
The Chilocco Indian School.



HILOCCO is supposed to be an Indian word, but no one has been found who knows its derivation or original meaning. To a vast army of young people, however, it has now come to mean Opportunity. Ever since 1884 there have been passing into its doors Indian girls and boys needing and looking for training to fit them for the duties and obligations that henceforth must be performed and assumed by them if they are to count at all in our National scheme, and emerging therefrom the same young people to whose natural equipment has been added some learning, some skill, some ideals and some courage.

The Institution was established and is maintained by the United States Government, not to *give* its students anything but to *loan* them each a few hundred dollars' worth of Board, Clothing and Tuition. The tuition is in the following lines:

ACADEMIC.—The course extends through ten grades. The common school course of Oklahoma is completed in the first eight after which two years are devoted to a more complete development of the subjects related to agriculture and domestic science. Special teachers of Agriculture, Mechanical Drawing and Music are provided and instruction given to all students. Instrumental music is taught to those who manifest talent for it, a nominal fee being charged for this individual training.

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A Magazine about Indians and the Work in the U. S. Indian Service
Chilocco Indian School, Publisher

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent and Editor*

FRANCIS CHAPMAN, *Instructor of Printing*

CONTENTS FOR APRIL:

CAMPUS VIEW, U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA.—Frontispiece	
THE NAVAJO INDIANS OF ARIZONA—ILLUSTRATED	359
<i>By Gertrude M. Golden</i>	
ALL I ASK OF LIFE—POEM	362
THE RECITATION—A METHOD OF MANAGEMENT	363
<i>By Julia Still Springer</i>	
HOW, INDIAN JOHN—A TALE OF THE PLAINS	365
<i>By J. W. Watrous</i>	
INDIAN WAR TIMES—A CLIPPING	367
VIEWS FROM INDIAN RESERVATIONS	396
BLACK DOG—NOTED OSAGE CHIEF	370
THE DETERMINING OF DECEASED INDIAN HEIRSHIPS	373
<i>By Supervisor Charles L. Davis</i>	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FARM MANAGEMENT	377
THIS WIDE, WIDE, WORLD	380
SAID OF THE INDIAN'S WAY INTERESTING NOTES ABOUT THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN	381
FIELD, AGENCY AND SCHOOL—GENERAL SERVICE NEWS	383
IN AND OUT OF THE SERVICE ITEMS FROM THE JOURNAL'S PRESS-BUREAU SERVICE	385
IN THE COUNCIL TEPEE—AS THE JOURNAL EDITOR LOOKS AT IT	388
THE WORK OF THE CHILOCCO SCHOOL IN SHORT STORIES	391
INDIAN SERVICE CHANGES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER	393

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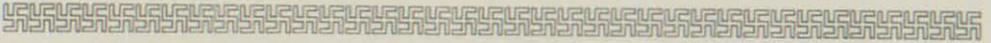


CAMPUS VIEW, UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA—LOOKING TOWARD DOMESTIC BUILDING FROM HOSPITAL.



The Indian School Journal

Printed by Students of the Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine About Native Americans



VOLUME THIRTEEN

APRIL, 1913

NUMBER EIGHT

THE NAVAJO INDIANS OF ARIZONA

BY GERTRUDE M. GOLDEN

NORTHEASTERN Arizona, the land of the turquoise sky and golden sands, of colossal



rocks in picturesque shape and gorgeous coloring, looking at a distance like the ruins of the old cities; the land of the Painted Desert; of swift, treacherous streams

with quick-sand bottoms; of canyons cut deep into the breast of old Mother Earth, like old wounds healed over; the land of grand scenery and great spaces, making mortals feel their own littleness and the greatness of the Creator.

A beautiful land, cruelly and treacherously beautiful, with its great dry wastes refusing ample sustenance to man or beast unless compelled, through irrigation, to yield it.

Here Nature does nothing by halves. In summer the sun shines more brightly, in winter the winds blow more keenly, than elsewhere. When it rains (chiefly in July or August) it pours from the skies in terrible cloud bursts,

washing out roads and bridges and carrying all before it. When the wind blows—which is often—it rages around the great rocks, bellows down the canyons and whips and tears at the poor, little, dwarf pine trees like mad, bringing clouds of dust in its wake.

In this grand but inhospitable environment the Navajos have lived for over two hundred and fifty years, and are loyal to their land of rocks and sand as an Irishman to his Emerald Isle. It is an insult to them to speak of the land as a desert or to say that it has a cold disagreeable climate. (Its 7200 ft. altitude makes it cold.)

Two hundred and fifty years ago, the Navajos lived in a much better country down in New Mexico, but they rebelled against the Mexican Government, murdered a whole monastery of Spanish Padres and escaped from the country and found refuge in the mountain fastnesses of their present home. From here they continued to harass the Mexicans, making raids upon them and stealing sheep and cattle.

In 1849, when this country became a part of the of the United States



A Navajo Woman—Bedouin of the Desert.

through Mexican Session, the government undertook to subdue these warlike people and sent soldiers out here, who built Ft. Defiance and other forts.

In 1864, the Government troops drove the Navajos out of Arizona over into New Mexico, where they kept them for four years, allowing them to return here in 1868. It was then that Fort Defiance was abandoned as a military post and a day school for Indians started in it.

At this time also the Government issued two sheep to each Indian, which have grown in time into immense flocks which are the Navajos' chief means of existence at the present day.

On the Navajo reservation, stretching from northwestern New Mexico nearly to the Grand Canyon in Arizona, live thirty thousand Navajos. Living, as they have in this grand but inhospitable

invironment for generations, with no help from the Government, and depending entirely upon their own exertions for a living, has developed in them many excellent qualities not possessed by other Indian tribes.

Physically the Navajo is tall, lean, sinewy and strong, with proud, independent bearing. Mentally he is quick and alert, the Jew of the Indian race, knowing the value of a dollar through experiencing the amount of hard labor it takes to earn one, and knowing pretty well the amount of goods he should receive in exchange for one.

The few sheep given them by the Government in 1868, and a few cattle and goats stolen from the Mexicans years ago, have developed into immense flocks and herds, many Indians owning as many as eight or ten thousand sheep and goats and twelve or fifteen hundred cattle and horses.

Very little farming can be done for lack of water, but the women of the tribe weave much of the wool from their sheep into beautiful Navajo rugs, or blankets, which they sell to the Post Traders at all the way from 75c to \$1.00 per pound, according to weave, pattern used, etc.

There has been some talk of late of allotting these Indians and opening up the land to white settlement. Unless at least 640 acres are given to each man, woman and child, of the tribe, this would be a great mistake as they could not make a living on less of this arid rocky land, good for little else than sheep pasture. If the government gave them less land than they now have, it would soon have to support them, thus robbing them of all their fine industry and independence and making fat, lazy paupers of them.

The progressive spirit of this tribe is also shown in the fact that there is no need of a women's suffrage cam-

paign here, the women of the tribe being on a footing of perfect equality with the men—owning as many of the flocks and herds, weaving and selling nearly all the blankets, she is entirely independent of the men financially. If a Navajo woman's husband does not treat her properly, according to her standards, some day when he returns to the adobe hut, he finds his saddle placed out side the door, this being an indication that he may look elsewhere for board and lodging, and is a decree of divorce.

Another custom of this tribe is that a mother-in-law and son-in-law must never either look at, or speak to one another after that relationship exists between them. The tradition goes that the mother-in-law who fails to comply with this rule will immediately lose her sight. No doubt it was the men of the tribe who first instituted this custom, and perhaps some white men would not object to being Navajo on that score.

The older and wealthier men of the

tribe are prone to seek very young wives. The mothers often aid and abet them in this by forcing their young daughters (sometimes not more than twelve years old) into marriage with men five times their age, who have considerable property and "Social position," and make "it worth the mother's while." Of course, the Navajo mothers here also show their "progressive spirit," doing the same thing (only a little more so) that some ambitious worldly white mothers do.

Mr. Paquette, superintendent, has put a stop to this tho' and punishes it severely. He also encourages farming where water can be had, and has greatly improved the stock of sheep on the reservation, by bringing in a better class, which the Indians eagerly buy and pay for. He has done and is doing a wonderful amount of good to these Navajos and they all seem to put great faith and trust in him.

Mr. Peairs, Mr. Charles and Mr. Davis, together with Mr. Paquette, have recently been making trips all



A Navajo Woman weaving one of the famous Navajo Blankets—A typical Home Scene on the Navajo Reservation, Arizona and New Mexico.

over this reservation locating new school sites. They hope to build several new schools, there being over 8,000 children of school age on the reservation and not nearly enough schools to accommodate them.

Most of the information in this article I obtained from Chee Dodge, a wealthy and progressive Navajo, owner of thousands of sheep and cattle, and with money invested in other business. Altho never having gone to school he speaks good English and is a good business man. He has a beautifully furnished home on the reservation about twenty miles from Fort Defiance.

Impressions of a Navajo.

A young Navajo was taken by a trader on a trip to the nearest railroad town, Gallup, New Mexico, 150 miles from the Navajo's home. Although he was a grown man, he had never before seen the railroad nor any of the things that we call necessary parts of civilization, so that on his return home he had tales to tell that were of much interest to those, who, like himself, had never seen the outer world.

His first shock came at Fort Defiance, and a very free translation of his experiences, or

rather of a very few of them, follows:

"When we came to Tse-ho-tso, (Fort Defiance) we went to the store and Hosteennez (the trader) went up to a box that hung on the wall and that had a little black hole in it. He stood in front of that box and talked in the little hole. I thought he was sick in his head, and when he came away I asked him what was the matter. He said he had been talking to a man in Gallup. Then I knew he was sick in his head. They said it was all day to Gallup; and how can a man talk so far?"

"Gallup is no good. We got there the next night, but I did not like it. There is too much noise. I do not like what they call the railroad. There are two big, iron sticks laid down and the wagons run on them: The wagons do not have horses or mules hitched to them, but the wagons in front has a fire in it and it pulls the rest of the wagons. There are wagons for people to ride in and other wagons to carry loads. They run all the time and have bells and whistles on the one in front. No one sleeps in the town. There is too much noise, so they all walk up and down one street and go into the store where they sell whiskey. They can see to go around all the time because, before it gets dark, they hang up stars on wires and they have little stars in the stores.

"I do not like the places where white people live. The houses are all crowded together and they breathe the smoke of the coal. It has a bad smell and makes everything dirty. It is better to be away from all these things. Towns are only for those who like to breathe smoke and drink whiskey."



WHAT I ASK OF LIFE.

I ask no more of life than sunset's gold;
A cottage hid in songbird's neighborhood,
Where I may sing and do a little good,
For love and pleasant mem'ries when I'm old.

If life hath this in store for me—
A spot where coarse souls enter not,
Or strife—I'm sure there cannot be
On earth a fairer heaven sought.

—Alex Posey (the Creek Poet.)

THE RECITATION AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF MANAGEMENT

BY JULIA STILL SPRINGER

THE recitation is an important feature of school management. It is a test of the pupil's work and ascertains his progress. It enables him to express himself properly and cultivates self-confidence. It fixes in his mind what he learns—thus developing mental power. We know a fact more thoroughly after we have told it.

I have always taught the lower grades, so my experience has been with the younger pupils. The primary grades are the most difficult to interest because the classes are usually large and there is not a chance for every one to recite every day.

It takes more time to hear a recitation from Indian children because they are so slow to think and find it very difficult to express themselves. There are two things to be considered in every recitation,—the method of conducting the recitation, and the pupils to be benefited by the recitation.

Recitations may be oral entirely, written entirely, or half oral and half written. There are advantages in both oral and written, but neither should be used to the exclusion of the other.

I find oral recitations the best for Indian pupils, because it is more important that they be able to tell well what they know in good English than that they be able to write it. Nothing else is of so much help to them. Before they can express themselves in written work they must be able to express themselves in oral work. If the recitation is oral it must be either individual or concert, or both, the time

occupied in recitation being divided between the two properly.

When pupils are trained to use their own language they can express their ideas in their own way. Then it is easy for the teacher to criticise and correct, but not enough to discourage them or wound their feelings.

If the pupils have the thought, they should be able to give entire expression to it. In no other way can their knowledge of a subject be thoroughly tested.

Oral recitation gives the teacher a chance to impart instruction aside from that found in the text books. It also enables her in a very short time to detect the idle as well as the studious pupils. Many errors never can be detected except in oral recitation. This is particularly true of pronunciation.

I find that concert recitation is a good drill for young Indian pupils because they find it difficult to speak out, being very timid. This drill encourages some to recite when otherwise it would be almost impossible to get a recitation from them.

In oral recitation pupils are trained to sit or stand erect, move quietly and promptly and to speak in a natural tone of voice. The recitation should awaken interest, cultivate attention, and train pupils to think.

Once trained to think, they learn for themselves and the truths they discover become their own. Nothing but daily practice will enable a pupil to accomplish this.

Recitations entirely written are not common, nor are they to be desired, except for tests. A written lesson

tests the pupil's power as a thinker and enables him to make his statement in a connected discourse. It also affords better opportunity for the teacher to reach and correct the work of every one.

There are many methods of conducting a recitation. I find this one very helpful for Indian pupils: Announce the subject with its purpose, then explain the lesson so that even the dull-est pupil can understand. This gives them the idea. Then they study the lesson so they can hold what was explained; then when they recite, they give what they have learned. The pupil must first *get* the idea, then *hold* it, then *give* it.

The recitation is then conducted by oral questions and answers reaching every pupil if possible, but in our large classes this is sometimes impossible.

Insist upon the attention of the whole class, making each member feel responsible for the whole lesson. The work can be explained in a manner so impressive, emphatic and earnest that the pupils will wish to learn.

During a recitation I ask the question first in such a manner that it will apply to one pupil as well as another, making all feel responsible for the answer. Then I call on some one to recite. The pupil should not know when he is to be called on.

The language of the question should be precise and such that the pupil may understand just what is required of him.

In trying to fix an idea in a pupil's mind the questions should be so put that they will bring out the ideas of the pupil and enable him to arrange what he knows in a systematic manner. The questions should in no way suggest the answers. The pupil's answer should be full, covering all that is called for.

The teacher should act as a guide and put her questions to the pupils so as to lead them to think and thus gain knowledge by their own efforts.

Small children have not the power of continued attention and should not be required to do more than they can do easily, until they have learned how to study.

Due to the fact that there are so few text books suited to the needs of the Indian children in the primary grades, most of the lessons must be built up and recited orally.

The Indian's lack of good command of words conveys the impression that he knows but little, but with a few searching questions it will be revealed that he has a good idea and comprehension of the lesson, but has failed in words to express himself.

Help only during recitation is a good rule; it helps to hold attention during recitation. Pupils will never think of interrupting but give close attention if they know they will get no help except at that time.

Recitation periods should be short in lower grades—not longer than twenty minutes. If they continue too long the pupils lose interest and the attention is lost. They grow weary and the advantages of the recitation are lost.

What is worth learning is worth learning well and practicing at all times, so when an Indian pupil has learned by daily drill to get up promptly, stand erect and tell what he knows in a clear natural tone of voice, using good English and making his statements in a connected discourse, the teacher can feel that she has accomplished a great deal.

And when pupils are made to feel that they cannot afford to lose a single recitation, or any part of it, then you can say that "the recitation is the life of the school."

HOW INDIAN JOHN CAME TO RESCUE HIS WHITE FRIENDS.

BY J. W. WATROUS

“HOW, Indian John?”
It was in June, 1849, that I first heard that salutation. Then John was a good natured Potawatomi Indian, his chief being Shawano, and himself being second in command, or assistant to the chief.

My people, the spring of that year, had moved from the “Corners,” in Brothertown, on the east shore of lake Winnebago, Calumet County, Wisconsin, through the woods to what is now Hayton, on the Manitowoo River.

When a half acre had been cleared and a board shanty erected, the pioneers woke up one morning to find a multitude of redskinned neighbors on the opposite side of the river. The nearest white neighbors were two miles away. Among the red men, women and children, was “Indian John,” fortunately for the pioneer, his wife and five children.

There were 200 Indians, big and little, old and young, of both sexes, and all of them were trained beggars, as were most Indians in those days.

While the squaws and children were establishing a camp and getting ready for a long stay, delegations of the blanketed neighbors gathered about the little shanty and began to beg. They wanted bread, flour, coffee, tea, sugar and salt, and insisted upon prompt responses.

The situation was a most embarrassing one for the pioneer and his wife. Their stock was small and the appetites of their boys and girls large, and it was twelve miles over a road just blazed to show where to drive the ox team without bumping into trees, to

further supplies. Besides, the white man's bank account, kept in a pocket of his home-spun trousers, was painfully close to the state which endangers a notice of “overdrawn.”

Because their demands were not complied with and they could not understand my father in his attempts to tell them his family needed all of the provisions on hand, three or four of the Indians attempted to enter the shanty. That was too much for my father, who in New York had been one of Governor Bouck's captains in a militia regiment. With a shotgun in one hand and an ax in the other he stood in the doorway and warned them to stand back.

