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The Atlanta University Bulletin

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA.

SERIES II

OCTOBER, 1914

No. 17

Financial Problems

CHARTERED 1867



OPENED 1869

Crime and Prevention Shadow and Light

Entered as second class matter, October 25, 1910, at the post-office at Atlanta, Ga.,
under the Act of July 16, 1894

Price, 25c. a Year.

Single Copies, 10c.

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Published Quarterly by Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

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When heart and intellect have accepted the doctrine of brotherhood, then, and not till then, effective work can be done, and light will fall on every social problem.

—Charles Sprague Smith



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Peace Sunday Thoughts

What a sad and tragic spectacle Europe presents today, especially in the light of Christianity! We cannot judge between the nations. We do not know, nor can we expect to know, at present, the real motives lying behind each nation's participation in the war. But the soil was evidently ripe for the harvest, and the seed now bearing fruit was certainly not sown in the spirit of Christ.

We cannot judge between the nations, but we can condemn war as a method of settling differences between peoples calling themselves Christians, and we can condemn that negligence of Christian teachings and practice that prepares the soil for the harvest of war. There are doubtless circumstances in which the only honorable and right thing for a nation to do is to go to war, but such circumstances can arise only through negligence of Christian truth.

If men really believed that the welfare of humanity was of more importance than the welfare of some group or nation or race, and lived in this belief, warfare would be a thing of the past. It was such a belief that brought Christian men and women into this work for the Negroes fifty years ago. Those who founded Atlanta University were not interested in the pupils because they were Negroes, but because they were young people with human possibilities who had not had a chance. They belonged to the human family, and should have opportunities for the highest possible development.

If only this awful catastrophe might quicken within us the determination to live at peace with all mankind, and respect the worth of every individual! We cannot afford to harbor sentiments of malice, hatred, or revenge, toward any

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one or toward any group of people. We cannot afford to do so no matter how great the provocation, for we shall be preparing the soil for we know not what terrible harvest. On the other hand if we become the exponents of the spirit of charity and peace, if we appreciate that peace itself is a cause worthy of high allegiance we shall do our share to make war impossible among children of the human family. Millions are dying for War. There is One Who died for Peace and Love.

Economy.

At a meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Trustees of Atlanta University held in Boston on September 11, the following vote was taken:

“Recognizing that we are facing a year of great financial stress and difficulty we urge upon the Faculty and Teachers of Atlanta University the necessity of every possible economy.

Improvements and extensions of the work cannot be effected without borrowing money, which is injudicious, and current expenses will be greater than usual.

Therefore, we bespeak the special cooperation of all concerned for an unusual year, hoping that thereby we may save \$2000 towards meeting the annual expense of maintaining the University”.

We fully appreciate the conditions which called forth this vote, and shall attempt to economize in every reasonable way. Most of the plans for the year were completed and the teachers engaged before war was declared; it is not possible, therefore, to make any radical curtailment of the work and keep faith with our constituency and with our workers.

It was proposed to give up the separate boarding department in the Furber Cottage where the Senior Normal girls have been accustomed to live and keep house in groups of fifteen under the direction of the matron. But the numbers

entering the boarding department were so large that the North Hall dining room could hardly accommodate them all. Therefore we have felt obliged to start the Furber Cottage family in accordance with the usual custom.

We are doing without some customary repairs, except when provided for by special gift, and have urged upon teachers and pupils every possible economy. In keeping with this purpose, this issue of the Bulletin is smaller than usual. We trust that it may be none the less effective in commending our work to our friends.

The Forty-Sixth School Year

Atlanta University opened Sept. 30th. Within two weeks the enrollment had reached almost one hundred and forty, far exceeding our expectation and indicating the fine spirit of determination on the part of the people for whom we work. The European War, the low price of cotton and the prevailing hard times have affected the South seriously but the young people of the Negro race are determined to continue their education. Only a few have found it impossible to return.

