The largest is the Mary Chilton, a nine-oared boat, the Priscilla, an eight-oared boat, the Brewster, a six-oared boat, and the Standish, a four-oared boat. They all have a place for a rudder, and the Mary Chilton has a center-board.

When any fellow wishes to go out in a boat he gets permission from Mr. Bradley, then he asks Capt. Dix if he may take a certain boat, and then we tell the supervisor where we are going. We first get the boat-house key from the engineer on the steamer and get the oars, oar-locks, and rudder if we wish it. When we get them out we put them in the boat we are going to use and lower the boat into the water. We return the key before we go out. Sometimes the fellows go out just for the row, while other times they go out to fish.

When the fellows are out swimming there are always two or three fellows in a boat stationed near by; and the Fourth of July there are always two or three boats following the fellows in the races. Sometimes when it is a calm day and the steamer is being repaired, two or three fellows

make the trip to City Point in a row-boat. When we get through using a boat we wash it out and put the things back where they belong.

WILLIAM E. ROWELL.

Making Stakes

One morning when I was working for Mr. Ekegren I was sent to make stakes. These stakes are to be used for marking off the different vegetable plots on the farm. I made them about three feet long and three inches wide. Then I cut them down to a point on one of the ends and made the other end in the shape of a trapezoid. I plared them all over and they were ready to be painted. They will be painted white, and the name of the vegetable will be painted on. When ready, they will be driven into the ground at the places where the vegetables are planted.

PRESTON M. BLANCHARD.

Fixing the Avenues

Each year as soon as the ground has thawed enough to be worked, the work of repairing the avenues and walks is taken up. During the winter they are washed out and sunken in some places. These defects have to be made right. On the avenues a rounded effect is wanted, and a board has been cut for this purpose. In some places the walk is higher than others and it is scraped off and the dirt is wheeled to a low place where it is used for filling in. On the yard around the house a flat effect is wanted sloping towards the gutter. After everything is finished, gravel that has been screened, is spread around and raked over. After that, it is very easy to keep the avenues in shape.

ROY D. UPHAM.

Our Telephones

We have two telephone systems on the Island, a long distance and a local line. The long distance connects the office with the city by way of Squantum and Dorchester. The wires of this line run from the main building underground, through Gardner Hall and the power-house, then up in an iron terminal pole near the power-house, then on iron poles down the east side of the Island and along the shore to the cable booth at the south end. From opposite the farm-house the poles are of wood. At the cable booth wires are connected with the submarine cable which runs under the water to Squantum. The local telephone connects the main office with the power house, wharf, farm-house, cable booth, and the observatory. To the wharf the local wires run down between the avenues on iron poles. To the other places they run the same as do the wires for the long distance line, but branch off near the farm-house and connect the farm-house, and from there run on poles to the observatory.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

Cutting and Packing Ice

One afternoon Mr. Gordon took several of the farm fellows down to the west tide-gate to cut ice. He also told two fellows to get a horse and cart to take the ice from the pond to the vegetable cellar to be packed up to keep the place cool. We started in cutting the ice at the tide-gate and worked to the middle of the pond. We cut the pieces as nearly square as we could, but it was hard to do it with an axe because it chipped the ice too much. When we had cut enough for a load, we took our tongs and dragged the ice out of the water ready for a team. The ice was packed as high as we could put it in the vegetable cellar, leaving about two or three inches on each side. Some of the pieces were very large.

BRADLEY M. SHERMAN.

The Automobile Show

On Saturday, March eleventh, Mr. Beebe, our supervisor, took seven other fellows and myself to the Automobile Show in Mechanics Building. We left the Island at about one o'clock

p. m. and arrived there a little after two. When we got there we separated and went in twos. Robert Casey and I went around together. We first explored the first floor. We saw a great many touring cars, Limousines and runabouts of different makes, and several racing autos. There were two bands and an orchestra which played at different times. We enjoyed the music thoroughly. In the basement there were a great many express autos, dumping cars and large delivery cars. There also was a large automobile fire-engine. The various things needed for an automobile, such as oil, tires, wrenches, engines, horns, lights, etc., were on sale. We were very much interested in all these things and thanked Mr. Beebe for taking us. OSCAR E. NEUMANN.

Writing Days

In winter we do not have Friends' Days so we write letters to our relatives and friends about the middle of each month. Some of the fellows have memorandum books to put things down in as they happen, so they will know what to write about readily. Writing day is looked forward to by the fellows as they can tell their friends things that have happened that will interest them. Sometimes fellows write letters Sundays about anything important. The School furnishes all the writing paper and envelopes, also pays the cost of sending the letters to our friends.