They stood back without delay.

At that critical moment my father discovered hurrying along the path leading from the river an Indian he had often met at Brothertown, who understood and spoke the English language to some extent, and who, like most of the people he knew, addressed my father by his initials—“O. J.”

The new arrival marched straight for the militia captain. When a rod away the captain, with a smile which told of the relief he felt, heartily called out:

“How, Indian John?”

“What's matter, O. J.?”

He was told in a few words of the demands which could not be met without danger of starving a tribe of white papooses and asked if he couldn't persuade the redmen to leave and stay away.

I have seen warriors of various ranks do heroic deeds, but never one whose deeds so impressed me as that

performed by Indian John at the battle of Hayton in 1849. My child memory was then and there given a dent, or an impression, from which it is easy to bring back the scene and the very words of the general in command.

John faced about with military precision, exhibiting fierceness he must have felt; raising his right hand, palm out, he commanded, in a loud and firm voice:

"Puckachee! wigwam, dam quick!"

The right hand was lowered and he pointed to the camp on the other side of the Manitowoc. Never did men in blue or gray civil war days obey an order more promptly.

It is a long way back, but as I sit at this desk and recall the event I seem to see that band of braves give their red blanket a fresh adjustment and march, single file, to their camp.

The pioneer shook hands with and thanked Indian John and invited him to remain for dinner. He was no ordinary dinner guest. He was not given a cold snack to be eaten in the front yard. A place of honor at the table was none too good. Five pairs of childish eyes stared at John. We fully believed that he had saved not only the food we needed, but our scalps. For once our appetites were not in evidence. That was fortunate, for John's was and sufficiently ample to demand all that we did not want.

That summer Indian John was a frequent visitor. He was always welcome. The children became very fond of him. He made them presents of beads and other articles. Among other kindnesses extended to the pioneers was his teaching, which resulted in keeping us supplied with venison. He had a large birch bark canoe made and fitted out for hunting deer, at night, when the beautiful animal came

to the river to escape mosquitoes. Well to the front of the canoe was a bit of furniture upon which a slow fire was provided. A wing kept the hunter out of sight of the game. The slow fire did not scare the deer. On the contrary, they seemed to enjoy it, hence the hunter could get close to the game before firing.

"O. J." was an apt scholar. He soon learned how to supply his household with all of the venison required and to lay in a generous supply of "jerked venison" for winter.

Two of the young white boys, one 10 and the other 8, had no playmates of their own color. They visited the Indian camp, where they found many Indian boys of their age and in time interested them in the games familiar to and popular with white boys.

One evening while they were having a joyous time with a band of the boy Indians, a cluster of big Indians put in an appearance with tomahawks flourishing and voices sounding wails that would have alarmed anyone, to say nothing of a couple of small boys. The boy Indians at once scampered to their huts, leaving "O. J.'s" boys at the mercy of the warriors. There was no mistaking those rosy cheeked lads for anything but whites. Their faces would have made chalk look black, and their hair stood straight, convenient for the scalping process which they looked forward to with inexpressible alarm.

At that crisis Indian John rode into camp from Stantonville, now Chilton, unexpectedly, took in the situation and again rang out that blessed command: "Puckachee! (begone) wigwam, dam quick!"

Again the braves marched away, not grunting, this time, but mani-

festing evidence of great mirth.

They had been having rare fun with the white visitors. But we never could see the fun of that night's scare, and it was our last attempt at making

playmates of Indian boys.

But Indian John was a prime favorite with all in our family, and I may add that we never forgot him, and were always glad to meet him.



INDIAN WAR TIMES

TACOMA (WASH.) LEDGER.

IF YOU will go out to Steilacoom and take a look along the front street of the town you will see near Commercial street what has the appearance of a frame building 50 feet wide, and over all nearly a hundred feet long. Hidden under the weather boarding on the outside and ceiling on the inside are the logs of a building, (block house we called it), bullet proof, and without windows and two stories high. This we built soon after the outbreak of the Indian war of 1855 and it proved a haven of safety not only to our own families but many of our neighbors besides.

A heavy door swung at the front entrance to the lower story while an incline walk from higher ground in the rear enabled us to reach the upper story, and a ladder served the purpose of a stairway inside between the two stories.

Before telling more history of the old house, I must tell of the happenings that caused us to build it. Word came out during the night of October 28, 1855, that all the white people living on White river had been killed by the Indians and that the next day the settlers of the Puyallup valley would be massacred. A friendly Indian had brought the dreadful news, which we

did not get until about 2 o'clock in the morning. We were living in a cabin near the edge of the heavy timber, not far south of South Tacoma. The massacre occurred less than 20 miles from where we lived, at a point on White river near the present town of Auburn, and for all we knew the Indians might be out upon us any hour.

There were three men of us, and each had a gun (I have one of the guns yet). The first thing to do was to harness and hitch the team to the wagon, open the gates so the calves could get to their mothers, turn the pigs loose, and open the chicken house door—all this without light.

Then the drive began, with the babies and women lying close to the wagon bed, the men with guns in hand scouting on each side of the wagon. But no Indians were encountered on the drive and we reached the fort (Steilacoom) in safety.

We could not in safety stop there. It was no fort at all—only an encampment and already filled with refugees from the surrounding settlements—and so we pushed on to the town and sought safety as best we could, until the house described was built, when we moved into it before the roof was on. The next day after we left our

cabin the people from the Puyallup valley began to arrive destitute of both food and clothing and after a few days of perplexity and doubt, 18 men pushed back into the valley and to within 10 miles of the hostile camp but escaped unharmed, bringing with them the much-needed clothing and provisions. The disturbance was so widespread that 75 block houses were built and great numbers of the settlers did not go back to their homes for years.

The Indians finally did come in force just across the water a few miles distance and defied the troops—in fact prevented a landing from the steamer sent against them. A few days later we heard the guns at Fort Nisqually, which however, I always thought was a false alarm. Not so, however, when the captive children came in that had been held until they had almost forgotten their mother tongue. Then we knew the gravity of our own situation.

But we had our troubles and danger from other sources as well as from the Indians. The war had brought troops, many of whom were reckless men. The morale of the army was far below what it is now, besides then there came a trail of gamblers and other disreputable persons to vex and perplex us. The marks of shot in the block house could be seen that we knew did not come from Indians.

The little drummer boy "Scotty" used to frequently come to see us. He was a bright little fellow and the Colonel encouraged him to do so, finding it was agreeable to us. At the fort, one of the married soldiers use to get drunk, and report had it, terribly abused his wife. I could give his name but think I had better not as some of the descendants are yet here with us. "Scotty" had lived with these people a while and knew the hap-

penings. My wife one day asked "Scotty" if it was true that —— had abused his wife. "Well, I can't say exactly he abused her, he only kicks and cuffs her around the house sometimes." Poor boy, he had seen so much "roughing it" that he didn't know what was or was not abuse.

A perplexing feature came from the fort of the two warring camps within the councils of the whites as well as with the Indians. A large majority of the Indians were friendly, and yet, "how could you know?" Atrocious murders had been committed by irresponsible, vicious white men. The pioneers knew Indians even in the war camps that they could trust. I had the experience and know. At the point known as "Flett's Place" I was overtaken by a scouting party of 11 under the eye of Chief Leschi. He said: "Don't you harm that man; he is our friend." Mrs. Daugherty and her children nearly had the same experience. The oldest, George Daugherty (still living), could talk the Indian language fluently and he will tell you the same as I have here related; and yet, we all carried our guns, and lived many years in the shadow of doubt. One illustration: A child is lost: Johnny Boatman, not quite four years old. Word goes out the Indians had stolen him, and the mother is crazed; the commanding officer ordered out the troops to search and avenge the loss of the child; an open threat, that to irresponsible men could easily be interpreted as license for summary action. After the lapse of a day the child was found playing under a tree; had simply wandered off.

Then there came the brutal murder of prisoners right in the governor's office at Olympia and no one was punished. Many pioneers believed that they would suffer for the deed, and so there was kept up a feeling of uncertainty and dread that hung over us as a community for many long, weary months.

Views From U. S. Indian Reservations



A Pima Indian Woman Basket Maker—Pima Reserve, Arizona.



Mojave Women and Habitation, Colorado River Agency, Arizona.

BLACK DOG; NOTED OSAGE CHIEF

SPECIAL JOURNAL CORRESPONDENCE

BLACK DOG, whose remains lie in an unmarked grave just on the edge of the city of Claremore, was probably one of the greatest Indians whom tradition or history records in the state of Oklahoma. That he should be placed among the distinguished chiefs of his time seems but simple justice. Taking into consideration the time in which he lived, and the wild and weird life of his people, he exhibited as great mental powers as Oronhyateka, the noted Mohawk mixed blood. True it is that John Ross for over forty years was the master mind of the most enlightened tribe of Indians that history records, still Ross was but one-eighth Cherokee, while seven-eighths of the blood that coursed through his veins was of Scotch-Irish extraction—a blood that has added so much of constructive history to the world.

Black Dog was a full-blood Osage. For generations prior to his birth his ancestors had exhibited predominant traits of leadership. Leadership not alone in the hunt and in battle, but along scientific and cultural lines. When a young man he became chief of the Osage town of Pasuga—now the city of Claremore. He was of commanding appearance, weighing fully 300 pounds, docile in disposition and devoted throughout his entire life to the mental development of his people. He participated in many of the petty wars in which his tribe became involved from time to time, but with reluctance, and always counseled peace.

Missionaries that visited these far-western outposts taught him some of the elements of the sciences. Those

fragments of education he studied and developed and when a man of middle life was famed far and wide as a philosopher and advisor. Other tribes sought his advice—counseled with him in tribal matters, even disregarding the medicine men and sages of their own tribe. He recognized the basic elements of training both mind and body and practiced it. His home was nearly a mile south of the present beautiful municipal hall of Claremore, near the creek that bears his name. He had prepared a race course, two and a half miles long. The coursers were the young men of his tribe, or of neighboring tribes, that were visiting him, who had sought his advice and counsel and to impress his belief in the intimate relations between mind and body he maintained the course which for years was one of the famed spots among the Osages and other tribes of the southwest.

The traditions of his people place his name among the great chiefs of the Osages and his fame was known throughout the Siouan tribes.

From 1800 to 1830 the two towns of Posona (now Sageeyah) and Pasuga (now Claremore) were the most noted sections of the Osage territory. Gramoi, the chief of Posona, was the hereditary chief of the Osages and by his prowess in war was greatly feared by the enemies of the tribe. Only a few miles from Gramoi's town was that of Black Dog's and during the years of the lives of those two chiefs the Osage tribe reached a high degree of fame, perhaps the greatest in the history of the Osages.

Black Dog died while on a visit to his home of earlier days, about the

year 1843. He died at the home of Hicks, a brother-in-law of Chief John Ross of the Cherokees. The Hicks home was known as "Echota" situated on the "California trail." The body was later removed to his former home near Claremore for burial and still rests beneath the spreading oaks near the banks of Dog creek. Several years ago Mr. Kelly, who owns the property where the remains lie buried, partially exhumed the body, securing from the grave a large number of beads and the former chief's pipe, which was readily recognized as the pipe of a chief. No stone marks the grave, but the tradition surrounding the burial had been so accurately handed down to the present time that no trouble occurred in readily recognizing the place.

REPORT ON HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

Below THE JOURNAL gives some interesting and valuable information concerning these Alaska tribes, taken from the recent report of Emil Krulish, Public Health Officer, recently sent to that country for the purpose of studying the health condition of these Indians, who, as a rule, we hear little of.

Sanitary conditions and the prevalence of disease vary somewhat in different sections of Alaska; syphilis is most prevalent in the southwest, eye diseases in the southeast, while pulmonary tuberculosis I believe to be most common among the Eskimos.

Eye diseases are most common in the southeast. About 23 per cent of the natives in this section show evidence of eye trouble, while the Eskimos, the least afflicted, only 6 per cent.

Trachoma is a chronic disease of the eyelids, very contagious, and if neglected causes much suffering and may result in blindness. This disease is most common in the southwest (13 per cent). Trachoma is classified as a dangerous contagious disease by the United States Public Health Service, and immigrants having this trouble are not permitted to enter the United States.

I believe that 80 per cent of the blindness and partial loss of vision among the Alaska natives could have been prevented if these cases had received proper treatment in the early stage of the disease.

All cases of trachoma should be removed to hospitals for treatment, for while at large they are a menace to the community. The eye being a delicate organ, all treatment of eyes should be performed only by physicians and experienced trained nurses, as much harm may result from interference by inexperienced persons.

It is rather difficult to determine accurately the number of natives having syphilis, for the symptoms of this disease are not always manifested externally, even when present within the system. A large percentage of blindness and corneal opacities are due to the inherited type of this disease.

In my opinion, the only practical method for treating syphilis in the natives is in hospitals, by the intravenous injection of Salvarsan (606); this treatment has been tried and has given wonderful results. Unfortunately, in southwestern Alaska, where this disease is most common, this treatment can not be administered, because no hospitals are available.

Tuberculosis is the principal disease, and if not eradicated in the near future will exterminate the native population of Alaska in the course of 60 to 70 years. All forms of tuberculosis (pulmonary, osseous, glandular) are present. The percentages of tuberculosis and the type of disease vary in different parts of the Territory; the pulmonary form is most common among the Eskimos, while tuberculosis of bones is most prevalent along the southern coast. I have seen a number of spinal tuberculosis followed by paralysis, which condition could have been prevented by proper and timely treatment.

I am of the opinion that 15 per cent of the native population is infected with tuberculosis, including all forms and both the active and latent type; while in 7 per cent it is present in the active stages.

The home conditions are responsible for this infection, for in the crowded, unventilated rooms all eat from the same dish, drink from the same teapot spout, use the same towel, and expectorate on the same floor. It is there that the principal danger of contagion exists, and it is there that tuberculosis, trachoma and syphilis are most frequently contracted.

According to the United States census of 1900 the native population of Alaska was 29,536; in 1910 it was only 25,331, a decrease of 4,205, or 14.5 per cent.

Dr. M. H. Foster, in a report to the Commissioner of Education, dated August 11, 1911, states that at Sitka, where presumably accurate records of births and deaths have been kept by the churches, for a period of 5 years and 7 months the annual birth rate has been 72.3 per 1,000 and the annual death rate 85.4 per 1,000, showing a decrease in population of 13 per 1,000. During the year 1912 the birth rate was 24 and the death rate 29.3 per 1,000, a decrease of only 5.3 per 1,000.

This improvement in the Sitka village, which is an example of the improvement in other sections of Alaska, I attribute chiefly to the influence and efforts of physicians, nurses, teachers, and hospitals now under the Bureau of Education. It demonstrates the fact that the outlook for the general improvement of the native is encouraging and the task feasible. Give the native a white man's chance and I am positive that he will respond equally as well.

Medical relief for the native is necessary and urgent. The tubercular, syphilitic, and trachomatous should be removed to properly equipped hospitals for treatment. Trained nurses should be employed for field work; a nurse should remain in a village for a sufficient period to treat and cure the minor ailments—discharging ears, infected sores, and inflamed eyes. A portion of her time should be devoted to education—teaching mothers the proper care and feeding of infants, preparation of food, cleanliness in the homes, the necessity of ventilation, the proper collection and disposal of tubercular sputum, etc. This work is just as important and necessary as that performed in hospitals.

The native of Alaska, like the Indian of the States, is being gradually deprived of his natural means of support; each succeeding year the old native finds it more difficult to provide for himself. The Government has recognized this fact, and by providing schools and establishing reindeer herds is endeavoring to assist the coming generation to cope with the new situation.

With the advent of the white man into the Territory the native has contracted his diseases, with the result that tuberculosis and venereal and eye diseases are degenerating and depopulating the race. "Health is better than wealth" applies to the native as it does

to the whites. Of what value are schools if the pupils they educate may not live to benefit by the education?

It is bad economy for the Government to maintain schools without hospitals. The native of Alaska is as much in need of medical treatment as he is of education; these are inseparable, and both are essential factors to his welfare. Cure him of his ills, teach him to live properly and under sanitary conditions, and he will profit by the education received in schools, become a worthy citizen, and continue to be self-supporting.

Drastic Legislation in Favor of Indian Minors.

Drastic legislation for the protection of Indian minors and aimed at the so-called "professional guardians," was drafted at a caucus of a number of members of the senate and house from the eastern part of the state, held last night. It was the general opinion that more severe laws for their protection was needed, and bills embodying the measures agreed on will be introduced.