The fire last February necessitated the rebuilding of the kitchen wing of the girls' dormitory. The new wing affords greatly improved kitchen and laundry facilities as well as several new dormitory rooms. The entire new part as well as the halls of the old building and the girls' parlor have been fitted with electric lights. To the kitchen has been added a bake room, and a large new refrigerator serves the purposes of dining-room and kitchen. A new bath room and toilets have also been added.

The laundry, which before was low ceilinged and poorly lighted and which was separated by a dark passage from the ironing room, has been enlarged and equipped with two modern washers and a rotary extractor in which the clothes

are washed and wrung speedily and effectively. An electric dynamo supplies the power. The laundry and ironing room are thrown together into one large room and the light is ample. We are greatly indebted to the friends who have given specially for the laundry and made this improvement possible.

The increasing numbers in our Normal School have made necessary the addition of a new room at Oglethorpe Practice School for purposes of observation and practice. This room is in the basement of the building but is well lighted and ventilated. The classes have been rearranged so that the third grade occupies the new room. Some old desks long used in Stone Hall have been appropriated by the Oglethorpe School.

The size of the Senior Normal class has necessitated a change in the Furber Cottage plans. Customarily the Senior Normal girls have lived in this cottage in groups of fifteen, each group remaining four months and for that time taking entire care of the building, preparation of meals, etc., under the supervision of the matron. This year we shall have to limit the time at Furber Cottage and take the class in three groups.

The improvements above referred to have not been carried out without expense. If we had anticipated the hard times resulting from the European War we might have made plans to get along without them but the work had been commenced and it seemed necessary to complete it in time for the opening of this school year.

The printing office has been equipped with a bindery by means of which it will be possible to get the library books rebound, bind magazines and such publications as are issued from our printing office. The superintendent of the printing office will also instruct such boys as wish it in the art of book binding. The equipment was made possible by friends who gave for this special purpose.

Financial Problems

Summary Financial Statement

Value of Land, Buildings, and Equipment	\$286,316
Amount of Endowment	101,865
Endowment, Subject to Annuity	5,700
Amount of Debt	\$38,950

Expected Current Receipts

Payments of pupils	\$20,500
Income from Endowment	5,000
Appropriation from John F. Slater Fund	2,250
Needed in Current Donations	35,000

The above statement indicates the financial condition of Atlanta University at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30. It also shows the prospects for the year upon which we have commenced. The great question is, shall we receive the money needed in donations to meet the current expenses? Last year we fell behind almost eight thousand dollars and this amount has been added to the debt, raising it from \$31,175 to \$38,950. This happened notwithstanding our efforts to reduce the debt by means of the Special Fund. It was a difficult year financially but this year promises to be even more difficult. We must make our appeal primarily for money to meet current expenses. Will not those who have so kindly given to the Special Fund in the past make their special gifts this year for current expenses, and thus take the place of some who will not be able to give at all.

Special Campaign

The success of the quartet under Mr. Woodward's leadership last summer, has led us to arrange a two weeks' trip for them in November. Their appointments will be chiefly

in the vicinity of Boston, and President Ware will be with them to present the work. They will have the Sunday evening service, November 15, in the Old South Church, Boston. Will not our friends help to assure a large audience. The singing is sure to please, and Atlanta University has a strong plea filled with human interest.

We are expecting much of this November campaign; but we put our greatest hope in the good friends who have given from year to year for the maintenance of the work. They have made possible the existence and growth of Atlanta University, and they will stand by us in this year of special need. At a men's meeting of graduates and former students on Sunday, Oct. 18, the prevailing sentiment was expressed as follows: "We want these people to know how deeply we appreciate what they are doing, and how grateful we are to them. If we possess anything of real worth we owe it largely to Atlanta University and we mean to do what we can to help". These men are helping not only by sending their children but by giving of their small incomes for the support of the school they love. They represent a much larger company, the most hopeful element of the Negro race. We must not fail them in time of need.

How Hard Times Affect Country Boys

My dear Mr. Ware:

I gladly received your kind letter a few days ago, and was delighted to read it.

Mr. Ware, I fully intended to return to Atlanta University, but on account of our market prices being so low, it was really impossible. I regret I could not come because I really like Atlanta University so much.