WILLIAM G. BEADLE.

Packing Up Soap

Twenty-five boxes of Ivory soap, with two hundred and twenty-five pieces in each one, came and were taken to the attic to be packed up. First a row of soap is laid on the shelf leaving a small space between each two bars. Then another row of soap is placed on top of the first row resting on two pieces of soap, across the space, and so on. The spaces are left so that the air can get in between the bars of soap and harden it. It is soft when it comes and is not used until it becomes hard. In opening the boxes the nails and the covers are saved. We are careful not to break or split the covers. When the boxes are empty they are taken to the west loft.

ALLEN B. COOKE.

Rolling the Playground

Every spring the playground is rolled so as to make it smooth, to make the grass grow better, and also to harden the ground. Mr. Beebe selects the fellows he wishes to run the roller and sends them to the storage-barn to get it. This roller when it is used on the farm is drawn by two horses. The reason we do not use the horses on the lawn and playground is that they cut up the ground too much. The fellows enjoy running this roller very much, especially when we roll the playground, as we know that the base-ball season is near at hand. It takes fifteen or twenty fellows to pull the roller; two fellows take charge of the pole and guide the roller. Two ropes are fastened on to the side for the other fellows to pull by, while others get in back and push.

CLARENCE BURTON.

Uncovering Strawberry Plants

Our work one morning recently was to take the seaweed off the strawberry vines. There were seven of us fellows, and each of us had two rows. Four of us had rakes and we raked the seaweed into rows and a fellow behind with a fork took the seaweed off. Then after we got that done we piled the seaweed in piles to be hauled to the incinerator and burned.

HERBERT L. DUDLEY.

Work on the Freight Barge

This winter the freight barge was beached. This was done to keep it from filling with water when it was rough, and also to protect it from ice. We stretched four lines from the freight barge; one to an anchor about fifty feet out, another to the wharf, one to the Trevore's cradle, and the fourth to the swimming float. One afternoon we were told that the freight barge would be used the next day to go for lumber. In order to get it ready, it had to be hauled out to the mooring. As it was a flood tide, it was easy to get it off. The two lines going to the swimming float and Trevore's cradle were cast off, and the freight barge was hauled off the beach far enough so as not to go aground. Then the line used in making it fast was brought out and tied to the breakwater while the other end was towed to the

scow and it was hauled to the breakwater, and then to the north side float where the cold water siphon was put in to siphon out the water. While the siphon was working, we put the anchor and the two lines that were used to hold the freight barge on the beach. After it had been freed of water it was hauled out and tied to the large line. This line was stretched from the breakwater to the wharf, and the freight barge made fast to it. The next morning, after we had coaled up, the freight barge was brought alongside the steamer and made fast, ready to go for lumber. When the freight barge returned it was again beached and the large line was put away in the boat-house.

BERNHARDT GERECKE.

Pumping Out the Landing Float

One Saturday morning when we arrived at the Public Landing we found that the landing float had sunk. So that afternoon, the steamer crew and five other boys went over to pump it out. When we got over there, the first thing we did was to take off the hatch, so that we could insert the pumps. We had two hand pumps, the steam siphon, and a large sewer pump with a long iron handle which took two boys to work it. After the water had gotten too low for the hand pumps, we took turns at running the sewer pump. This pump has two pieces of rubber hose which reach a long way down into the float. This hose is about five inches in diameter and is covered over with bagging. We pumped until half past four, at that time the water being sufficiently pumped out so that only enough remained for ballast.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.

Mending Tinware

When any tinware is taken to the shop to be mended, it is the work of the shop boys to help Mr. Ekegren mend it. First the place is cleaned or scraped and some soldering fluid is put on. Then the iron is heated and the solder melted on and finished off to look well. Some of the things we have to mend are boilers, kettles, pans, milk-pails, and milk-cans. It is quite a help to know how to do this work as it may come in handy in after-life. THOMAS MILNE.

Thompson's Island Beacon

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THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS
A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS

Vol. 14. No. 12.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - 50 CENTS PER YEAR

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With the advent of the season that brings back the birds and sets the fields in bloom there is a general movement to get out of doors. The fresh air and sunshine furnish an elixir within the reach of all. The nerve strain is far greater

than it was years ago, but many people have discovered that the way of health is the way of success, so they are mingling days of work with days of relaxation.

The American business man of to-day hunts, fishes, plays tennis, or sails a boat. He not only has a midsummer vacation, but a midwinter one as well. College students are out of doors with the first flush of spring and stay out until the snow flies. The lesson of health must be learned by all classes, for many people yet do not realize the necessity of breathing fresh air. Small armies of children who live in the tenement districts of our cities are sent on expeditions to the country and sea-shore. Shop girls are also helped in securing out-of-door vacations.