Among the things the new bills will provide are the following: No persons shall be guardian for more than one family in addition to his own. All county judges must give a surety bond. All guardians to give a surety bond at least ten per cent greater than the value of the estate involved. When land is to be sold, two publications of the sale notice must be made in some paper where the land is located and two in a paper where the minor lives, if in different counties, and the land shall not be sold until two weeks after the final publication. If the land is in one county and the minor lives in another, the county judges of both counties must approve the sale. Sliding scales according to the value of the estate for attorney fees and cost of administration. Sliding guardian's fees based on the income from the estate. No money to be loaned except on first mortgage farm property. No money to be loaned to any relative within the fourth degree of either the guardian or county judges, or to any company either, or their relatives of the above degree. Any guardian who shall fail to make the required reports shall be guilty of a felony and punishable by not less than one nor more than three years in the penitentiary, and any guardian who fails to invest minors' money for more than six months shall pay interest at the rate of 8 per cent to the estate. —Tulsa (Okla.) World.

DETERMINING OF DECEASED HEIRSHIPS.

By Supervisor Charles L. Davis.

The determining of heirships of deceased Indian allottees under the act of June 25, 1910, has proven a very trying task for many superintendents and employees of the Indian Service, and as the rules are being made to conform more and more to probate court procedure the task becomes more intricate. The building of "family trees" to trace relationship or illustrate heirships has long been practiced, but when individuals become very numerous, or where several marriages and divorces have to be portrayed, where births and deaths must be shown by dates, exact or approximate, these "trees" prove entirely too limited to serve a useful purpose.

An outline of family history can be used instead of the family trees and its possibilities are virtually unlimited. The two forms presented here serve for simple cases only, and are intended to introduce the scheme. Form 1 illustrates the single family, with no marriage complications, and only two generations. Form 2 is also simple, but adds the third generation. Certain modifying features are introduced, showing how any material facts may be added.

While the outline may appear com-

plex at first glance, a little study will make it quite clear. One horizontal line is usually sufficient for all vital facts relative to one individual, but additional facts may be shown on other lines below, as in the cases of Winona and Ellen Whitehorse. A brace indicates a marriage, regardless of the kind. All material facts relative to the marriage, separation or divorce, should appear as a note between the lines of the contracting parties. As a rule, this note should be a brief history of the marriage life of the two parties, but not of other marriages or separation. The vertical line depending from the point of the brace is the line of issue of that marriage, and must include no children of other marriages. The horizontal line of each child, in rotation, should attach thereto.

Presuming these outlines are complete, Form 1 sets forth information sufficient to determine the heirs of Anna Harmon under the laws of about any state of the Union, and Form 2 is likewise sufficient to determine the heirs of Winona.

Further forms will be presented in the next issue of the JOURNAL. Illustrating additional and plural marriage, and offering suggestions relative to interrogating witnesses.

OUTLINE OF FAMILY HISTORY.

Form 1.

John Harmon, white, living, not enrolled.
Married at Guthrie, Oklahoma, June 10, 1884, by license dated the same day, and still living together, home Whiteagle, Okla.

Mary (Whitehorse) Harmon, born Nov. 1876, living, allt. 85
Charles Harmon, born June 15, 1885, living, allt. 86
Lucy Harmon, born Feb. 12, 1900, living, allt. 87
Anna Harmon, born March 1, 1903, died Oct. 5, 1911, allt. 88

OUTLINE OF FAMILY HISTORY.

Form 2.

Henry Whitehorse, born 1851, living, Ponca allottee 60
 Married by Indian custom in 1875. Lived together until death of wife.

Winona, born 1855, died Nov. 4, 1899, not enrolled at Ponca,
 Allotted at Santee Agency, Nebraska.

Mary (Whitehorse) Harmon, born Nov. 1876, living, allt. 85
 Married at Guthrie, Oklahoma, June 10, 1894, by license dated the same day, and still
 living together.

John Harmon, white, living, not enrolled.

Charles Harmon, born June 15, 1895, living, allt. 86

Lucy Harmon, born Feb. 12, 1900, living, allt. 87

Anna Harmon, born March 1, 1903, died Oct. 5, 1911, allt. 88

Frank Whitehorse, born 1858, living, allt. 90
 Married according to laws of Oklahoma Territory May 7, 1902, and divorced in Kay
 County, Sept. 10, 1910.

Susan (Red Fox) Whitehorse, born May 6, 1883, living, allt. 91

Ellen Whitehorse, born June 10, 1904, living, allt. 92
 Deceased to mother at time of divorce.



THE NEW YORK INDIAN COLONY

By WM. VANDER WEYDE.

FROM the silence of a primeval forest and the hush of prairie and plain, the real American, the tawny, brawny, redskin of history and romance, has broken an eastward trail, and pitched his tepee in the "City of Endless Noise." When Fading Light, just 282 years ago, contracted with the white man for the sale of Manhattan Island for twenty-four dollar's worth of beads, he little dreamt of the vicissitudes which were to befall his race in the years to come; their banishment to remote reserves and the extinction of one tribe after another.

Still less did his fancy carry him to

the time when braves and squaws and their papooses would return to Manhattan Island, there to spend the remainder of their lives.

Although it is but little known, there is in New York City a flourishing colony of Indians. They have come from all sections of the United States and Canada, and count among their number Indians from the Abanaki, the Arikaree, the Iroquois, the St. Regis, the Apache and the Mic-mac tribes, and strange to say the members of this colony are not grouped together in one particular section of the city, as is the Armenian colony, the Chinese the Italian and others, but are scat-

tered over the entire city. They are all bound together by racial ties, however, and are clannish to a degree.

The Dark Clouds, Abanaki Indians from Upper Maine, live within a stone's throw of Madison Square. Like the other Indians of New York, they ordinarily wear the garb of civilization, but on occasions don full Indian toggery. Dark Cloud is a very well known artist's model, and is much in demand, both among painters and sculptors. His face and figure may be recognized on many familiar canvases of Indian subjects. Soaring Dove, who is Dark Cloud's wife, is also an Abanaki. She is devoted to her daughters, one of whom recently married a "paleface" occupying an important state position. Prairie Flower, daughter of the Dark Clouds, garbed in the Indian costume, is verily a "prairie flower." She is pretty indeed, and no name could be more appropriate. Sparkling Spring—or, in Indian, Ah-wa-ne-da—is another handsome young Indian woman, a friend of the Dark Clouds, whom she frequently visits. She has very dark and luxuriant hair, which, when wearing Indian garb, hangs loosely on her shoulders. Sahe, an Arickaree Indian, from the reserve in North Dakota, also pow-wows with the Dark Clouds. He is a graduate of the Hampton school, and is very proud of his tribe for the part they played in the great Custer battle.

Long Feather is an Iroquois Indian, of the Caughnawa tribe. Like Dark Cloud he too is a model and a very good one, for he has a superb physique and a notable Indian head. Besides his work as a model, Long Feather, assisted by his wife, Frozen Water, manufactures articles for Indian wear, such as buckskins, moccasins, belts, and waistcoats made entirely of beads. Falling Ice, a young

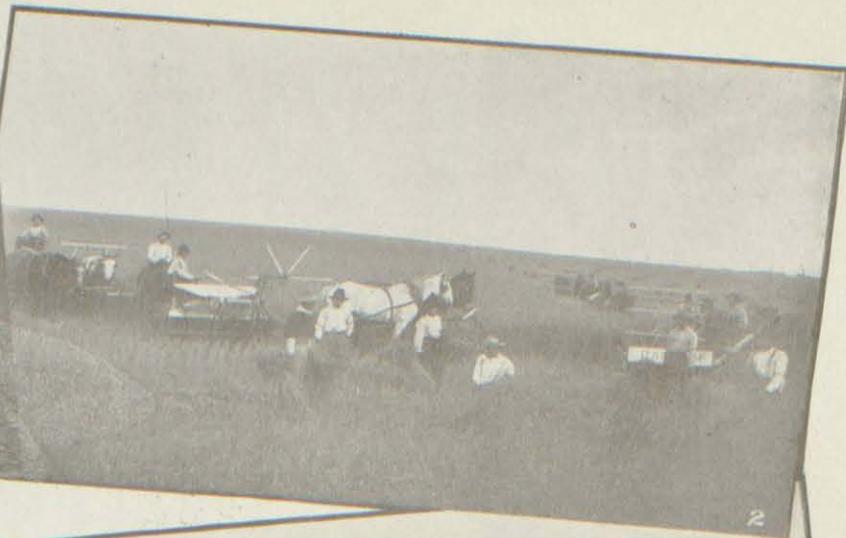
Indian girl, also helps in this work, which is done entirely at the Long Feather flat on the lower West side of the city. Frozen Water is very skillful in bead work, has evolved some "creations" (the word is her own) of which she is exceedingly proud. One of these which she exhibited with much pride to the writer, is a fringed buckskin coat ornamented with no less than 7,200 beads. The beads are sewn on the buckskin in groups forming conventional figures.

Frozen Water wears Indian clothes but seldom, preferring to appear in fashionable American clothes. Her skin is rather dark, and she has the high cheek-bones and other general characteristics of the Indian. But for these she would be taken by anyone for a modishly attired young American girl.

Not very long ago Split Moon, Long Feather's father, died in New York at the age of ninety. The funeral was conducted in Indian form, and was extremely impressive. His friends of the Indian colony gathered to do him honor. Prayers were invoked to the Great Spirit imploring the kindly reception of the old Iroquois, and there was a long chant in which the virtues of the dead man were recited and supplication made that no evil spirits annoy him in the grave. The burial was at Caughnawaga reservation near Montreal.

On U. S. S. Olympia is a full-blooded Indian whose home is in New York. He is Thomas La Frace, a sailor. The chief engineer of the Raleigh, Scan-na-dor, is also an Indian. Matalish, an Apache Indian, is a civil engineer in the employ of the Manhattan Railway.

Red Eagle is very prominent in New York Indian society. He belongs to the St. Regis tribe, while his pretty little wife, White Fawn, is a Mic-Mac.



CHILCOCCO STUDENTS GETTING A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION IN FARM MANAGEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON FARM MANAGEMENT

By H. B. FULLER

Teacher of Agriculture at Chillico

I HAD the pleasure of attending the second annual conference of workers of the Office of Farm Management held at Washington, D. C., in January. Dr. Gallo-way, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; Prof. Spillman, chief of the Office of Management; The Director of Farm Management in Ontario, from the Ontario Agricultural College, Canada; Prof. C. B. Smith, in charge of the division of Field Studies and Demonstration; Prof. Levi Chubbuck, in charge of Indian Agriculture Office of Farm Management; Dr. Warren, of Cornell, and many others noted in agricultural work, delivered able addresses upon nearly every phase of agriculture as related to farm management.

The object of the meeting was to give the field workers the benefit of the knowledge and experience of the best students of farm management, to enable them to become acquainted with the methods of work of the Office—(one splendid lecture was on "Government Red Tape")—and to encourage them and renew their enthusiasm for their work. Incidentally it gave the Office a chance to "size up" their new men and become better acquainted with them.

Prof. Chubbuck's address upon the "History of Indian Agriculture" was a very interesting and exhaustive study covering the period from the discovery of America to the present time. Indian Agriculture in the early days was very much more extensive than is generally supposed. His lantern slides showing present day Indians farming with modern tools, and his statements of their crops and of the exhibits from these crops where they have won at various fairs, even at State Fairs, in competition with their white brothers, was very encouraging to those of us who believe that the brightest future for the Indian lies in the making of a prosperous farm home upon his allotment. His article should be read by every

worker in the Indian Service.

The discussion of the boys' and girls' clubs by Prof. Benson and his workers was also highly interesting. It is surprising that a boy has produced the largest yield of corn per acre in the world, and that another boy holds the record for the highest net profit per acre. The girls are doing equally as good work in growing tomatoes and other vegetables and in canning them. The work not only has an immense influence on the lives of the boys and girls, but their enthusiasm for scientific cultural methods is contagious and soon "everybody is doing it" to the immense improvement of the farming in the vicinity of the club work. Soon the boys and girls will be men and women and what they learned in the club work and what it may lead them to learn will undoubtedly make them far superior farmers and citizens. This club work bids fair to be one of the great forces for better farming.

It is impossible in a single article to speak of the many excellent talks given. I was, perhaps, most impressed with the position generally taken by the speakers of viewing the farm as a unit and the various operations of the farm as a part of the *farmer's problem*, and not as a problem to be solved independent of every other. This is the "new point of view," or the "farm management" idea.

The Office of Farm Management has been organized seven years. During this time they have collected much valuable information and rendered great assistance in the reorganization of many farms. I believe they were the pioneers in this line of research, but now many of our agricultural colleges are doing fine work, notably Cornell, where Dr. Warren is making a record for himself.

The general plan is to group the states into districts with a man in control, to place a state leader in each state, to divide the states into districts with a district manager, and to

place a county agent in each county. The work is only just begun, there being something less than two hundred field workers at the present time. The demand is rapidly growing and is now greater than the Office can find men to supply.

It is the county agent who works direct with the farmer. He goes onto the farm, plots the farm with the farmer just as he finds it, takes an inventory of the farm equipment in tools and livestock, studies the soil and climatic conditions, the crops now being grown, etc. When necessary, he rearranges the fields to make for economy in labor, replans the crop rotation so that it will give the best distribution of labor throughout the year and yield the best income. He increases or decreases the amount of livestock as seems necessary, etc. Often this takes several years to accomplish, and calls for the highest kind of agricultural education and experience on the part of the county agent. He must know the business end of farming, markets and marketing, as well as climatic conditions, soils, crops, and live stock. He must be able to interpret the work of the agricultural specialists, and to use it where it will work in with any given farm scheme. In fact, each farm presents a different problem for his solution, and they are often as diverse as the growing of peaches and peanuts. In some countries this work has been going on for three years with most gratifying results.

It is evident that two factors will largely determine the success of the movement in any county. First, the attitude of the farmers towards the work—they must want it. Second, the county agent must be a man of broad agricultural education and experience and a leader of men. With these two factors right the work will prove a mighty force for the agricultural improvement of any county.

Lessening the Draft of Plows.

According to Sandborns 55 per cent. of the draft of a plow is expended in cutting the furrow slice, 35 per cent. by the friction of the sole of the plow, and only 10 per cent. by the work of lifting and turning the furrow. Experiments have also shown, that a sharp share on a plow will lessen the draft 36 per cent over the draft when the old dull share was used. The same experiments also showed that the share must be properly sharpened. Only six per cent less draft was found in the case of an old share improperly

sharpened. To have properly sharpened shares on our plows is a simple thing but very important as it will lessen the horse-work of plowing one-third.

Model Farm For Red Lake Indians.

One hundred and sixty acres lying on the south shore of the lower Red Lake and between the Clearwater and Sand rivers is to be used as a demonstration farm for the Red Lake band of Chippeway Indians according to a word which has been received from the agency at Red Lake. The farm is now about half covered with timber and three-fourths of this portion will be cleared and stumped early in the spring.

The Red Lake Indians have had a plot of ground for the school boys near the agency school for some time and the work has been met with encouraging results. At the Beltrami county fair last fall the Indians had an agricultural exhibit which contained specimens of some of the best crops raised in the county. The Indians have been raising corn so long that they have an acclimated variety which gives a good yield per acre. It is called "squaw corn" and appears to be a cross of several northern varieties. The Indian exhibit also contained the largest pumpkins and squashes shown at the fair.

The Red Lake Band now numbers 1,400 Indians and the majority get most of their substance by tilling the soil. — Bemidji (Min.) Pioneer.

Corn and Alfalfa Best for Stock.

Corn stover has a value 80 per cent as great as prairie hay, and the portion consumed is fully as valuable. Prairie hay at its usual market price is not profitable for fattening cattle.

Where alfalfa was used in connection with corn meal and silage, or corn meal and prairie hay, large gains were made without the use of a concentrated protein food. The gains in both experiments where alfalfa was fed were larger, less costly, and much more profitable. These experiments, supplementing what had previously been found, show that beef can be produced in Nebraska at a lower cost and with greater profit on a combination of the corn plant and alfalfa hay than on any other combination of food available in the state. — Kansas Farmer.

This Wide World.

A commission of scientists has been appointed by the Chilean government to investigate a strange light which flashes from the Andes in Chile.

The light can be seen 500 miles from the main range and is believed to be electrical in its origin. It emanates directly from the mountains themselves.

Dr. Pedro Santinez says the light is ordinarily of a glistening appearance and is curved in shape.

The flashing begins late in spring and lasts until early winter. Toward the south then the light ceases almost altogether, but in northern and central Chile, in Peru and Bolivia the flashes are intermittent throughout the winter. It is light may not be electrical at all; that it may be emanations from gigantic beds of radio-active substances perhaps radium itself.

It is reported that an important result of last summer's work on the island of Crete by the University of Pennsylvania's expedition was the discovery of scarabs dated 950 to 850 B. C. This would fix the date of the ancient town in the cemetery of which they were found, and would indicate the time of the period of decline of the empire which flourished in Crete. Painted pottery, tripods, swords, vessels, and ornaments in bronze and other objects of archaeological interest were found.

A recent addition to the casts of men and animals killed at Pompeii by the great eruption of Vesuvius is that of a man who had evidently climbed the tree to escape. The limb had then broken with the man clinging to it. Eight silver coins of the period from Caesar to Titus and a copper coin were found, as well as an iron finger ring holding a cornelian on which is engraved the sign of Capricorn between a star and a ship's rudder.