When I came home from Atlanta University last spring, the people in this community were so well pleased by my improvement that they elected me teacher at one of our Sun-

day Schools, also I was elected Clerk of the Home Mission Sunday School Convention, which is composed of thirty-six churches and Sunday Schools. Since I have held these two offices I have been more anxious to continue in school, in order that I may be able to master them.

Mr. Ware, I am planning to come back next term if it be God's will.

Yours very sincerely,

Changes in our Teaching Force

Teachers Departing

We have been fortunate this year in having but few changes in our teaching force. Miss Elizabeth F. Mabbett, who for three years has been secretary to the president, was obliged to return to Springfield in order that she might be with her family. During the summer, while staying at Feeding Hills, Mass., Miss Mabbett rendered valuable assistance in taking charge of the president's correspondence.

Miss Annie E. Bowman has been teacher of vocal music at Atlanta University for nine years. The demands of the work in Atlanta together with her business obligations as proprietor of The Breakwater, Wood's Hole, Mass., which occupied her entire time during the summer, made the task too great for her strength. Miss Bowman brought exceptional equipment to the work. She is of magnetic personality and of fine artistic ability. Under her training the annual concerts and the commencement music have been of a very high order. The familiarity which the students have gained with the best music through Miss Bowman's instruction has been of inestimable value. Miss Bowman is thoroughly devoted to the cause of Negro education and has always been a great champion of the aspiring youth of the race.

Miss Margaret K. Leach, who introduced last year the courses in drawing for the high school classes, left us shortly after Christmas.

Teachers Arriving

Miss Leach's place was taken by Mr. Lewis A. Dominis, a graduate of the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Mr. Dominis continues in the position of instructor in drawing this year.

Mr. Sidney Woodward for ten years teacher of vocal music at the Florida Baptist Academy at Jacksonville, and last year instructor at Clark University of South Atlanta, has taken up this work with us. Mr. Woodward has an exceptionally fine tenor voice and has had the best advantages in vocal training, both in this country and abroad. His singing has called forth enviable testimonials from some of the best artists and critics. Miss Lillian Nordica once wrote "Today I have heard Mr. Woodward sing. His voice is a true tenor, and there is nothing in the art beyond his capabilities." Mr. Woodward trained and conducted the Atlanta University Quartet during the summer. He has already started work with the chorus, glee club and individual pupils at the school. We anticipate that the singing of old time Negro melodies will be the best we have ever had as Mr. Woodward is a past master in this music native to his race.

Mrs. William J. Arnold was graduated from the college course at Atlanta University in 1901. She was a student of ability and, living near the school, has often supplied in times of special need. This year she is taken on to the regular teaching force and will be instructor in high school subjects.

Miss Arabelle Pollock of Springfield, a graduate of the Springfield Business College, is secretary to the president. Miss Pollock's interest in Atlanta University is natural as she is a member of the South Congregational Church in Springfield whose pastor, Dr. Philip S. Moxom has in many ways showed his cordial friendship for the work.

Mrs. Lucy E. Case

On Monday, July 19th, Mrs. Lucy E. Case died at her home in Charlton, Mass. Mrs. Case has been connected with Atlanta University from its opening in 1869 and her name appears in every catalogue, first as a teacher, then as matron in the boys building, and for the past seven years as honorary matron on leave of absence. She was a woman of beautiful Christian spirit. Her faith was childlike in its simplicity, and her efforts for the spiritual welfare of the pupils were untiring. Her name is loved in a thousand homes.

Mrs. Case has long been feeble and had been waiting patiently and almost eagerly for the end of her earthly life. She had expressed the hope that Ex-President Horace Bumstead might officiate at her funeral and that there might be sung some of the old time Negro spirituals. Fortunately both of these wishes were realized. Dr. Horace Bumstead had entire charge of the services which were held in the Congregational Church in the little town of Charlton Center. Two of the graduates, Mr. Butler R. Wilson '81 and Mr. George A. Towns '94, were present and sang "Swing Low Sweet Chariot". Professor Edgar H. Webster also was present and took part in the service. The spirit of peace and of joy seemed prevalent and harmonized with the beauty of the flowers and the brightness of sun and the shining life of the good woman in loving memory of whom the company had gathered.