In Germany, walking parties practice the ancient art of walking which is the most natural and enjoyable form of travel. Every city has its parks and if there is a splendid view, there is a path leading to it, there are seats from which it may be enjoyed in comfort, and there is provision for food at a very reasonable cost. In France, people do not merely go out of doors, they live out of doors. Fishing is their favorite out-of-door amusement and they will stand patiently along the river banks, delighting in the open sky, the green landscape, and the vegetation that makes a moving border to the stream. Wherever there is a town, chairs and tables are set under the trees on the shore and the quiet enjoyment of those who are at home in the open air is evident.

Americans as a general thing spend large sums of money on camp equipment to enjoy a few meals out of doors. This pleasure could be secured by a little thought and expense. A simple breakfast out of doors, with the breath of the morning in the air becomes a happy feast instead of a hurried meal before work. We have

learned the joys of out-door life in part, we must learn now how to live out of doors and how to bring that vitality into the house.

Visitors here comment upon our healthy, rugged appearance. This being a farm school, we have splendid opportunities for out-door exercise in the play and in the work. Disease cannot thrive here, and the ruddy cheeks and bright eyes testify to the fact that we are bred out of doors, and are on the best of terms with the golden air and sunshine.

Notes

- Mar. 4. Pruned grape vines. Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School.
- Mar. 8. Planted tomato, lettuce, cabbage, and celery seeds in hotbeds. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, and Miss Halliday gave a musical entertainment in assembly-hall.
- Mar. 10. Doctors Burr and Dyer here to inspect the cattle. Sowed red clover and timothy seed on piece west of playground.
- Mar. 11. Put out rat poison. Eight boys went to the Automobile Show. Graduate Leslie W. Graves visited the School.
- Mar. 13. Secretary Tucker Daland visited the School with Mr. M. Wyman. Col. C. H. Spooner of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. visited the School.
- Mar. 17. Killed a cow and pig. Winter term of school closed. Quarterly meeting of Admission Committee. The following boys were admitted:—William Joseph Grant, Bernard Francis Murdock, Benjamin Linwood Murphy and Paul Carl Andrew Sweuson.
- Mar. 20. Planted radish seeds in hotbeds.
- Mar. 23. Eight boys went to the Hardware Show. Began spraying the fruit trees with lime-sulphur solution to destroy San Jose and other scale insects.
- Mar. 25. Planted celery, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and pepper seeds in hotbeds.

- Mar. 27. Spring term of school began.
- Mar. 28. Started incubator.
- Mar. 31. Received a carload of clover hay.

Treasurer Arthur Adams and Manager Gorham Brooks visited the School.

The Farm and Grades School Bank

Cash on hand March 1, 1911	\$903.13
Deposits to April 8, 1911	41.57
Interest	8.84
	\$953.54
Withdrawals to April 8, 1911	65.52
Cash on hand April 8, 1911	\$888.02

March Meteorology

- Maximum temperature 63° on the 22nd.
- Minimum temperature 13° on the 16th.
- Mean temperature for the month 32.8°.
- Total precipitation 2.25 inches.
- Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .58 inches on the 15th.
- 11 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 14 clear days, 7 partly cloudy, 10 cloudy days.
- Total number of hours sunshine 195 and 22 minutes.
- Wind attained a velocity of 64.8 miles per hour on the 16th.

Digging up Apple Trees

The last of March we dug up the old and dead apple trees in the orchard. The first morning we started on it the ground was frozen so that we had to let it go for that day, but as soon as the ground was thawed out, we went at it again. We made a circle around the tree we were going to dig up, then we dug it up and threw the sods in one pile and the loam in another. Of course in an apple tree, like any other tree, there are a great many roots and some of them are quite large. We would uncover the roots and Mr. Gordon would cut them off. After we had got all the roots out that we could find, we got a plank and put one end under the edge of the tree, then we would all get out on the other end of the plank and press down evenly so that each time we pressed we did it with much more force. It was not long before the tree went

down when we employed this process. After we had got the trees out we cut the sides of the hole to make them perpendicular. Mr. Gordon said this was done because there were going to be young trees planted in the same holes that the old came out of. One tree was so large that we had to leave the stump in the hole to be pulled out by the horses.

BERNARD F. MURDOCK.

Hauling Brush

During the winter many twigs and limbs had fallen from the trees in Bowditch Grove. The last of February the farm fellows cleaned this grove and the orchard. Mr. Gordon raked the limbs and twigs and the fellows picked up the piles and put them into the cart. I tramped them down in the cart and when the team was loaded I drove over to the incinerator and there dumped my load, to be later burned. The ashes from this wood will be saved to put on the land. After I had finished the grove I went down to the orchard and hauled waste from there. This was old limbs that had been sawed off when the trees were pruned a little while before.