A telegram from Sokania, Belgian Kongo, announces that the German officer, Lieut. Gratz, who in 1909 crossed Africa in a motor car, has now accomplished the same feat by motor boat. The most important geographical result of the enterprise appears to be the discovery that there is a continuous waterway

from the source of the Chambezi, in northern Rhodesia, to the River Kongo, which is thus proved to be the longest river in Africa.

The new wireless telegraph station at Tremantie, Australia which has just opened communication with Sydney, across the 2,500-mile width of the continent of Australia, is operated without a ground connection in the ordinary sense. On account of the extreme dryness of the sandy soil at Tremantie, there is absolutely no rain during the six or seven months, and the underground water is a great depth below the surface, a satisfactory ground connection could not be established readily. Accordingly an insulated counterpoise is employed instead, constituting the lower element of the electrically vibrating circuit of which the antenna is the upper element. The counterpoise consists of about one hundred insulated wires radiating out from the antenna tower and joined and supported by three concentric circles of wire.

Captain Scott and party who discovered the South Pole and lost their lives on the way home, were well equipped for scientific research and the results of the expedition added much to the knowledge of natural science. The branches of scientific research which the party undertook were geology, meteorology, gravity and ice formation.

The party carried a set of very complete and modern instruments for their scientific investigation that ever equipped a similar expedition. There were special four-inch theodolites, which were especially constructed for the expedition. "With such instruments," Captain Scott said, "and the sun at an altitude of 23 degrees, there is no doubt that the position of the pole could be determined with an accuracy of one mile." Two cinematograph machines were taken, one said to be the most powerful ever devised. Nine other nations have made notable attempts to reach the pole since Captain James Cook of the British navy started out in 1772-5. In 1819 Captain William Smith, of a British merchantman, discovered the South Shetlands and explored their coasts for 250 miles. Captain Cook was the first to cross the Antarctic circle, January 17, 1773. He discovered South Georgia and the Swedish group of islands.

Arrangements are being perfect for a big

meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., in October, to discuss and settle upon plans for a nation-wide celebration of the fiftieth anniversary, in 1913, of the battle of Gettysburg. Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic will be represented by a committee headed by the new commander-in-chief, John Gilman of Boston and Gen. Daniel Sickles of New York. They will first call upon Gov. Edwin S. Stuart and then accompany him to the battlefield. Every state, territory and colonial possession has signified intention of being represented in the celebration except Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana and Texas, whose respective governors have not as yet answered the invitation of the Keystone state. Georgia and North Carolina were the first states to accept the invitation.

Good music is a powerful tonic to many people, especially those suffering from melancholia. It lifts them out of their solemn moods, dispels gloom and despondency, kills discouraged feelings, and gives new hope, new life and new vigor. It seems to put a great many people into proper tune. It gives them the keynote of truth and beauty, strikes the chords of harmony, dispels discord from the life, scatters clouds, and brings sunshine.

All good music is a character builder, because its constant suggestion of harmony, order, and beauty puts the mind into normal attitude. Music clears the cobwebs out of many minds, so that they can think better, act better, and live better. Some writers are dependent upon music for their inspiration and their moods. Somehow it brings the muse to them. It adds brilliancy to the brain, and facility to the pen, which they can not seem to get in any other way.

Some Interesting Resolutions.

Following are resolutions of the Society of American Indians, adopted at their Second Annual Conference, involving specific Indian cases demanding action.

1. That in view of the desperate conditions of the Jicarilla Apaches, the sale of timber belonging to the Jicarilla Apache Indians be hastened and the proceeds used for sheep and cattle, and that much of the work in cutting of the timber and hauling of the same be put into the hands of the Indians. That, in pursuance of the above, the strip of five miles on each side of the Rio Grande Railroad be set aside for the exclusive operation of the Indians.

2. That the Pueblo Indians, in view of the thrift and independence which they have developed and retained for years, first under the Spanish and Mexican governments, and now as citizens of the United States, do not surrender the titles to their lands, which virtually means their becoming wards of the nation. We trust that the recent decisions of Judge Pope, in the United States District Court, in *U. S. vs. Felipe Sandeval*, July 18, 1912, declaring them citizens of the United States, may be upheld.

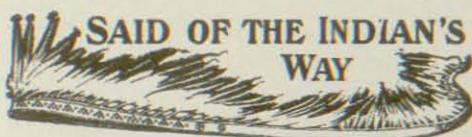
3. That the title of the Mescalero Apache Indians to their reservation be determined by the Indian Department, so that at no time in the future can it be signed by an executive order as a government forest reserve, national park, or in any way depriving the said Indians of their land.

4. That we, as a society, deplore greatly the inaction of the citizens of Palm Beach, Florida, in their failure to apprehend and prosecute the murderer of Desota Tiger, a Seminole Indian; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State and the sheriff of the county.

5. That Congress of the United States and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall institute, through the proper channels, proceedings for the restitution of such lands as may be guaranteed to the Turtle Mountain Band of North Dakota, and also to make speedy endeavor to remedy the deplorable conditions existing among the tribes of Minnesota, especially at White Earth, which have so recently excited public indignation.

6. That the Census Bureau should be given sufficient funds to complete the compilation of the statistics relative to the Indian, and deplore the fact that this important body of facts, collected with great expense, should not be made completely available in tabulated form. That we, therefore, urge upon Congress the necessity of making an adequate appropriation for that purpose.

7. That the State of New York, through its Board of Land Commissioners and other proper departments, give the claim of the Cayuga Indians, for lands sold by the State and formerly belonging to the Cayuga Indians, in their ancient home territory about Cayuga Lake, more careful consideration; and that the State, through its authorized official, make an equitable payment to the Cayuga Indians for this land, in accordance with the profits derived from the sale of this land over a century and a quarter ago.



Indian Fairs and Associations.

Fairs were held at Watonga, Okla., under the auspices of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, at Gila River, Cheyenne River, Crow, Fort Belknap, Fort Totten, Fort Berthold, Keshena, Lower Brule, Nevada, Cattaraugus (N. Y.), Pine Ridge, Santee, Sisseton, Tongue River, Fort Peck, Rosebud, and Southern Ute Reservations. While no fair was held last year at the Blackfeet Reservation, a display of agricultural products was made at the agency. A tract of land has been set aside for fairgrounds at this reservation. At a number of the reservations the organization of a permanent fair association is contemplated. During the year Indian fair associations have been organized among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in Oklahoma (under the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Seger, Cantonment, and Red Moon Schools), and at Fort Totten, Sisseton, Standing Rock, and Fort Peck. Those at Crow and Cattaraugus, N. Y., which were organized in previous years, are maintained.

The Indians at Pima, Nevada, Sisseton, Tongue River, and Fort Belknap Reservations, in addition to their own fairs, participated in the regular county and State fairs. Last year, at the Arizona State fair, a Camp McDowell Indian girl took first prize for needlework and plain baking, and another Indian from this reservation took first prize for the best saddle horse. Some of the Indian exhibits sent to the State fairs at Fallon, Nev., won prizes. At some of the Mission reservations in California, where picnics, ordinarily known as fiestas, have been held at frequent intervals during the year, exhibits of agricultural products were made.

At a number of reservations, while the Indians had no fair of their own, they participated in fairs held by their white neighbors. This is true at San Xavier, Fallon, Fort Hall, Flathead, Oneida, Pawnee, Ponca, the Pueblos of New Mexico, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Umatilla, the Five Civilized Tribes, White Earth, and Winnebago. At the Minnesota State fair the booth of the Becker County exhibits was in charge of a mixed-blood Indian from the White Earth Reservation. The business men and ranchers in the vicinity of Coachella, Cal.,

organized a fair last year in which the Indians of the Martinez Reservation took an active part. A farmers' institute was held at the same time, and a demonstration train from the State Agricultural College was also stationed at a point near the fairgrounds.

Many Indians among the Five Civilized Tribes received prizes at the county fairs held at Hugo and Ardmore, Okla., while at the New State Fair held at Muskogee, one of the best agricultural exhibits was that of a mixed-blood citizen of the Cherokee Nation.—Commissioner's last Report.

Indian Clans at Beloit College.

The establishing of an Indian clan system to replace fraternity life for freshmen at Beloit has been proposed during the last week by Dean Collie and the proposal is being sent out in printed form for consideration among the alumni and friends of the college. The plan is entirely original with Dr. Collie and is one which he has had in mind for several years, having suggested it once before, though not so widely.

It is stated in the proposal that the idea originated from the thought of and at the suggestion taken from the numerous Indian mounds that dot the Beloit campus. The dean sees in an organization of this nature an opportunity both to perpetuate the memory of the Indian and to develop better democracy among the incoming men each year. Under this system each first-year man on entering college would be assigned to some clan bearing an Indian name, such as those used by the red men in designating their respective tribes. In this way college men would be kept out of fraternities during their first year and all freshmen would be on a level socially.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Papago Indians Making Progress.

W. M. Reed, chief engineer of the Indian reclamation service, and Government engineer Oldberg, of Los Angeles, arrived in the city yesterday, after having inspected the water supply for irrigation purposes on the Papago reservation, where it is proposed to place several thousand acres under cultivation.

Mr. Reed stated that the Papago Indians had progressed further in the science of agriculture than any Indians he had seen, saying that their irrigation ditches compared favorably with those of the Tucson Farms Company. The irrigation project has been favorably re-

ported on by government engineers and a bill will be introduced in congress appropriating \$100,000 for the work.—Review, Bisbee, Ariz.

Old Cherokee Law Found.

John M. Taylor, a Cherokee Indian of Claremore, has found a copy of the laws of North Carolina, enacted in 1783, which gives the Cherokees of that state a large grant of land now a part of the state of Tennessee. The grant was made as a reward for services rendered by General John Sevier and the Cherokees in gaining independence from England. He is organizing the Cherokees in Oklahoma, who are descendants of General Sevier, for the purpose of pushing their claim. The land described is located in Tennessee and on it is built the town of Chattanooga, and other important towns. About 2,000 Cherokees living on the original grant are entitled to share in the land.—Kansas City Journal.

Oklahoma Heirlooms of Pocahontas.

Col. J. W. Johnson of Carter county, one of the biggest ranchmen of Oklahoma, has reserved berths on the Woodrow Wilson inaugural special which will leave Oklahoma over the Frisco for Washington February 27. Mrs. Johnson is a direct descendant of Pocahontas and has in her possession many family heirlooms which were handed down direct from the famous Indian woman of the Old Dominion. With the agricultural and mineral exhibits which will be taken from Oklahoma will be an exhibit of a few of these articles which the famous Indian woman used in her own home. Among the exhibits is a chair, beautifully carved of native wood, which is still in a state of perfect preservation; also cooking utensils and tableware will be in the exhibit. Virginians along the route will be especially interested in these famous relics.—Kansas City Journal.

Taxation and New Laws for minors, Says Sen. Owen.

In addressing the members of the Oklahoma Legislature recently, United States Senator Owen, himself an Indian, made the following suggestion:

"I would suggest to you," said Senator Owen, "that the Indian should become completely one with the rest of the inhabitants of the state. For that reason, a uniform system of taxation affecting Indians' as well as

other lands should be devised.

"The only exceptions I would favor would deal with the fullbloods, but only in a small way, for it is not wise for the fullblood to have 320 acres exempt from taxation. It would be wise for the state to protect the fullblood in a 40-acre homestead whose title could not beclouded. So long as the state takes no particular attitude to protect the fullbloods so long will the United States extend its protection over them.

"Another thing—the estates of minors in the hands of guardians seem to have been expensively, if not extravagantly, handled. I understand the governor will soon suggest to you some amendments to the probate law along this line. You should take cognizance of this condition or the state will be somewhat discredited at the capital city, as being somewhat careless in the handling of children's estates. The condition was brought to the attention of us in Washington City by the report of Mr. Mott on the affairs in the eight counties of the Creek country."

Indian Deeds invalidated.

Two decisions that will invalidate thousands of deeds taken to Indian allotments by land buyers on the east of the state before restrictions were removed were delivered today, in one supreme court and the other in supreme court No. 2.

The former opinion was by Justice Williams, in the case of Daniel A. Long vs. John S. Shepard from Hughes county. The court holds that a deed, although accompanied by a contract made by the allottee to convey full title, entered in before restrictions were removed, is void and in violation of the act of congress of April 26, 1908. The case is remanded with instructions.

In the other case, G. R. Ruby vs. Charles J. Nunn, from McIntosh county, and affirmed, Judge Brewer holds a deed given to land by the Indian allottee before his restrictions were removed is void, although the purchaser entered into possession of the land.—Ardmoreite, Ardmore, Okla.

The Cheyenne Indians who saved valuable forests in southeastern Montana by industriously fighting an invasion of Black Hills beetles, give a striking refutation of the old saw, that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. The "poor Los" who help to preserve the forests give an example that the paleface can copy with profit.

Field, Agency and School

Indian Farmers' Meeting.

At the Indian farmers' institute held at Nez Perce Agency Lapwai, Idaho, recently J. J. Swartz, government farmer, gave detailed instructions regarding the home orchard. Setting trees, varieties of fruits, pest insects, spraying, pruning and grafting were all discussed. Many of the Nez Perce Indians have orchards, and particular effort is being made to have them improved.

The result of experiments in seed selection was shown. Fifty potatoes planted last season showed increased yields varying from one-half pound to 15 pounds. A talk on wheat raising by Joseph Kentuck, a member of the tribe, elicited much discussion. He advocated deep plowing and said that he cleaned his seed wheat three times before sowing. Another meeting has been set for March 1 at Lapwai. Requests have been received for similar meetings at Kamiah and Kooskia.

Mendocino Indians Get Three Schools.

Three district schools have just been granted by the supervisors of Mendocino county for the Indians of Sherwood, Laytonville, and Hopland, to be called the Hiawatha, Minnehaha and Nokomis districts.

The first school of the kind was granted last year at Colusa, making four in the State to draw nine dollars per pupil per quarter on average attendance from the Federal government besides the regular county and State funds.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Collett, who have secured these schools, are the field secretaries of the Indian Board of Cooperation, of which Dr. David Starr Jordan is the honorary president.—San Francisco (Cali.) Bulletin.

Stereopticons in Indian Schools.

There were purchased for use in Indian Schools 30 stereopticons with reflectoscopes. These are just such machines as are used in giving illustrated lectures and are to be used not only for entertainment, but for purposes of instruction. Something like 7,500 slides have been purchased, covering all features of educational work, travel, biography, history, commerce, manufacturing

processes, growth of industries, etc. These will be used as far as practicable in each school, and, with such additional purchases as may be made from time to time, a great source of valuable information will have been provided. To these slides will be added many others made from photographs taken by our school supervisors, who now use cameras in connection with their inspection work. Such scenes or activities at Indian schools as are of educational value or interest to other schools will be used under this general plan.—Commissioner Valentine's last Report.

TRUXTON CANYON SCHOOL NOTES.

Mrs. Mulliken, the wife of our doctor, is ill but improving nicely.

Captain Jenks has resigned as assistant farmer. This leaves three Indian places to be filled. These are \$300 positions.

We are soon to have a large concrete root cellar which will be 12x24x8 feet, the work being done by Mr. A. B. Smith, with Indian help.

Our winter is about over now and all we have to remind us of the fort that winter ever was, is a few bursted pipes and valves, caused by freezing.

Work has been begun by the farm detail on a croquet grounds for the children. To be good, there must be several tons of dirt moved out and the court leveled.

Miss Roebel Somers, who has been assistant cook and mess cook, has occupied the place of seamstress temporarily, pending the appointment of a permanent employee.

A letter from Mr. Slood, who resigned here as general mechanic, says he has been reinstated at Ignacio, Col., and that he likes his new place, yet longs for Truxton often.

Mr. Sumner B. Taft, who took the place left by Mr. Slood, is very much infatuated with this part of the country, and says he wouldn't return to Kiowa, Okla., for quite an increase in pay. He likes the climate here very much.

Miss Nettie O'Toole, of Chetopa, Kans., is the temporary boys' matron, filling the place left vacant by the marriage and resignation of Miss Maude Ammiotte, who married Roy Winifred Tokespeta, a Walapai and ex-student of Phoenix school.

Another change in the personnel of the staff of employees: Mrs. B. A. Hoover, who came here as seamstress from Ft. McDermott,

Nev., where she was for a year matron and housekeeper, resigned Feb. 6th. She goes to Los Angeles and San Diego to rest up before seeking re-instatement in the Service. Both children and employees regretted to see her leave.

Kickapoo Training School Items.

Mr. Edward A. Morgan is on leave of absence.

Miss Lucy Morrin went to St. Joseph Wednesday to consult a throat specialist.

Patriotic services were held Sunday evening, Feb. 23, combining memorials to Washington, Lincoln and Longfellow.

A very pleasing Valentine party was given for the pupils in the chapel after which refreshments were served in the dining room.