There have come into Dr. Bumstead's hands some diaries and records belonging to Mrs. Case together with some of her youthful poems. We hope this year to issue as a supplement to The Bulletin a sketch of Mrs. Case's life, prepared by Dr. Bumstead, the expense of which will be borne by the graduates of Atlanta University.

Morals and Manners among Negro Americans

This was the subject of the 18th annual Atlanta University Conference for the study of Negro Problems. The study was carried on under the direction of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Mr. Augustus Granville Dill. The report has been edited by them and printed at the Atlanta University Press. It will be bound and ready for the public in November.

The subject matter of the report is chiefly devoted to recording and discussing the answers to the following questionnaire:

1. City State
 2. What is the condition of colored people whom you know in regard to the following?
 - (1) Good manners.
 - (2) Sound morals.
 - (3) Habits of cleanliness.
 - (4) Personal honesty.
 - (5) Home life.
 - (6) Rearing of children.
 - (7) Wholesome amusement for young people.
 - (8) Caring for old people.
 3. What is the church doing along these lines?
 4. How do present conditions in these respects compare with conditions ten (or twenty) years ago?
- Name
- Street Address

This questionnaire was addressed to a carefully compiled list of four thousand interested and trustworthy persons living in all parts of the United States and representing every walk of life. Replies were received from ten per cent of those addressed.

The report contains much material of interest and real worth not to be found in popular discussions of the question. It is necessarily fragmentary, dealing as it does, with a subject which it is difficult to reduce to figures. In connection with the study of the moral condition of the Negroes, there

is an enlightening and interesting review of crime conditions in the South, suggesting how large an influence the prevailing social and economic conditions have upon the question of Negro criminality. The appreciation of Negro Womanhood in the section devoted to Home Life is eloquent and convincing.

Some of the conclusions recorded are as follows:

"The Negro race in America is in spiritual turmoil. It is self-conscious, self-critical and has not yet grasped great and definite ideals. On the other hand, its spiritual advance has been enormous.

"There cannot be in the mind of the patient, unprejudiced observer, any doubt but that the morals, sexual and other, of the American Negro compare favorably today with those of any European peasantry and that a large and growing class is in this respect the equal of the best in the nation.

"The criminality of the Negroes is not large or dangerous considering their economic status; it calls, however, for far different treatment than it is receiving. Meantime, homes and home life are improving and there is a wide spread effort in social reform.

"With all its shadows and questions one cannot read this study without a distinct feeling of hope and courage".

This report may be obtained from the Sociological Department of Atlanta University.

Crime and Prevention

Juvenile Probation

Through the generosity of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Mr. G. W. Moore was appointed probation officer to work among the Negro children in connection with the Atlanta Juvenile Court last January. Mr. Moore was relieved of the major part of his work at Morehouse College in order to undertake this task. He was particularly interested in the problem of juvenile offenders and had worked in New York as a probation officer under the auspices of the New York School of Phil-

anthropy. He took up the work in Atlanta with understanding and enthusiasm and has won the hearty approbation of Judge W. W. Tyndal of the Juvenile Court and of the advisory committee appointed at the suggestion of the Phelps-Stokes Fund for the general supervision of the work.

There are now over a hundred cases in his hands and still others which he has been able to place in the hands of competent employers who are interested in the reformation and welfare of the boys. The following summary of boys under his supervision between August 24th and October 9th gives an idea of the work Mr. Moore is accomplishing.

Old cases under supervision	96
At work	50
In school	28
In school and at work	3
With relatives away from city	4
Placed out	2
Lost	2
Now at detention home	2
Neither at school nor working	5
Sent to reformatory	0
Discharged	2
Cases reheard	2
New cases	8

When one considers that, in all probability, most of these boys would have found their way into the chain gang where their services are wanted as soon as they are strong enough to work, there to be schooled in habits of crime, one can appreciate how much good is being done to the boys and the community by the efforts of the probation officer. It is estimated that about eighty per cent of the boys are returned to society as useful members.