JOHN LESTRANGE.

Working on a Hotbed

In getting the hotbed ready for planting we first took off the seaweed and boards that were on during the winter to keep the snow and frost out. Into the hotbed was put several loads of horse manure which came a foot from the top. One boy tamped the manure down in good shape. After we got the manure in for a ways we began to put on the loam which had been stored in the vegetable cellar. We screened it and filled it in till it was about six inches deep. We then smoothed off the top and it was all ready for planting as soon as the temperature was high enough. We covered the hotbed with sash and put pads like blankets over it.

FREDERICK E. VAN VALKENBURG.

Watching the Birds

When I have my playtime another fellow and I watch the birds every chance we get. If we hear a song sparrow we always look for his "breast pin" or the big brown spot on his breast.

The other day we went out and saw a song sparrow on the highest branch he could get, singing away as though he were the only bird on the Island. One time down on the front lawn I saw a little bird hopping from one branch to another picking and eating the insects on the tree. It was a nuthatch. In the first school-room our teacher put up some pictures of birds and on the back it tells where the birds nest and all about them. In our library in the school-room we have books on birds and when we get our work done early and so have some spare time we ask for a book, and we study the birds and their colors so we can tell them when we see them. The birds are pretty and are very interesting. I hope to get a camera this summer and take the pictures of birds and make a collection of them.

ROBERT C. CASEY.

Putting up Shafting

After the shafting and machines had been taken out of Gardner Hall a place had to be made in the machine-shop for the counter-shafting as the beams were too small for hangers to be placed upon. A hard pine plank and a beam were planed up smooth and cut off the required length and set in their proper places, being fastened on with bolts and lag screws. Then the shafting was fastened up with bolts, then cross pieces were put up from the beam to the plank and the counter-shafting was bolted to this. A belt runs from the motor to a large pulley on the shafting, and belts run from this to the counter-shafting and then down to the machines.

LOUIS M. REINHARD.

Washing Windows

One morning Mr. Gordon had us wash windows in the stock-barn. He had the soap, pails, cloths, and water all ready for us. We washed the windows on the inside and on the outside. Then we went over them with a dry cloth. I washed four windows, some of the fellows did three, and others five. There are twenty-eight windows in the lower part of the stock-barn, and nine in the upper part. Altogether we washed thirty-one windows that morning.

BYRON E. COLLINS.

Hauling Potatoes

Quite often I haul potatoes from the vegetable cellar to the kitchen for family use. I take the horse I can handle best and hitch him to one of the carts. Then the boys who are working with me put some bags, a lantern, and baskets into the cart and we drive down to the vegetable cellar. Arriving there, we fill all the bags with potatoes and put them into the cart. When we have a load, we drive up to the main building and take the potatoes to the west basement. After that I put the team away. Sometimes I take small potatoes to the storage-barn to be boiled for the pigs. CLARENCE O. NORRBY.

Cleaning Out Fire-buckets

Every Tuesday and Friday the fire-buckets are cleaned out. Whoever does them takes them down to the sink, empties the water out and puts in a little hot water and washes them out, using soap and a cloth. Then they are rinsed out thoroughly and filled up with cold water. If the water is left in there over the regular time germs and dirt will collect in quantities. Altogether the dormitory fellows have to take care of seventeen fire-buckets.

DANA W. OSBORNE.

In Charge

About every noon hour and night hour I take charge of the gymnasium. The work that I do is to see that no papers or gloves or anything is on the floor, and to see that all things are put in their proper places. I put the lights out about seven. There are some benches and they are for the fellows who are reading and playing games. We have five checker-boards and seven books. We are going to have some more things. The best book is "The Boy Scouts of America." ALFRED H. CASEY.

Making a Trip

Some mornings while doing paint-shop work I am told to go down to the steamer to make a trip. At such times I always take the bow deck hand's work, that is when the order is given by the pilot to "cast off," it is my work to cast off the bow spring lines, and shove the bow out so that

it will clear the end of the wharf. When that has been done if the stern line is free, ready to be cast off, it is my duty to say "all right, sir," and the signal to go ahead slow is given, that is one bell, then a jingle is given for full speed ahead just after we get off the end of the wharf. On the way over I coil the bow deck line and shine the brass. At City Point I slip the loop of the deck line over the winch post and gather up the rest of the coil preparatory to stepping on to the landing to make fast to a cleat. When this is done, we deck hands go up to the locker and get any freight that may be there and put it aboard the steamer, and place any that we might have brought over, in the locker. Then we sail for home if orders are not given to wait for passengers.