Supt. Minor and Peter C. Little, clerk, transacted business on the Iowa reservation and at the Great Nemaha day school last week.

Arrangements are being made for the remodeling of our laundry building. New machinery is to be installed and it will be in every way a great improvement.

Miss Texie Tubbs, an ex-Chilocco student, arrived to take the seamstress's position. Mrs. Fannie Cordell, who has been acting temporarily, went home, near Horton.

A heavy snow, the first deep one of the season, covers the ground, and pupils are taking advantage of it with the usual sports. Following the extremely mild weather of last week, it has brought on an epidemic of sickness among both pupils and employees.

Carson School News.

Those who are interested in Carson School will be pleased to hear of the many improvements in the school under the management of Supt. J. B. Mortolf.

During the last few months the boys are seen daily out on the base ball fields, and it has been suggested that an athletic club be organized, of which the school has fine material to work with.

The Washington birthday exercise, held in the chapel on Friday evening, was very good. After the exercises the school held their usual school social and dance, which was enjoyed by both employees and students.

Since the arrival of the new disciplinarian, Mr. Yehringer, the boys are taking great interest in the military drilling, and the band

under the leadership of one of the eighth-grade boys, Harry Sampson, is doing excellent work.

Mr. Van Emon, who has been here several weeks on business among the Indians, was tendered a farewell party by the school employees on Thursday evening. Mr. Van Emon made many friends while here and was always the jolly one at all social gatherings.

Rev. R. D. Hall and Miss Dabb, secretary of the Indian Y. W. and Y. M. C. A., were visitors here and have organized a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A. at the Carson school, of which the school will be greatly benefitted. Mr. Hall gave a very interesting talk on his work among Indians which the school in general enjoyed.

The band boys gave one of the most successful partys of the season in the school dining hall on the February 15th. The hall was decorated with school colors, red and white. The program was fine. The solo sung by Miss Elsa Mayhan, and the clarinet solo by Mr. Harry Sampson was excellent. The speech by Supt. Mortolf was enjoyed by all. He encouraged the boys in their good work and praised them for their successful party and encouraged more social gatherings among the students.

Many of the employees who were invited noted that the committee in general should be congratulated on their grand success in entertaining.

Riverside School News.

A new domestic science kitchen has recently been finished and equipped at the Otoe School.

A. R. Snyder, clerk in charge of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian agency for six years, received a promotion to the position of chief clerk at the Lac Du Flambeau agency, Wisconsin.

Work has been started on the girls' new dormitory at the Riverside Boarding school, which is situated near Anadarko. The building will be two and one-half stories high above the ground, besides a large basement, and is to be constructed of brick. The cost will be \$18,000, and Mr. Hayworth of El Reno, the contractor, expects to have the building completed by August 1. The building will be wired and piped, as the school has its own system of water works, and they are expecting to run an electric line from the dam, which furnishes power for Anadarko. When completed the building will accommodate 100 pupils.

Chilocco Items of News

ITEMS FROM THE INDUSTRIES.

Plans made for remodeling the shop building about two years ago are now being executed as fast as weather will permit. In this building the forges in the blacksmith shop have been torn out and a large opening made between what is known as blacksmithing and wood working shops. These shops are thus thrown together and the two rooms serve as the blacksmith's department. A complete new system of down-draught forges will be installed. New vise benches, tool racks, anvil blocks and a drill will take the place of the old ones. A new concrete floor will take the place of the present wood floor. The storage room for wagon and implement stock will be remodeled and made more convenient.

The painters will occupy a room on the first floor.

Roof, gutters, and down spouts, will be repaired and the outside walls repainted.

All the interior of this building is to be put in good condition and receive fresh paint.

The front entrance is to be remodeled; a large arch opening put in with a concrete approach.

The harness department is enjoying a new floor. This room is to have walls repaired and repainted, new shelving for harness and shoe stock, and new shoe benches.

The painters finished painting under the balcony and this, with the addition of the electric light fixtures put in by the engineers, gives a pleasant effect to the Auditorium.

It is planned to take a part of the present paint shop and fit it up for the tailors. This will be a fine large room, where a new floor will be laid, windows refitted and fixtures for the tailor put in.

The wood-working room will be moved into the room formerly occupied by the carpenter. This room is also to be put in a more sanitary and convenient condition. Work benches will be made to suit wood working and wheel wrighting, and a complete set of lockers for overalls and coats will be put in.

The carpenters are putting steel ceilings in several of the dormitories of Home One.

Steel ceilings have been asked for to replace those of plaster in the office building, and the placing will be done in the near future.

Several rooms in Home Four have received new decorations by way of paint and varnish. The same treatment will be given to Homes One, Two, and Three in succession.

The masons are busy crushing rock and building macadam roads. This is a needed improvement, and will add greatly to the looks as well as the convenience of the grounds.

New floors have been laid in many of the rooms of Home Two. A new stairway leading from the basement to the first floor has been put in for the accommodation of the uniform room.

The carpenters will soon be supplied with new work benches, each bench to have a case of drawers sufficiently large to hold all the tools needed to the bench. New lockers are also to be supplied in these benches, where overalls and coats may be kept. A. B. I.

ATHLETICS.

One of the best basket-ball seasons, in the athletic history of this school in years, came to a close Thursday evening, March 6., when Chilocco defeated the speedy aggregation from Haskell Institute. Although the first half of the game was slow and showed great need of "ginger" and "team work" on the part of Chilocco, we came back "strong" in the second half playing a whirlwind game that completely carried the Haskell boys off their feet, and brought victory for the Red and White by a final score of 20 to 19.

The following are the games won and lost:

Chilocco 56	Arkansas City Business College 2
Chilocco 59	Arkansas City Athletic Club 9
Chilocco 28	Bethany College 21
Chilocco 34	Cooper College 29
Chilocco 32	Friends University 29
Chilocco 31-18	Okla. A. & M. College 24-14
Chilocco 2	Okla. Baptist College 0 (Forfeit)
Chilocco 24	Tonkawa Preparatory School 17
Chilocco 20	Haskell Institute 19
Chilocco 29	Bethany College 24
Chilocco 17	Newton Athletic Club 33
Chilocco 26	Central State Normal 27
Chilocco 38-28	Oklahoma University 41-29

The track team is now in training. Captain Roubideaux, has his men working hard for the annual track and field meet which will be held some time in May when we meet in competition with Southwestern at Winfield, Kan. and Tonkawa U. P. at Chilocco.

The outlook for a winning baseball team is very bright. With the exception of two men we have the same team as last year. Our pitching staff is most promising.

NEWS OF THE WORK AT WESTERN OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

Reported by Supervisor Freer.

The farm of the Otoe school was last year made to produce a crop of speltz, a drought resisting grain new to most Oklahoma farmers. This demonstration was valuable to the entire community.

An additional position of agency physician (regular) has been established under the Kiowa agency for the benefit of the Kiowas themselves. The physician will reside at the Rainy Mountain school.

Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor, made a hurried visit to the Cheyenne and Arapaho school near El Reno on his way in to Washington where he was due to arrive in time for the inauguration.

Ground was broken at the Rainy Mountain school on March 9 for the auxiliary water system for which Colonel Pringle made the survey. When completed, the school will have an abundance of pure spring water.

A successful class in china painting has been at work for a month at the Osage school under the instruction of Miss Alice Pendergast, the head teacher. The work is done by six girls and four boys who paint once a week. The china is baked at the school.

The Ponca school boasts a moving-picture machine which is operated each Thursday evening for the benefit of the pupils and the people of the village. On pleasant evenings many of the Indians come in. Some very instructive films and some very amusing ones have been shown recently.

Mr. Frank Kyselka has lately arrived at Pawhuska and taken charge of the Osage school as principal. Mr. Kyselka is employed in the agency office. One of the advantages accruing to the family by reason of this change is that of good public schools which were lacking at their former stations.

There is less Indian speaking among the pupils of the Cheyenne and Arapaho school than at any other reservation school known to the Supervisor. It is so rarely heard as to attract attention at once when it occurs. This condition, which is not the result of forcible repression, has existed a number of years.

The children at the Fort Sill school are the champion reciters of Bible verses in western Oklahoma so far as is known to the Supervisor. They know and can repeat by heart without prompting one hundred and seventeen verses of Scripture, including some entire chapters. Such knowledge should be an asset of practical value.

The members of the advisory committee of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Fair Association have been elected recently by the Indians of the different districts and at a meeting of the committee to be held this month, the place of holding the next fair will be decided. It is likely that either Weatherford or Clinton will be chosen.

While the ventilation of the dormitories at night is good in most of our schools, the Supervisor observes that more often than not the ventilation of the chapel or assembly room is forgotten, particularly in winter. Omission to ventilate a room of this kind once only, is likely to be the cause of numerous colds and minor illnesses.

The Indian Service people of the Kiowa reservation are quietly but busily doing the preliminary work of organizing their agricultural and industrial fair which is to be held next fall. It is probable that a regular organization of the Indians and employees will be made somewhat similar to that of the Cheyennes and Arapahos.

During the latter part of February and the early part of March, Supervisor R. M. Pringle visited the boarding schools at Rainy Mountain, Anadarko, Riverside, Fort Sill and Cantonment, at each of which his advice was desired on some engineering problem. Colonel Pringle afterward left for the Genoa Indian School, Nebraska.

Rev. Frank Isadore Ricklin, principal of the Anadarko school, has recently completed the erection of a spiral metal fire-escape which is the last word in devices of this kind. The plant of this school is being gradually completed and perfected, Father Isadore having lately received permission from the Anadarko city council to make connection between the proposed school sewer and the city sewer system.

Much enthusiasm is manifested by the pupils of the four boarding schools of the Kiowa reservation over the approaching athletic meet which is to be held at Anadarko April 10, 11 and 12 next. The meet will last

three days, during which there will be games and contests mornings, afternoons and evenings. The proposed declamation contest is exciting much rivalry. The bands of the Fort Sill and Riverside schools are perfecting themselves for the meet and all in all, the occasion promises to be the most exciting in the annals of the western Oklahoma reservation schools.

Among the schools which receive the little newspaper, *CURRENT EVENTS*, and use it for supplementary reading and general information, are the Osage school at Pawhuska and the Cheyenne and Arapaho school, where it is found to be of much value. At the Colony school, current happenings is the topic for the Friday morning chapel exercises. At that school the pupils receive and use *The Pathfinder*, *Forward*, the *Boys' Magazine*, the *American Boy*, the *Christian Endeavor World* and the *Farm Journal*. The older pupils are forming a taste for the reading of good literature, directed by their teacher, Miss Porterfield.

At the Rainy Mountain school during the past winter, the larger boys have met each Monday evening with their principal, Mr. J. H. McGregor, to talk about farming. The topics were taken up somewhat in this order: farm animals, including horses, mules, ponies, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, and poultry, and the principal breeds of each; soils, kinds (alluvial, alkali, arid, marsh, glacial, humid, hard-pan), sub-soil, needs of soils (water, fertilizer, air, sunshine), products of the soil (wheat, corn, oats, kafir-corn, milo, maize, cane, alfalfa, hay), tillage of the soil, including the use of the ordinary implements, and the rotation of crops. Boys' work on the farm was a fertile theme. Much time was spent on the topics of the most immediate importance while other topics were passed rapidly. This outline is not intended to serve as a model but is printed as showing what was attempted at one school in a direction not sufficiently exploited.

A number of the Oklahoma schools should organize boys' agricultural clubs and girls domestic science clubs similar to the one at the Riverside school near Anadarko mentioned in the march *JOURNAL*. The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, through its supervisor of boys' and girls' clubs, Mr. John W. Wilkinson, directs the organization and activities of these clubs, including the competitions. Five or more pupils who are not under nine nor over

eighteen years of age may organize a local club and secure from the college a charter good for one year which will entitle the member to the privilege of entering contests for valuable prizes and of receiving literature prepared especially for these clubs. No fees or dues are required and the College makes no charge for its services. Application blanks and other information will be furnished upon request by Mr. Wilkinson, whose address is Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Mr. Charles Eggers, supervising principal of the Kiowa reservation, has made a canvas of the children of school age of the entire reservation, of which the population is in excess of 4000 persons. The following is a summary of the schooling of the children:

Number in reservation schools	588
Number in mission schools	43
Number in non-reservation schools	49
Number in public schools	177
Number ineligible on account of illhealth or other reasons	99
Number of non-residents	35
Number of small children excused for lack of room	39
Number not in school	129
Number of school age	1159

CHILOCCO NEWS ITEMS.

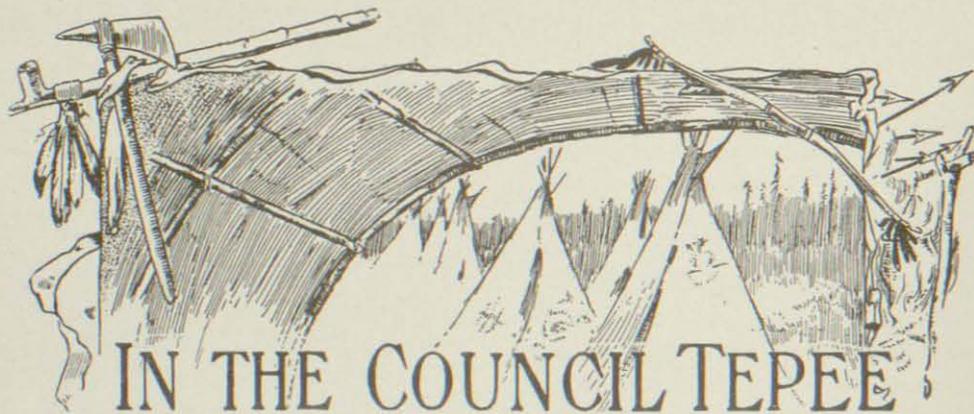
A test of 800 ears of our seed corn made by the students showed a germination of 99 per cent.

A new garage is in process of erection and will be used for the new Government automobile.

Prof. C. V. Piper, Agrostologist in charge of forage crop investigation, Bureau of Plant Industry, has sent our agricultural department Groit coppeas, Brabham cowpeas, Virginia soy bean, Mammoth soy bean, Soudan grass seed, and rape seed, for experimental tests in conjunction with his department.

Following is an incomplete schedule for the Chilocco baseball team this season:

Mar. 27.	Wichita, Western League at Wichita
.. 29.	Fairmount College at Chilocco
April 3.	Okla. A & M. at Stillwater
.. 14.	Southwestern College at Chilocco
.. 28.	Haskell or Emporia
.. 29.	St. Mary's at St. Mary's
.. 30.	Bethany at Lindsberg
May 1.	Friends University at Wichita
.. 2.	Fairmount College at Wichita
.. 3.	Southwestern College at Winfield
May 10.	Okla. U. at Chilocco
.. 16.	Friends at Chilocco



JOHN H.
SEGER.

After a service of thirty seven years, all but the last two or three of which were spent among the Cheyenne and Arapahoes of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, Mr. John H. Seger, familiarly and affectionately known locally also as "Johnny Smoker," has retired to his home at Colony.

In 1876 Agent John D. Miles, of Darlington, reported their agency industrial school opened the previous December and "operated by John H. Seger of Muscotah, Kansas, under contract with the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the basis of \$6.50 per scholar per month, the Government furnishing such rations and annuity goods as are furnished to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of this agency." Continuing Mr. Miles says:

Friend Seger's persistent efforts, untiring energy, and unbounded faith in the ultimate success of his undertaking, backed up with an efficient corps of assistants and co-workers, have brought about cheering and happy results in the 112 children intrusted to his care. His great object has been to incorporate in the system of this school, not only letters, but all of the industrial pursuits that were possible. During the fall and winter the older boys of this school were required to cut and haul all the wood for the mission and the agency, assist in butchering etc.; and since the 1st of March they have cut and hauled wood; have fed and otherwise cared for the agency-stock; and plowed, planted and cultivated in a systematic manner 120 acres of land, which was all planted to corn except 10 acres which was planted to potatoes, melons, beans, and an almost endless variety of vegetables, all of which have yielded and are still yielding a bountiful supply for the mission table and school-children interested.

Last year the Arapaho school-boys (the Cheyennes had not yet sent their children to school) raised quite a quantity of corn, which was converted by the school superintendent (Seger) into clothing and cattle. This spring, Big Horse, White Shield, Bull Bear, and other Cheyenne chiefs placed their children in school and with them gave robes to Seger to be exchanged for cattle, to place them on an equal footing with Arapaho boys, which was promptly done, and as a result we have a mission-herd, the property of the individuals who labor, amounting to over 25 head, mostly cows and calves, which are to be kept at the mission until the boys are sufficiently intelligent and enlightened to take care of stock themselves, and at the same time the school is to have and does receive a benefit from the use of the milk, each boy milking his own cow.

It is the agreement this year (as the Government had no farm-laborers) that the school-boys are to receive one-half of the corn on the agency-farm (110 acres) and that the Government is to receive the other half in the field, which I believe will be sufficient to feed the agency-stock during the coming winter and spring, while the Indian boys intend selling their share and investing the proceeds in cattle and better clothing as they did last year.