Sociological Investigation

In the July Bulletin we published a summary of the results of the first one hundred cases investigated in the Fulton County Jail in our study of "The Negro and Crime." We contemplated the investigation of five hundred cases in order that the conclusions might be of greater scientific value. In order to complete the work Prof. J. A. Bigham remained in Atlanta throughout the summer and with the help of one of the Senior College students continued the work. There are now about five hundred cases under investigation and the 19th annual report of the Atlanta University Negro Conference will be based on the information gained from these five hundred cases.

The advisory committee under whom this work was carried on will continue to supervise the work this year. The subject will be the same but will be treated in a different manner, studying those institutions which make for crime or for its prevention. The following up of the investigation has brought many valuable suggestions for the continuance of the study and we believe that the conclusions will be of great practical value.

The personnel of the advisory committee, composed as it is of three colored men, and three white men, two of whom are Southerners, gives promise of hopeful cooperation in any practical effort to better conditions of Negro life in Atlanta.

Voluntary Probation Service

The following letter speaks for itself. The report referred to indicates that of the forty-four adult Negro cases brought before the white probation officers during the summer, thirty-two were satisfactorily disposed of as the result of Prof. Bigham's investigation.

Atlanta, Ga., October 19th, 1914

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—

Herewith find enclosed a copy of a report made to the Grand Jury and also the Superior of Fulton County of the great service rendered this office by Prof. J. A. Bigham this past summer. Prof. Bigham has been able to do what we could not. He has made investigations and gotten information we had no way of getting in that the Negro race is more or less afraid of a white officer. They will give Prof. Bigham history and past records that are necessary in the case pending, but to us they will not, rather they will hide or deny the facts, and make it impossible for us to extend to the Negro race the full benefits of this office such as is being given to the white race.

Hoping that Prof. Bigham may be able to continue this valuable service and our many thanks for your institution making it possible for him to render same.

We remain Yours Truly

Adult Probation Office

Per A. C. Wessell

Officer.

Shadow and Light on the Local School Situation

Shadow

The crowding of the public schools at the beginning of this season resulted in the introduction of the double session plan in the white schools. Immediately the whole city was up in arms. The newspapers launched a vigorous campaign against the plan. It was branded as barbarous. There were graphic descriptions of the teachers, weary, and worn with the long day's work and of the plight of the children deprived of their reasonable school opportunities. As we go to press we read that by another week there will not be a single school with double sessions. The City Council has provided funds, more teachers and rooms have been found.

If only this were true we should rejoice but the whole uproar and now the solution of the difficulty refers only to the

white teachers and white children. For fifteen years the double session has been in vogue in the colored schools in the primary grades. It has recently been extended until now it includes the grammar grades, as well in several schools, going as high as the sixth grade. The Gray St. School is the case in point. Seven hundred and forty children have been admitted this fall but there are only four hundred and fifty-five seats in the school. Teachers have as many as sixty in the morning and an equal number in the afternoon. They commence to dismiss the morning session at twenty minutes of twelve and they must be ready to receive the afternoon session at quarter past twelve. This leaves but a few minutes to the teachers for luncheon, and the hardest part of the day yet ahead of them. Moreover, the Negro teachers receive much smaller salaries than white teachers for corresponding work. The Negro citizens have protested in season and out of season against this discrimination, but without avail. Expert testimony bears witness to the fact that the work accomplished by the colored teachers in the public schools compares very favorably with that accomplished by the white teachers and yet they have labored all these years under the disadvantages of poor equipment, crowded rooms, and double sessions.

Light

While the city has been so negligent in its responsibilities for the education of Negro children, there has been a growing interest on the part of thoughtful Atlanta people in efforts for spiritual and social betterment. There were, during the summer, three summer vacation Bible schools for the colored children with an enrollment of five hundred or more. These children were occupied from 9:30 until 11:30 with songs, kindergarten work, Bible Stories, sewing, basketry and hammock making. Six of the Atlanta University graduates and one undergraduate taught in the schools.

Three of the Gate City Free Kindergartens are now housed in rooms, the rental of which is borne in part or in whole by white people of Atlanta.