JOHN H. MARSHALL.

Cleaning Out the Barn-yard

Mr. Kinney started to clean up the barn-yard one Monday in the morning and in the afternoon I helped him. First thing we had to do was to spread the mud that was in the cart over in front of the farm-house on the corn-field, then we got another load. While he was out in the field spreading the mud I stayed in the barn-yard and hoed it up into piles so it would be easier to load. That afternoon we hauled about five loads then drove down by the water and washed the cart.

CHARLES F. HOPKINS.

Making a Kitchen Spoon

After a fellow in sloyd has finished his course he has the chance to make extra models. I asked to make some so Mr. Ekegren, the sloyd teacher, looked over his model books and found that he wanted kitchen spoons made. The measurements are given in the metric system. The spoon is two hundred forty millimeters long, thirty-six thick, and fifty-four wide. I got a piece of maple and planed one side smooth and one edge square with that side. I drew the top and side views and with the turning saw cut the spoon out roughly. The bowl was gouged out and rounded off on the outside, and then the handle was shaped with a spoke-shave. The whole spoon was then sandpapered and shellacked three times. NORMAN V. JOHNSON.

Alumni

CHARLES A. BLATCHFORD, '04, works for SNOW Bros., wholesale and retail grocers, in Dorchester, where he has been employed for nearly four years, his work being that of taking orders and delivering them. Charles is a member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church at Field's Corner. He lives with his mother at 261 Adams St., Dorchester.

ROBERT H. BOGUE, '04, who is a junior at Tuft's College, where he is studying chemistry, tells of the many ways he has raised money to defray his expenses. He has operated moving-picture machines, sold books, assisted in the engine-room of the Boston Floating Hospital, farmed, waited on table, and the past winter he taught chemistry at the Franklin Union, Boston. Robert lives with his mother at 29 Capen St., Medford, Mass., Tuft's College P. O., is a member of the First Universalist Church of Medford, is Treasurer of the Parish, and holds offices in other Societies connected with the Church. He advises every fellow to strive for a college education, and, admitting that it requires hard work, says that it cannot do aught else than pay well in the end.

GEORGE I. LEIGHTON, '04, is working for George E. Keith Co., shoe manufactures, and has ambitions for more lucrative employment. George lives with his mother at 33 Ditson St., Dorchester.

Elevating the New Motor

We have recently received a new motor for the machine-shop. It is seven and one-half horse power. It was decided to put it on top of the machine-shop cupboard. We got a rope and pulley and made it fast to a beam. Then two hard pine planks were put from the top of the cupboard to the floor beside the motor. The motor was then put on its base and bolted down, and the belt pulley put on. We put some rollers under it and had some fellows on the rope to keep it from slipping back, one on each side and one on the back. In this way we got it on top of the cupboard in place.

HAROLD D. MORSE.

Spraying Trees

One afternoon Mr. Kibby told another boy and me to report to Mr. Kinney. We hitched the grays to the cart and went to the farm-house for work. Mr. Kinney told us to see if there were any oyster shell scales on the trees. We found some trees on the southwest side of the farm-house that were just covered in places. Mr. Kinney took some of the scales off the tree and put them on a paper and let us look at them through a microscope. After looking at them we drove down to the trees and sprayed them with Bowker's lime-sulphur. This is yellow and it smells pretty bad. After we finished the trees at the farm-house we went to the shrubs by the back road. After the spray has been on the trees and shrubs a while it turns a kind of bluish color.

CHARLES R. JEFFERSON.

The Hydrant Houses

We have two hydrants, one located near the stock-barn and the other on the lawn east from the main building, near the shrubbery. In the winter these are protected by small wooden houses. In the fall they are brought out from the storage-barn and wheeled on wheelbarrows or carried to the hydrants and placed over them, with the doors facing south. Red house bricks are used to prop them up level. Horse manure is packed around the hydrants till even with the top. This keeps the hydrants warm and from freezing during the winter. As soon as it gets warm enough in the spring these houses are wheeled back to the storage-barn and hoisted up on to the scaffold out of the way and the manure is put back on the pile in the barn-yard.

ERNEST V. WYATT.

New Dishes

A little while ago four baskets of new dishes came. They were taken to the kitchen where they were washed and wiped. We packed them up on the shelves in the front store-room, and put the straw into the baskets to be returned to the store. Among the new dishes were a large number of bowls, drinking mugs, tumblers, covered dishes, plates and pitchers.

LAWRENCE M. COBB.