In 1892 the Seger Indian School at Colony was completed by the Department and Mr. Seger placed in charge, where he remained until 1905 when he gave up the administration of the business of the agency and school to devote

all his time to supervising farming operations on the reservation.

When he took his band to Colony in 1892 he thus reported upon the industry of the adults as affected by annuity payments:

"For weeks the Indians were occupied in going to the agency and returning to learn the exact date payment would be made, and subsequently in receiving and spending the money thus acquired. The minds of all were completely unsettled and the utmost efforts failed to induce them to engage in their farm work during this time. A large number invested a portion of their money in the purchase of work stock, both horses and mules, and the way seemed open to obtain work which the stock thus purchased would enable the Indians to engage in, and with this in view, I arranged with the contractor for supplying Fort Reno with hay, to employ such Indians as desired to haul even to the extent of the whole contract, 1,800 tons. After much persuasion I finally got three Indians to work on this contract, and even these in a short time became discouraged, the weather proving rainy at first and the expense of feeding, etc., equaling the amount earned. Some bought cattle and gave at first considerable attention to their care; but gradually relaxed their efforts. Finding so much stock was bought, I constantly urged the necessity of their providing for their winter food by putting up hay, but with indifferent success, and the failure to provide forage for their stock was the cause of considerable mortality amongst them, and many were compelled to sell at nominal prices to save them from complete loss.

The possession of the money enabled the Indians to fare sumptuously while it lasted and ghost dancing was freely indulged in to the exclusion of all farm work. While the religious fervor characteristic of these dances was intense among the originators, the majority saw only an opportunity to engage in a sociable feast of which they availed themselves."

When he turned his work over to his successor, Mr. Ross C. Preston, thirteen years later, he was able to report, notwithstanding the enervating leasing system in vogue wherever the Indians own agricultural lands, as below:

They have worked in stores, picked cotton, and have done some work as laborers for white farmers through the country. A summary of this work would show they have earned, at Indian labor in lieu of rations, \$4,994.55; hauling freight for Government, \$165.83; hauling freight for merchants, \$675; various kinds of work for white men, \$2,525; chopping and marketing wood, \$1,060; as regular school and agency employees, \$2,383; a total of \$11,803.38.

They have cultivated and farmed 1,174 acres; have broken 73 acres of new ground; produced 25,000 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of Kaffir corn, 75 tons of millet, and 150 tons of prairie hay.

All of which, while showing no phenomenal change, exhibited a steady movement toward support by industry. There are many other evidences of the advance of civilization among the Indians of Seger Colony which, added to these set forth above, warrant the verdict that Mr. Seger has been a faithful servant and he carries into his retirement the appreciation and good wishes of a multitude of friends.



THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS.

On another page may be found seven resolutions of the Society of American Indians covering as many specific propositions. One is a demand that Congress and the Department institute proceedings for redeeming to the Turtle Mountain Chippewas the promises made relative to lands. In 1906 the special agent who made the reservation and many non-reservation allotments reported and recommended as below:

The Turtle Mountain Chippewas have not been treated exactly squarely by the Government. They agreed in 1892 to cede their title to nine million acres of land in North Dakota

for \$1,000,000 and the right for all members of the band, who could not find locations on the two townships composing the reduced reservation, to make selections upon the public domain. The public domain in contemplation was the millions of acres in North Dakota then vacant. Congress did not ratify this agreement until 1904. In the intervening twelve years the North Dakota lands were taken and what the Indian had anticipated securing, had become farms worth from ten to thirty dollars per acre. More than that, every township in the public domain where the rainfall is sufficient to produce crops, had been carefully looked over and the best taken by the pioneers.

In view of this tardy approval of the treaty it appeals to me as an obligation upon the part of the Government to make the best possible provision for these people from the lands that it still may control. The best part in the northwest now lies in the Fort Peck Reservation. A treaty will doubtless be made soon with these Indians for the cession of their surplus. It would be easy to locate the homeless Turtle Mountain Chippewas upon the eastern portion of the reservation, east of a line drawn north and south and passing through the confluence of the middle and east forks of Poplar River, and north of the 7th standard parallel. If a treaty could be made with the Indians of Fort Peck agency for the cession of sufficient land, and an act of Congress be passed this winter providing for such allotment the problem would be solved, and the terms of the treaty of 1889 as nearly fulfilled as is now possible.

No Act of Congress was obtained and the Indians have been still greater losers, without fault or negligence upon their part, because the Government conscience since the treaty of 1892 has not been alive to the obligations to observe the spirit of a contract entered into with a people unable to enforce its provisions.



ALFALFA CONTEST.

Supervisor Chas. L. Davis, who is deeply interested in the development of Alfalfa culture by the Indian people, has been studying conditions in Oklahoma recently. He has about decided to provide a contest after the following plan: The farmers in the Service in Oklahoma will be invited to write each a short treatise for which will be offered a year's subscription to the JOURNAL, the winning article to be published in the JOURNAL. A similar offer will be made to any Indian in the State living on his allotment and farming it for support of himself and family.

This is a most commendable plan and the JOURNAL here pledges its co-operation.



In early days it was quite a difficult task to induce the Cheyenne Indians to attend school. Agent Miles, in council, urged upon them every argument known to him but they responded that while an education was well enough for the Arapahoes, the Cheyennes did not need to go to school to learn to hunt buffalo. "But," said Mr. Miles, "The buffalo will soon be gone and the school is designed to teach you how to live without them." With solemnity and an air of finality the Indian spokesman replied that the Cheyennes had no desire to live after the buffalo were gone.

THE WORK OF CHILOCCO IN SHORT STORIES

The red birds, blue birds, and robins are with us again—barbingers of Spring.

A card from Principal Teacher Tobey, of Vermillion Lake school, dated March 7th., made the frigid statement that it was 43 degrees below zero that morning.

Mrs. E. K. Miller and sons were out to Chilocco from Arkansas City to visit us a few days before Mr. Miller left to enter business life again on the "outside" of the Government service.

Mr. H. C. Phillips, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, will soon sever his connection with the Board. As secretary of the Mohonk conference, he will continue to be in vital touch with Indian matters.

Mr. John Washburn, carpenter here for a number of years, resigned and left the Service March first. He thought a change of work and environment would be beneficial to his health, and was thinking of filing on a homestead in Arkansas when he left.

Mr. A. M. Venne, former employee of our school but now connected with Haskell Institute, spent the greater part of his time during a recent visit, in shaking hands with his many friends and acquaintances. We were all glad to see him. Come again.

An interesting letter from Josephine Nichols, who left us this winter to enter the Sanatorium school at Phoenix, brings the cheering news that her health is much improved. Her only regret is that there is no eighth grade class but she realizes that restoration to health is the most important matter just now.

A very interesting letter has been received from Rosa Marks also. Rosa seems to get quite lonesome for Chilocco and hopes some day to return. She is now attending public school and is in the fourth grade.

Mr. Francis Chapman, our new appointee in the school printer's position, arrived from Pine Ridge, So. D., March 1, bringing with him his wife and a brother and sister of his wife's who will attend school at Chilocco. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are welcomed, and we hope they will like it here. They occupy part of the residence near Home Four.

George Eagle, a successful farmer of Ponca agency and the youngest son of chief White Eagle, visited Chilocco recently with Mrs.

Eagle, formerly Alice Crazybear. George attended our school in 1886 and Alice a few years later. Now they come to see their daughter, Chloe, one of our promising new girls of this year. A subscription was left.

A letter received from Antonia Delgadillo recently, tells us that she is now married to Mr. George Tork, a white man, and living on a farm near Mayetta Kansas doing well. She says she is very grateful for all that Chilocco has done for her and that she is now putting into use the many things she learned while here.

The Haskell Institute basket-ball team, consisting of Merton Good Eagle, Eli Stover, Leo Roque, Joseph Blandin, Louis Pappan, Harry Richard and Bert Jamison were visitors to the Journal office during their stay at Chilocco. The boys are a fine looking, gentlemanly set and reflect much credit on the good work being done by our sister institution in the north.

Rev. J. H. Wooden, in charge of Whirlwind Mission in the Cheyenne and Arapaho country, and Miss Harriet M. Bedell, missionary at the same place, made their regular monthly visit to Chilocco recently. These good people are always welcome, for their efforts are always in the interest of God's work and the general uplift of the Indian. They come with cheering and encouraging words, especially to our student body, and we all appreciate their visit and the assistance they render.

The class in farming under Messrs. Van Zant and Bell gave a very pleasant "reception" in the school gymnasium on the evening of February 27. About a hundred or so invited guests were in attendance, and the evening was very much enjoyed by all present. A program was rendered by the members of the class, aided by Mr. Bell and Mr. Fuller. The "Farmers" are a very important feature of our work here at Chilocco, Uncle Sam's big agricultural school, and one of our largest industrial classes.

Mr. E. K. Miller, premier printer of the Indian Service and manager of Chilocco's printing department for almost nine years, left us the fourth of March to enter the newspaper business at Fayette, Mo. He was a competent, industrious and pleasant employee and he will be greatly missed at Chilocco where his good work was much appreciated.

As a token of their high regard, and sincere good wishes for his future, his class in printing tendered him a farewell reception the evening of March third. The early evening was spent at games and dancing and at a suitable hour dainty refreshments were served; after which, Superintendent Allen spoke a few words in appreciation of Mr. Miller and his work and assured him of his sincere regret in losing so capable a member of his faculty.

Mr. Miller's farewell address was characteristic of the man. He predicted great things for Chilocco and said he hoped he would play no small part in making his dreams come true. He has gone, but his influence for good still abides and we know his work at Chilocco was not in vain.

F. C.

One would hardly expect Indian boys and girls to be very enthusiastic about celebrating St. Patrick's Day but when the members of the band sent out invitations for a party to be held on the evening of Mar. 17, every one who was fortunate enough to receive one planned to attend if possible. The spacious Gymnasium was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Green favors were handed the guests as they entered so all were soon "Wear-in' O' the Green." A short program was rendered and then games and music made the evening pass quickly. The refreshments prepared by the Domestic Science Department were heartily enjoyed.

S. F. R.

Chilocco pupils and employees have been favored with many good entertainments this term but none of them have given more genuine pleasure than the program presented by the Minnehaha Literary Society on the evening of February 28th. We always expect something good from this society and have yet to be disappointed. When the audience entered the Auditorium the society colors, red and blue, mingled with the school colors, red and white, were to be seen in every direction. The regular order of business was carried out. Lack of space forbids our mentioning every number on the program and it would be unjust to mention only a few when all were so good. The members of the society and their advisory member have the hearty congratulations of the entire school. The program follows:—

Minnnehaha Song	Society
Appointment of Critic	President
Roll Call and Minutes	Secretary
Recitation "Darius Green and his Flying Machine"	Jennie Riley

Dialogue	"A Domestic Wanted"
Misses Weeks, Hale, Baker, Warner and Riordan.	
Vocal Solo	"Sing Me to Sleep"
	Christine Lazelle
Monologue—"A Colonial Dream"	Lucy Lazelle
Appointment of Judges	President
Debate: "Resolved that the Public Schools Offer More Benefits in the Education of Indian Boys and Girls than the Government Schools"	
Affirmative:	Negative:
Florence Slaughter	Mary LeJeune
Bessie Burgess	Gertie McKee
Piano Solo	"Grande Valse de Concert"
	Tilda Bailey
Judges' Report	
Shadow Story	Fanny Hodjoe, Carrie Hendricks, Olena Lopez
"Minnehaha Star"	Bessie Yellowfish

CRITIC'S REPORT—ADJOURNMENT

Following the usual custom of the Indian Office in releasing employees from further Governmental duty, we herewith publish a letter received by Mr. Miller from Acting Commissioner Hauke:

Your resignation of January 13th., 1913, as printer at a salary of \$1,200 per year at the Chilocco Indian School, Oklahoma, is hereby accepted, effective January 31, 1913, or as soon thereafter as your successor can be appointed.

In view of your pre-eminent ability as manifested in the above assignment the Office will be glad to consider you for reinstatement should you wish to re-enter the Service.

News Items from the Agricultural Department.

The individual student's gardens have been replaced with a half-acre model farmer's garden. Each grade in the school has a section of the garden to plant and cultivate but all make a study of the gardens as a whole.

The farm department has sown 200 acres of oats for grain and twenty-five for early hog pasture. Twenty-five acres of rape has been sown for later hog pasture. Every available team is busy preparing for alfalfa seeding and corn planting.

Drs. Kelly and Barnhard, of Wichita, Kan., in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, made tuberculine tests of Chilocco's dairy herd the fore part of March. Only one cow re-acted the test and the veterinarians were in doubt about her because she had recently calved. This cow has been isolated and will be killed.

The weed and grass cover along the Chilocco creek on the school farm, left for the winter protection of our birds, has been burned to kill the chinch bugs wintering in it. This, with the fall burning and plowing, has destroyed all the harboring places of the bugs and has killed them by the millions.

The Changes, September

APPOINTMENTS—PROBATIONARY.

William L. Steele, teacher 720, Blackfeet, Mont.
 Gertrude L. Weston, cook 500, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Ok.
 Amelia Ruckman, sten. & type, 660, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Joseph A. Scott, laborer 720, Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.
 Mollie I Sheldon, teacher 600, Crow Creek, S. D.
 Eber R. Sizer, man. tr. teacher 1200, Cushman, Wash.
 Jennie M. Rochford, teacher 720, Fond du Lac, Minn.
 Glen A. Carson, ind'l teacher 660, Fort Peck, Mont.
 Eva B. Thompson, teacher 72 m, Grand Portage, Minn.
 Augusta M. Geisenhener, teacher 600, Haskell Inst., Kan.
 Frances L. Johnson, teacher 600, Keshena, Wis.
 Mrs. Mable S. Parker, nurse 720, Keshena, Wis.
 James N. Kearney, gardener 720, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Leon R. Laverty, teacher 720, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 James Fox, gardener 900, San Juan, N. M.
 Florence Case, music teacher 720, Sherman Inst., Cal.
 Katherine Norton, teacher 660, Sherman Inst., Cal.
 Edith Fox, laundress 480, Shoshone, Wyo.
 Harriet M. Ertel, kindergartner 600, White Earth, Minn.

APPOINTMENTS—NONCOMPETITIVE.

Lida W. Barnes, asst. clerk 600, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Ok.
 Myra C. Dillion, asst. matron 500, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Florence Plake, asst. matron 600, Colorado River, Ariz.
 Mary C. Wright, clerk 900, Detroit, Minn.
 Georgia Lacy, clerk 900, Detroit, Minn.
 Betty W. Diven, housekeeper 500, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Eliza Smith Thompson, asst. matron 540, Salam, Ore.
 Minnie A. Tucker, teacher 540, Sisseton, S. D.
 Katherine Beaulieu, seamstress 420, Springfield, S. D.
 Lillian Murphy, asst. matron 480, Zuni, N. M.
 Henry T. Markistum, teacher 60 m., Blackfeet, Mont.

APPOINTMENTS—EXCEPTED.