But, as is always the case, the little which private interest can accomplish in no way compensates for public negligence and we can only hope that the campaign against double sessions and poor accommodations which has been successfully waged for the white schools will result in a full appreciation of the reasonableness of the Negroes' demand for better school facilities, and in some genuine and substantial improvement in the Negro public school system.

Community Work

It has always been a problem to know what to do with the spacious campus of Atlanta University during the summer vacation. Part of it is occupied by the gardens and as pasturage for the cattle but much of it has been used by undesirable trespassers. The watchman has had his hands more than full keeping the crowds of rough boys from doing damage.

Campus Play Ground

Last summer plans were set on foot to open a part of the campus as a playground and a friend contributed \$100.00 to employ two supervisors. The spot finally chosen was the terrace north of North Hall where a sand box was built in the shadow of a great tulip tree and where the children could use the swings and see-saws already erected for the use of the Atlanta University girls at recess time. The playground was opened on Monday, June 29th with about forty-five children and many of the parents present. Throughout the summer from fifty to seventy-five girls were present in the morning and from thirty to sixty boys in the afternoon,

the largest numbers coming on Wednesday afternoons when the stores of the city closed and released the boys in their employment. The work was in charge of two Atlanta University graduates, Miss Nannie Nichols and Miss Henrietta Branham. The outline of the day's work was as follows:

- 8:00 - 8:15 Miss Branham talks with the children.
- 8:15 - 8:35 Large girls in swing and on see-saws.
Others with bean bags.
Small children on sand pile and working with red clay or paper folding.
- 8:35 Rest time. (Find cool place for rest)
- 8:45 - 9:45 Story hour.
- 9:45 - 10:45 Games.
- 10:45 - 11:00 Miss Nichols talks to children.
- 11:00 - 12:00 Sewing. Small girls, papercutting.

BOYS

- 3:30 - 3:45 Miss Nichols talks to boys.
- 3:45 - 4:00 On see-saws. Small boys racing with bean bags, jumping over rope and playing in sand pile.
- 4:00 - 5:00 Ball game. Other games.
- 5:00 - 5:15 A story while they are resting.
- 5:15 - 5:45 Basketry.
- 5:50 - 6:00 On the see-saws. (They always ask to see-saw before we go.)
- 6:00 Good-bye.

The experiment proved to be a great success and many visitors attended the playground. There was no trouble in keeping proper order. The children were happily employed in the wholesome out-of-doors. We hope that this summer work may become permanent.

Public Play Grounds

There were two playgrounds for colored children opened by the city, one at Storrs' School under the direction of Mrs. Alice Carey, one at Gray St. School under the supervision of Miss Eva Arnold with Miss Willie Kelley as her assistant.

Both the young women last named are Atlanta University graduates. The following quotation from a letter from Miss Eva Arnold to Miss Ware will be interesting.

"The playground closed today with about four hundred children present, aside from the parents and other guests. If ever I wished for you, it was today—to see that throng of children playing so happily together.

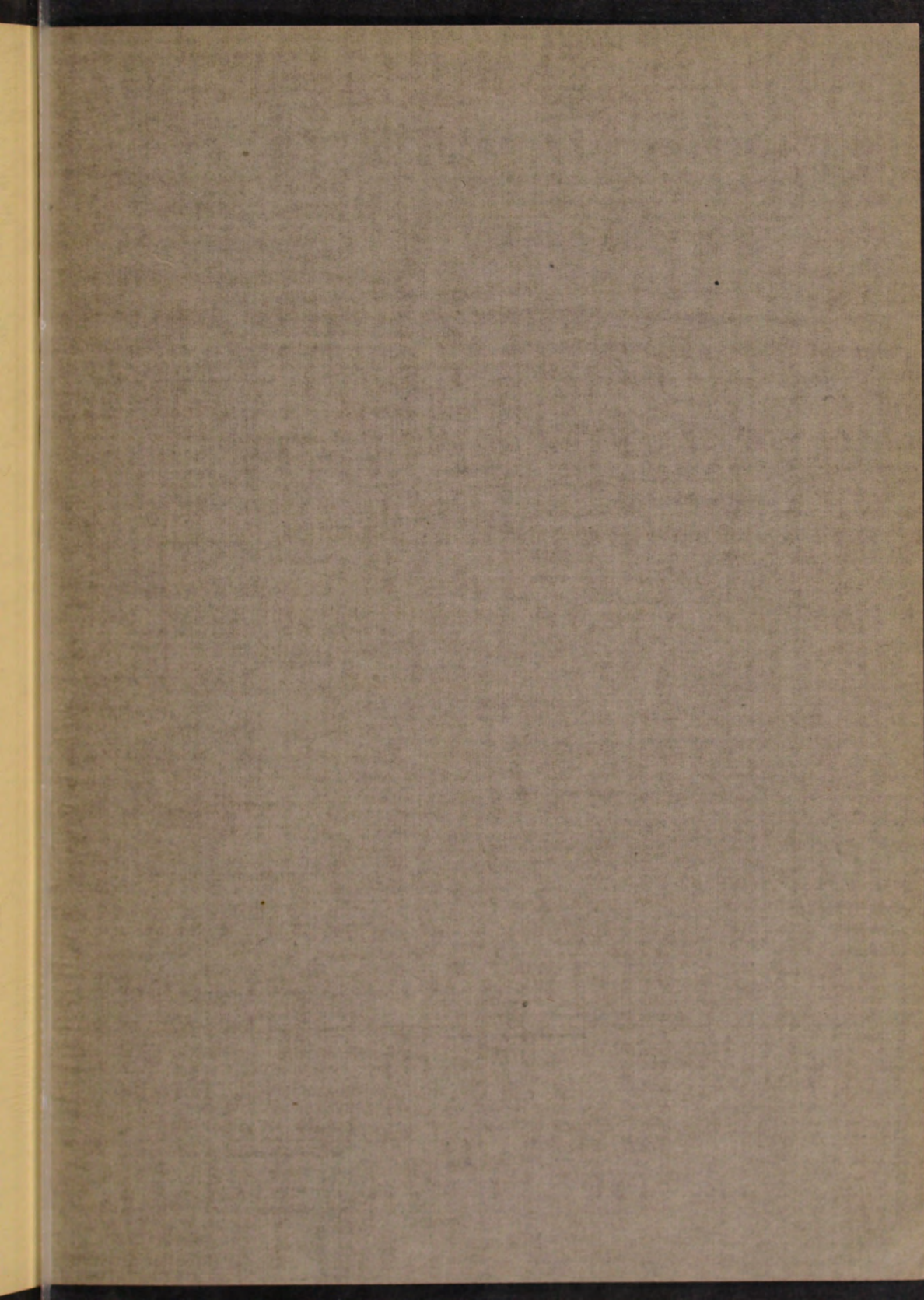
The sewing and basketry work was exhibited in one corner of the yard, and was greatly admired. One of the best baskets was given as a souvenir to Mr. Joseph Bean the supervisor of all playgrounds. He was present and was highly pleased with the year's work. He insisted that we keep it all and have it exhibited at the City Hall to all the Park Commissioners so that they might see what was being done at 'Gray'.

My average, far surpassed other playgrounds each week. Mr. Bean says this will go a long way in favor of more colored playgrounds".

New Kindergarten Building

Through the aid of an Atlanta friend the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association has obtained the use of an excellently equipped building and grounds on Rock St., for one of the free kindergartens. The report of a member of the association describes it as follows: "A nice large room for the circle with plenty of light and a place for hanging cloaks and hats as you enter. A small back room for material, etc., and a closet of good size for fuel and a toilet like the one in the Oglethorpe School. A large yard covered with grass and a place for swings. This yard is a regular playground".

This is the best equipped of any of the free kindergartens and we are very grateful that it came into the use of the association through the kind interest of a local friend who appreciates the work and is in hearty sympathy with it.





“From war’s alarms, from deadly pestilence, Be Thy strong arm our ever sure defence; Thy true religion in our hearts increase, Thy bounteous goodness nourish us in peace”.