George Piarote, assistant 180, Albuquerque, N. M.
 Ben Hunter, private 30 m., Bishop, Cal.
 Joseph J. Lent, private 30 m., Bishop, Cal. *
 Ada Fox, assistant 300, Bismarck, N. D. *
 Stella Bear, assistant 300, Bismarck, N. D.
 Nellie Barkishtum, housekeeper 30 m., Blackfeet, Mont. *
 William Bear Child, line rider 480, Blackfeet, Mont.
 Juniper Old Person, line rider 480, Blackfeet, Mont.
 George Curtis, asst. mechanic 240, Cantonment, Okla.
 William H. Wolf, asst. mechanic 240, Cantonment, Okla.
 David Bigman, private 25 m., Cantonment, Okla.
 Elmore Littlechief, assistant 300, Cantonment, Okla.
 Anna Curtis, laundress 400, Cantonment, Okla.
 James R. Sampson, disciplinarian 840, Carson, Nev.
 Johnson Arch, chief of police 25 m., Cherokee, N. C.
 Charles Curtis, assistant 240, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Scott Harrison, asst. farmer 300, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Emma King, baker 500, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Mattie Caton, nurse 660, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Philip Black Moon, private 20 m. Cheyenne River, S. D.
 George Hunter, interpreter 300, Cheyenne River, S. D.
 Margaret Claymore, asst. seamstr. 300, Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
 Yellowfish, herder 200, Colorado River, Ariz.
 Stephen J. Humeston, fin. clerk 900 Colville, Wash. *

William Burke, for. guard 75 m. Colville, Wash. *
 George A. Campbell, asst. blksmith, \$360 Crow Creek, S. D.
 William Hunt, forest Guard 75 m. Cushman, Wash.
 Elizabeth N. Rochford, housekeeper 300, Fond du, Minn. *
 Amelia Keney, housekeeper 30 m. Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Charles Blackbird, engineer 720, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Amelia Keney, cook 520, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Amelia Spry, cook 520, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 James E. Swamp, engineer 720, Fort Berthold, N. D.
 Katie John, asst. matron 300, Fort Bidwell, Cal.
 Cora Ownspipe, housekeeper 30 m, Fort Peck Mont.
 Joseph P. Cley, asst. engineer 300, Fort Totten, N. D.
 William Gilbert, engineer 1000, Genoa, Neb.
 Nelson Nah Cah Nub, private 30 m, Grand Portage, Minn
 Annabel Wilson, fld. matron 300, Greenville, Cal. *
 Mattie Tenlyck, assistant 300, Hoopa Valley, Cal.
 Charley Myers, assistant 300, Hoopa Valley, Cal.
 Samuel S. Sutherland, forest guard 900, Jicarilla, N. M. *
 Grover C. Vigil, forest guard 50 m. Jicarilla, N. M. *
 Helen Coever, nurse 300, Keshena, Wis.
 Blanch Wilber, asst. cook 480, Keshena, Wis.
 Wm. Rooney, fireman 300, Keshena, Wis.
 Joe Satterlee fireman 300, Keshena, Wis.
 Margaret Rose, baker 480, Kiowa, Okla.
 Ida E. Hall, housekeeper 300, Klamath, Ore. *
 Erastus Stone, for. grd. 50 m, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
 Simon J. Bonga, engineer 720, Leech Lake, Minn.
 Celso Rivera, asst. engineer 600, Leupp, Ariz.
 Laura Johnson, nurse 40 m, Lower Brule, S. D.
 Sam High Elk, private 25 m. Lower Brule, S. D.
 Iver Eagle Star, private 25 m, Lower Brule, S. D.
 Ida Quavanca, housekeeper 300, Moqui, Ariz.
 Susie Kewannymon, seamstress 300, Moqui, Ariz.
 Walter N. Tavayam, asst. engineer 600, Moqui, Ariz.
 Edelleche C. Denver, fld. matron 300, Navajo, N. M.
 Max Joy, interpreter 300, Navajo Springs, Colo.
 Ida Dennison, housekeeper 300, Navajo Springs, Colo. *
 Mary R. White, asst. laundress 240, Osage, Okla. *
 Donald C. Goodman, tailor 300, Phoenix, Ariz. *
 Clinton J. Crandall Jr., fin. clerk 720, Pierre, S. D. *
 Edith Chapman, asst. seamstress 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Mable Laverty, housekeeper 300, Pine Ridge, S. D. *
 Wm. W. Deer asst. mechanic 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Lucy Ferguson, asst. cook 240, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Pearl V. Edgell, housekeeper 300, Pine Ridge, S. D. *
 Mabel Shook, housekeeper 300, Pine Ridge, S. D. *
 Louisa Ten Fingers, housekeeper 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Herman Water, asst. mechanic 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Della Beaman, housekeeper 300, Pine Ridge, S. D. *
 Eli Skenandore, carpenter 600, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Sophia Wind, housekeeper 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Stephen Hawk, wheelwright 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 John M. Chaves, private 30 mo. Pueblo Day School, N. M.
 Comanche, private 30 mo. Pueblo Bonito, N. M.
 Job J. Moore, blacksmith 600, Red Lake, Minn.
 Nathanlel Friedman, stockman 720, Rosebud, S. D. *
 T. H. Studebaker, fin. clerk 600, Sac & Fox, Iowa. *
 Evaline D. Green, fin. clerk 600, Sac & Fox, Iowa. *
 Nellie Gray, nurse 300, San Carlos, Ariz. *
 Lee Phillipe, asst. line rider 420, San Carlos, Ariz.
 Chester A. Wyant, forest guard 75 mo. San Carlos, Ariz. *
 Charles F. Vaughn, forest guard 75 mo. San Carlos, Ariz. *
 Bertha McIntosh, assistant 400, San Juan, N. M.
 Claire Coggeshall, financial clerk 900, Santa Fe, N. M. *
 Carolina Trujillo, housekeeper 30 mo. Santa Fe, N. M.
 Sarah Chapin, housekeeper 30 mo. Santa Fe, N. M. *
 Louis R. McDonald, forest guard 75 mo. Santa Fe, N. M. *
 Mrs. Tessa Small, fin. clerk 720, Seger, Okla.
 William R. Weeks, spec. examiner 2000, Shoshone, Wyo. *
 Albert Heminger, chief police 40 mo. Sisseton, S. D.
 Julia Heminger, laundress 480, Sisseton, S. D.
 Julia Heminger, cook 540, Sisseton, S. D.

Ethel Hufford, housekeeper 30 mo. Šoboba, Cal.
 John Burch, private 30 mo. Southern Ute, Colo.
 Martina Littlewarrior, housekeeper 30 mo. Standing Rock,
 N. Dak.
 John Distribute, asst. blacksmith 300, Standing Rock,
 N. Dak.
 Jerome Ironnecklace, asst. farmer 300, Standing Rock,
 N. Dak.
 Eugene Standingelk, woodsforeman 2.50 da. Tongue River,
 Mont.
 Scott Braithwaite, forest guard 1000, Tongue River,
 Mont. *
 Isabel M. Fisher, fin. clerk 900, Tongue River, Mont. *
 Fred Dragoun, for. guard 1000, Tongue River, Mont. *
 Tom T. Rowland, asst. Herder 400, Tongue River, Mont.
 Rachael L. Somers, assistant 300, Truxton Canon, Ariz.
 Henry Reaves, private 30 mo. Uintah & Ouray, Utah.
 Elmer L. Martin, fin. clerk 720, Warm Springs, Ore. *
 Sam Harney, blacksmith 720, Western Shoshone, Nev.
 Mary S. Boney, cook 500, Western Shoshone, Nev.
 Wah we yay cumig, forest guard 50 mo. White Earth,
 Minn.
 John S. Rock, forest guard 50 mo. White Earth, Minn.
 Olive B. Whitmore, baker 300, Yakima, Wash.
 Irene M. Besaw, laundress 500, Yakima, Wash.

* These are white appointees.

APPOINTMENTS—REINSTATEMENTS.

Emma Walters, asst. matron \$540, Carson, Nev.
 Maggie Allender, matron 540, Cass Lake, Minn.
 Etta Bennett, nurse 660, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Mrs. Ida Robinson, asst. matron 500, Cheyenne River, S. D.
 Wm. E. Porter, engineer 1030, Cushman, Wash.
 Edith Ross Chaney, nurse 720, Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.
 Clara M. Lea, cook 540, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
 James W. Fisher, farmer 840 Moqui, Ariz.
 Hugh K. Wind, teacher 720, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Len L. Culp, physician 1200, Red Lake, Minn.
 Nina M. Nye, nurse 1200 San Carlos, Ariz.
 William H. Bishop, lease clerk 1200, Uintah & Ouray, Utah.
 Florence Middleton, teacher 660, Wahepton, N. D.
 Rose C. Hall, teacher 720, Warm Springs, Ore.
 Ella S. Johnson, matron 600, Western Shoshone, Nev.
 Margaret Lewis, teacher 720, Zuni, N. M.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER.

Lalittle Ward, from teacher 600, Crow Creek, S. D., to
 teacher 600, Carson, Nev.
 Carrie L. Wilcox, from fld. Indian teacher 600, Crow Creek,
 S. D. to fld. matron 720, Cheyenne & Arapaho.
 Mrs. Jane Mahaney, from matron 540, Cass Lake, Minn., to
 matron 600, Cheyenne River, S. D.
 Mary A. Harrington, from teacher 600, Hayward, Wis., to
 teacher 600, Cheyenne River, S. D.
 Olive Houser, from housekeeper 30mo, Cheyenne River, S.
 D. to housekeeper 300, Colville, Wash.
 George Houser, from teacher 72mo, Cheyenne River, S. D.
 to teacher 720, Colville, Wash.
 Merritt S. Fisher, from teacher 720, Warm Springs, Ore.
 to Pr. teacher 840, Crow, Mont.
 Ruth A. Townsend, from seamstress 500, Rosebud, S. D.
 to fe. Ind. T. 600, Crow Creek, S. D.
 Harriette E. Dickson, from teacher 60, mo Keshena, Wis.
 to teacher 600, Cushman, Wash.
 Mrs. Lillie McCoy, from clerk 1200, Indian Office to asst.
 supvr. 1400, Office of Supvr. of Indian Employment.
 Scott L. Fesler, from lease clerk 1200, Uintah & Ouray,
 Utah, to clerk 1200, Fort Apache, Ariz.
 Richard I. Parry, from clerk 1100, Osage, Okla. to clerk

1200, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Anna P. Shea, from matron 660, Rosebud, S. D. to fld.
 matron 720, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Della Henderson, from seamstress 500, Kiowa, Okla. to
 asst. matron 600, Fort Mojave, Ariz.
 Matilda G. Ewing, from matron 660, Red Lake, Minn. *
 matron 720, Genoa, Neb.
 Helena B. Farrand, from teacher 600, Kickapoo, Kan. to
 teacher 660, Greenville, Cal.
 Alfred M. Venne, from Disciplin'n 960, Chilocco, Okla. to
 phys. direc. & outing agt 1200, Haskell Inst. Kan.
 Chas. D. Horner, from teacher 72, mo Santa Fe, N. M. to
 teacher 72, mo Jicarilla, N. M.
 Charles Eggers, from principal 1000, White Earth, Minn.
 to supv. prin. 1200, Kiowa, Okla.
 Laura Mahin, from asst. matron 500, Cheyenne & Arapaho,
 to asst. matron 500, Klamath, Ore.
 Walter Riesbol, from teacher 72, mo Ft. Peck, Mont. to
 principal 900, Leech Lake, Minn.
 Oliver Humbargar, from Ind'I tchr. 900, Shawnee, Okla. to
 Ind'I tchr. 900, Leupp, Ariz.
 Ellen Humbargar, from matron 600, Shawnee, Okla. to
 matron 660, Leupp, Ariz.
 Verne Masten, from Ind'I tchr. 720, Wes. Shoshone, Nev.
 to farmer 900, Moqui, Ariz.
 Lizzie M. Linenburg, from cook 500, Cheyenne & Arapaho,
 to baker 600, Moqui, Ariz.
 Mary Lannen, from housekeeper 300, Moqui, Ariz. to 480.
 John T. Woodside, from carpenter 800, Carson, Nev. to
 carpenter 780, Navajo, N. M.
 Ada E. Lavander, from teacher 600, Navajo, N. M. to asst.
 matron 540.
 Elizabeth Martin, from asst. cook \$480, Keshena, Wis. to
 cook \$540, Oneida, Wis.
 John E. Jones, from clerk \$1200, Ft. Belknap, Mont., to
 clerk 1100, Osage, Okla.,
 Pearl N. Moon, from cook 500, Greenville, Cal., to cook
 660, Phoenix, Ariz.,
 Frank A. Thackery, supvr. at large 2030, to supt. 3000,
 Pima, Ariz.,
 Carolina Nolasques, from cook 660, Phoenix, Ariz., to
 cook 540, Round Valley, Cal.
 Manley E. Smith, from engineer 720, Ft. Berthold, N. D.
 to engineer 840, San Juan, N. M.
 Etta Wilson, from asst. matr. 600, Colorado River, Ariz.
 to fin. clerk 720, Seger, Okla.
 Anna Owen, from housekeeper 300, Kaw, Okla. to asst.
 matr. 540, Shawnee, Okla.
 Jos. G. Owen, from teacher 720, Kaw Okla. to principal
 900, Shawnee, Okla.
 Frank J. Veith, from Florist 720, Carlisle, Pa. to Garden-
 er 1000, Sherman Inst. Cal.
 John M. Rutherford, from addl. farm 720, Warm Springs,
 Ore. to farmer 900, Shoshone, Wyo.
 Laura Alverson, from seamstress 540, Navajo, N. M. to
 seamstress 600, Shoshone, Wyo.
 Etta J. Snell, from teacher 660, Nevada, Nev. to teacher
 660, Southern Ute, Colo.
 Bessie C. Elkins, from teacher 600, Carson, Nev. to teach-
 er 600, Tongue River, Mont.
 John T. O'tools, from Indl. tchr. 600, Kiowa, Okla. to
 teacher 720, Truxton Canon, Ariz.
 Clarence W. Mullikin, from physician 1200, Western Nav-
 ajo, Ariz. to physician 1300 Truxton Canon, Ariz.
 Eva R. Boggess, nurse 600, Yakima, Wash. to nurse 720,
 Uintah & Ouray, Utah.
 Campbell Litster, or gd. 900, Jicarilla, N. M. to Engineer
 900, Uintah & Ouray, Utah.
 Elnora B. Bucklee, from seamstress 540, Ft. Peck, Mont.
 to laundress 500, Umatilla, Ore.
 Edw. A. Hale from bureau of census Wash. D. C. to exp-

farm. 1200, Union, Okla.
 Correl M. Parker, from 600, White Earth, Minn. to disciplin'n 600, Wahpeton, N. D.
 Thomas A. Brown, from add. farm. 900, Walker River, Nev. to add. farm. 720, Warm Springs, Ore.

APPOINTMENTS BY PROMOTION AND REDUCTION.

James H. McGillis from gardener 600, Cantonment, Okla., to laborer 600.
 Wm. B. Ratliff, from chief police. 25 m., Cherokee, N. C., to baker 600.
 Mary J. Freeman, from fld. matron 720, Cheyenne & Arapaho 840.
 Woodson Shortman, from assistant 240, Cheyenne & Arapaho 300.
 John B. White from asst. farm 300, Cheyenne & Arapaho to add. farm 540.
 Peter C. Martinez, from assistant 600, Chilocco, Okla. to discipl'n 780.
 James Jones, from asst. engr. 480, Chilocco, to assistant. 600.

to 1500.
 Ruthyn Turhey, from printer 760, Salem, Ore. to 1000.
 Maggie Naff, from teacher 720, San Juan, N. M. to 900.
 Floripa Martinez, from housekpr. 300, Sante Fe, N. M. to assistant 300.
 Mrs. Mary Crawford, from laundress 480, Sisseton, S. D. to cook 540.
 Mary A. Rockwood, from seamstress 420, Springfield, S. D. to matron 500.
 Galley 3 changes for October.
 Levis Hancock, from farmer 900, Tomah, Wis. to 1000.
 John Twomoons, from for. guard 900, Tongue River, Mont. to 1000.
 Owen M. Boggess, from fin. clerk 1200, Tongue River, Mont. to clerk 1200.
 Ella M. Baxter, from teacher 660, Tongue River, Mont. to 72 mo.
 Edgar H. Hale, from clerk 1200, Tongue River, Mont. to 1400.
 Mary Pike, from cook 600, Tongue River, Mont. to 500.
 Levi W. Jones, from asst. clerk 720, Union, Okla. to Steno. at 1020.
 Adelbert J. Tobey, from teacher

to Sisseton, S. D.
 Galbraith, for. guard 30 m. Southern Ute, Colo.
 Jack Culbertson, asst. farmer 300
 840, Cantonment Okla.
 Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 500, Cheyenne & Arapaho Okla.
 Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.
 720, Colvilla, Wash.
 780, Crow, Mont.
 matron 560, Flandreau, S. D.
 900, Flandreau, S. D.
 rntner 600, Fort Bidwell, Cal.
 600, Fort Hall, Idaho.
 Fort Lapwai Sanitorium, Ida.
 720, Haskell Inst., Kan.
 ron 600, Haskell Inst. Kan.
 neer 720, Leech Lake, Minn.
 Mescalero, N. M.
 enter 840, Navajo, N. M.
 erk 900, Navajo, N. M.
 echanic 720, Pawnee, Okla.
 ron 600, Ponca, Okla.
 720, Ponca, Okla.
 ner 900, Rosebud, S. D.
 ner 600, Round Valley, Cal.
 an 1000, Round Valley Cal.
 erk 720, Sac & Fox, Okla.
 her 600, Sac & Fox, Okla.
 tron 720, Shoshone, Wyo.
 500, Springfield, S. D.
 600, Truxton Canon, Ariz.
 clerk 1200, Union, Okla.
 pber 1020, Union, Okla.
 stress 500, Western Shoshone,
 smith 720, Western Shoshone,
 900, White Earth, Minn.
 on 500, Yakima, Wash.
 ss 540, Zuni, N. M.
 0, Zuni, N. M.

James B. Coffey, from 840, Colvilla, Wash.
 tobp. Wallace, Judge 84 m. Crow, Mont.
 Johnnie Campbell, treman 300, Cushman, Wash.
 N. K. Wages, from 840, Cushman, Wash.
 Rob. James, Judge 84, Cushman, Wash.
 720.
 Wm. Ratcliffe, from add. farmer 840, Jicarilla, N. M. to 900.
 Carrie E. Beers, from principal 1000, Keshena, Wis. to teacher 72 mo.
 Mabel V. Van Brunt, from cook 540, Keshens, Wis. to Matron 600.
 Theresia M. Meyerding, from baker 480, Kiowa, Okla. to cook 500.
 Marie Webster, from cook 540, Lac du Flambeau, Wis. to asst. cook 300.
 Alfred W. Bresie, from engineer 780, Lac du Flambeau, Wis. to engineer 840.
 Leah B. Somers, from asst. clerk 720, Chief Special Officer to 900.
 Wm. H. Edelen, from clerk 1200, Leupp, Ariz. to 1000.
 Anna Sheridan, from teacher 660, Leupp, Ariz. to 720.
 Eva Z. Blair, from matron tem. 600, Leupp, Ariz. to 660.
 Bertha L. Riggs, from nurse tem. 540, Leupp, Ariz. to 600.
 Elleta M. Edelen, from laundress 500, Leupp, Ariz. to 540.
 George H. Myers, from engineer 900, Leupp, Ariz. to 1000.
 Lester D. Riggs, from physician 1000, Leupp, Ariz. to 1200.
 Peleg C. Kinney, from farmer 800, Leupp, Ariz. to 900.
 Margaret Pappan, from seamstress 540, Leupp, Ariz. to asst. matron 600.
 Eva Z. Blair, from asst. matron 540, Leupp, Ariz. to 600.
 Henry Driving Hawk, from private 25. mo Lower Brule, S. D. to Chf. Police 40 mo.
 Thos. C. Lennan, from teacher 840, Moqui, Ariz. to principal 1000.
 Edmund Hequatewa from assistant 10 mo. Moqui, Ariz. to housekpr. 30 mo.
 Wallace C. Wilson, from farmer 900, Moqui, Ariz. to Supt. Live stock 1200.
 Alb. M. Wigglesworth, from physician 1500, Navajo, N. M. to physician 1600.
 Chas. D. Wagner, from farmer 720, Navajo Springs, Colo. to 900.
 Joel C. McGuire, from constable 720, Osage, Okla. to 900.
 Jas. J. Dunean, from D. C. Insp'r 1400, Pine Ridge, S. D.

Julia Heminger, cook 5
 Franke Stevens
 Wm.
 Theodore Klaus, principal
 Maude B. Cray, nurse 660,
 Harriet A. Skinner, baker
 Jos. A. Scott, laborer 720,
 Daniel P. Bailey, teacher
 Logan Morris, add'l farmer
 Sarah H. Wyman, asst. Ma
 Marion L. Devol, teacher 5
 Ruby J. Walker, kinderga
 Bertha A. Walker, nurse 6
 Rose I. Brooks, teacher 60
 Cloy Montgomery, teacher
 Frances J. Boyd, asst. mat
 Everett B. Pettingill, engi
 Marie Johnson, matron 600
 Wm. F. Jenks engr. & carp
 Herman C. Poppe, asst. cl
 Bertram Y. Smith, Gen'l m
 Anna M. Shafer, field mat
 Lloyd LaMotte, asst. clerk
 M. N. Hutchens, add'l fa
 Jessie F. Wellsteady, teach
 Le Roy Wellsteady, physic
 Harry E. Riesberg, asst. cl
 John E. DeVore, Ind'l tear
 Louise B. Driscoll, field ma
 Emeline C. Wicks, matron
 Edw. P. Ford, physician 12
 Alexander Crain, asst. fld.
 Mabel L. Shoults, stenogra
 Harriet A. Graham, seam
 Nev.
 Michael H. Brown, black
 Nev.
 Lewis W. Page, principal 9
 Laura E. Isaacs, asst. matr
 Celia A. Bauman, Seamstr
 Ida-E. Hutto, Laundress 54

SEPARATIONS—NONCOMPETITIVE.

Elva B. Klaus, matron \$540, Cantonment, Okla.
 Frank S. Gauthier asst. clerk 720, Keshena, Wis.
 Lloyd LaMotto, asst. clerk 720, Ponca, Okla.
 Luciel Croker, cook 500, Western Shoshone, Nev.

SEPARATIONS—EXCEPTED.

George Earle, private 30 m, Bishop, Cal.
 Thos. Watterson, private 30 m, Bishop, Cal.
 Ada Fox, assistant 300, Bismarck, N. D.
 Peter Grant, line rider 480, Blackfeet, Mont.
 Grace H. Brown, housekeeper 30 m, Blackfeet, Mont.
 David Bigman, interpreter 300, Cantonment, Okla.
 Elmore Littlechief, disciplinarian 300, Cantonment, Okla.
 H. Wm. Wolf asst. Mechanic 240, Cantonment, Okla.
 Anna Curtis, laundress 400, Cantonment, Okla.
 Benajah Miles, add'l farmer 540, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Charles Curtis, assistant 240, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Mattie Caton, nurse 660, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Emma King, baker 500, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Bessie Yellow Hawk, assistant 300, Cheyenne River, S. D.
 Ethel J. Bailey, housekeeper 300, Colville, Wash.
 Lester B. Vincent, fin. clerk 900, Colville, Wash.
 James A. Fox, forest guard 75 m, Colville, Wash.
 John Whitelaw, forest guard 75 m, Colville, Wash.
 Pater Whitelaw, forest guard 75 m, Colville, Wash.
 Charles Hilbum, forest guard 75, Colville, Wash.
 Ned Cody, forest guard 75 m, Colville, Wash.
 James B. Cody, forest guard 75 m, Colville, Wash.
 John Wallace, judge 84 m, Crow, Mont.
 Johnnie Campbell, fireman 300, Cushman, Wash.
 N. A. Wages, forest guard 75 m, Cushman, Wash.
 Bob James, judge 84, Cushman, Wash.
 Gus Roll, forest guard 75 m, Cushman, Wash.
 Silas Hall, judge 84, Cushman, Wash.
 Francis Huot, miller & Sawyer \$900, Flathead, Mont.
 James Bosworth, forest guard 75 m, Flathead, Mont.
 James Raymond, engineer 600, Flathead, Mont.
 Nancy Laundry, housekeeper 300, Fond du Lac, Minn.
 Amelia Keney, cook 520, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Fred White, herder 480, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Charles Blackbird, engineer 720, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Amelia Spry, cook 520, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Olive Wind Chief, cook 520, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Face Wounded, judge 84, Fort Berthold, N. D.
 Bessies Rush, househouse 300, Fort Berthold, N. D.
 Bernice Piute cook 500, Fort Bidwell, Cal.
 Mary Parkhurst, cook 600, Fort Mojave, Ariz.
 Lulu C. Riesbol, housekeeper 30 m, Fort Peck, Mont.
 Charles Blackbird, asst. engineer 300, Fort Totten, N. D.
 Alice Yuma, baker 240, Fort Yuma, Cal.
 Nekifer Shouchuk, asst. cook 480, Haskell Inst., Kans.
 Daniel R. Morrison, add'l. farmer 840, Havasupai, Ariz.
 Berryman Lack, forest guard, 75m, Hoopa Valley, Cal.
 William Quimby, forest guard 75 m, Hoopa Valley, Cal.
 Mattie Ten Eyck, asst. matron 240, Hoopa Valley, Cal.
 Mary Winterholer, asst. matron 240, Hoopa Valley, Cal.
 Agapito Baltazar, forest guard 50 m, Jicarilla, N. M.
 Helen Coever, nurse 300, Keshena, Wis.
 Reuben Long, fireman 300, Keshena, Wis.
 Joe Satterlee, fireman 300, Keshena, Wis.
 Effie E. McCreger, cook 500, Kiowa, Okla.
 Carl J. Reid, disciplinarian 540, Kiowa, Okla.
 Green Patterson, forest Guard 75 m, Klamath, Ore.
 Stacy E. Wright, forest guard, 75 m, Klamath, Ore.
 W. H. Gregg, forest guard, 75 m, Klamath, Ore.
 Ora E. Yates, forest guard 75 m, Klamath, Ore.
 Caswell W. Taylor, forest guard 75 m, Klamath, Ore.
 Phillip Applegate, forest guard, 75 m, Klamath, Ore.

Joseph Parazoo, forest guard, 75 m, Klamath, Ore.
 Thomas Barkley, private 25 m, Klamath, Ore.
 Samuel Clinton, private 25 m, Klamath, Ore.
 John Potts, forest guard 50 m, Lac du Flambeau, Ore.
 John Whitefish, forest guard 50m, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
 Erastus Stone, forest guard 50 m, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
 Charles C. Brannon, as. chf-spec-offi. 1800, Denver, Colo.
 Wm. H. Brackett, constable 1020, Denver, Colo.
 George Creeley, asst. engineer 600, Leupp, Ariz.
 Ozetta B. Jonks, laundress 540, Navajo, N. M.
 Hattie Smith, asst. seamstress 300, Oneida, Wis.
 Bertie E. Perry, asst. seamstress 300, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Donald C. Goodman, tailor 300, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Mabel Shook, housekeeper 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Louisa Ten Fingers, housekeeper 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 G. H. Jennerson fin. clerk 1200, Ponca, Okla.
 Spa Hosten BeTile, private 30 m, Pueblo, Bonito, N. M.
 John Lung, private 30 m, Pueblo Bonito, N. M.
 William Dudley, blacksmith 720, Red Lake, Minn.
 Xavier Downwind, blacksmith 600, Red Lake, Minn.
 Richard J. Baumberger, forest guard 960, Rosebud, S. D.
 R. S. Peck, fin. clerk 900, Rosebud, S. D.
 Nathaniel Friedman, stockman 720, Rosebud, S. D.
 Evaline D. Green, fin. clerk 600, Sac & Fox, Iowa.
 Carolina Trujillo, housekeeper 30 m, Santa Fe, N. M.
 George Flecher, assistant 300, Seger, Okla.
 Mrs. Tessa Small, fin. clerk 720, Seger, Okla.
 Ada M. Mackintosh, cook 540, Sherman Inst., Cal.
 John Jesus, add'l farmer 600, Shoshone, Wyo.
 Chas. S. Blacketer, for. guard 75 m, Siletz, Ore.
 Julia Heminger, cook 540, Sisseton, S. D.
 Fannie Stevens, housekeeper 30 m, Soboba, Cal.
 Hadea Manuel, private 30 m, Southern Ute, Colo.
 Wm. Galbraith, for. guard 75 m, Spokane, Wash.
 L. E. Godfrey, for. guard 75 m, Spokane, Wash.
 Jack Culbertson, asst. farmer 300, Standing Rock, N. D.
 John Treetop, asst. farmer 300, Standing Rock, N. D.
 Emma Mulhern, housekeeper 30 m, Standing Rock, N. D.
 James Cornelius, asst. farmer 300, Tomah, Wis.
 John Twomoons, forest guard 1000, Tongue River, Mont.
 Stanley Littlewhiteman, asst. herder 400, Tongue River, Mont.
 Verney Mack, chief police 40 m, Uintah & Ouray, Utah.
 Wiley Jimboy, private 30 m, Union, Okla.
 Mabel Wadworth, fin. clerk 720, Warm Springs, Ore.
 Mary S. Boney, cook 500, Western Shoshone, Nev.
 Alberta Batson, housekeeper 300, White Earth, Minn.
 F. L. Bridgefarmer, forest guard 80 m, Yakima, Wash.
 J. W. Cheshier, forest guard 80 m, Yakima, Wash.
 George F. Conaway forest guard 80 m, Yakima, Wash.
 C. M. Corpening, forest guard 80 m, Yakima, Wash.
 O. W. Johnston, forest guard 80 m, Yakima, Wash.
 C. A. Hooper, forest guard 80 m, Yakima, Wash.
 Irene M. Besaw, laundress 500, Yakima, Wash.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Henry W. Dietz, of Idaho, superintendent of irrigation, \$2,250; \$3 per diem and travelling expenses. (Transfer from engineer, Ft. Hall.)

Wilbur S. Hanna, of Indiana, superintendent of irrigation, \$2,50; \$3 per diem and traveling expenses. (Transfer from engineer, Ft. Belknap.)

Joseph H. Norris, of Oklahoma, supervisor of Schools, \$2,500; \$4 per diem and travelling expenses. (Temporary, 30 days.)

SPECIAL SEPARATIONS.

Walter B. Fry, supervisor of Indian Schools \$2,400, \$3 per diem and travelling expenses (Temporary) transferred to Indian Office.



Chilocco R. R. Time Table

ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES, UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO.

Edgar A. Allen	Superintendent
Arthur E. Schaal	Clerk
Miss Ella Lander	Asst. Clerk
Miss Vinnie R. Underwood	Asst. Clerk
John F. Thompson	Property Clerk
Lawrence W. White	Physician
Ida May Samples	Nurse
Mrs. Cora V. Carruthers	Hospital Cook
Francis Chapman	Printer
Horace B. Fuller	Prin. and Tr. of Agriculture
Miss Sadie F. Robertson	Senior Teacher
Miss Katherine Krebs	Teacher
James W. Buchanan	Teacher
Miss Emma Tooker	Teacher
Mrs. Allace S. White	Teacher
Miss Louise Wallace	Teacher
Miss Nellie Cox	Teacher
Miss Margaret I. Hamil	Teacher
Miss Clara E. Melton	Teacher
Miss Lizzie H. McCormick	Matron
Miss Rose Dougherty	Asst. Matron
Mrs. Matilda Wind	Asst. Matron
Miss Clara Peck	Assistant
Miss Alma McRae	Domestic Science Teacher
Miss Esther Joiner	Dining Room Matron
Miss Daisy B. Hylton	Seamstress
Mrs. Matilda M. Buchanan	Asst. Seamstress
Miss Ada Allen	Assistant
Miss Kate Miller	Cook
Harold Curley Chief	Baker
Mrs. Julia Jones	Laundress
John W. Van Zant	Farmer
J. Grant Bell	Asst. Farmer
Mack Johnson	Gardener
William A. Frederick	Nurseryman
Christian W. Leib	Dairyman
Peter C. Martinez	Disciplinarian
James Jones	Assistant
Pat G. Chavez	Painter
Amos B. Iliff	Supt. of Industries
Charles P. Addington	Shoe and Harnessmaker
Isaac Seneca	Blacksmith
Bertes S. Rader	Mason
L. E. Carruthers	Engineer
Fred Bruce	Asst. Engineer
William Moses	Asst. Engineer
George Viles	Asst. Engineer
C. H. Talamontes	Assistant
H. Keton	Hostler
John H. Smith	Night Watchman

Some trains on this division do not stop at our stations, but those here given stop daily. The Santa Fe station is 1½ miles east of the Administration Building; the Frisco station is about the same distance north-west. The station on the Santa Fe is known as Chilocco; that on the Frisco as Erie. Either station is the first stop south of Arkansas City, Kansas.

Santa Fe Trains.

SOUTHBOUND—No. 17, 7:57 a. m.; No. 407, Shawnee Branch, 8:25 a. m.; No. 15, 5:15 p. m.

NORTHBOUND—No. 16, 11:35 a. m.; No. 408, 7:13 p. m.; No. 18, 7:55 p. m.

Frisco Trains.

SOUTHBOUND—No. 609, 9:43 a. m.; No. 607, 3:58 p. m. Stop on Signal.

NORTHBOUND—No. 608, 11:47 a. m.; No. 612, 6:12 p. m. Stop on Signal.

IF IT IS FROM PECK'S IT'S THE BEST

W. S. PECK

The Modern Grocer

Orders Taken and Special
Delivery for Chilocco

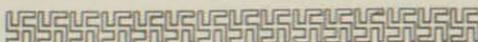
217 S. Summit St., Arkansas City, Kans

T. B. Oldroyd & Sons

House Furnishings Undertaking

Good Stock; Reasonable Prices
Square Treatment

207-209 W. 5th Ave., Arkansas City, Kans



HIAWATHA

At CHILOCCO in Picture and Prose

WE have a very few copies left of "The Chilocco Hiawatha in Picture and Prose," a companion booklet to "The Story of Hiawatha." This booklet is about 7x10 inches in size and has 28 pages. Besides a three-page description of the play as given at Chilocco by real Indian characters, and "A Brief Description



of Chilocco," the booklet contains eight full-page illustrations of the play and its characters. There are, also, nine views of the Chilocco school in the pamphlet, which is printed on enameled paper and bound with a colored cord. A deckle-edge cover adorns the booklet, and it was printed by Chilocco Indians, making it a neat souvenir for either presentation to your Eastern friends or as part of your own "Indian" collection. **C**Twenty-five cents, postpaid.

The Indian Print Shop

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

BOOKS

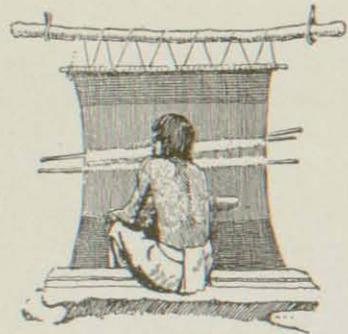
AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES

CThe Indian Print Shop has a number of copies of these books which it will dispose of at reduced prices:

Lolami In Tusayan,

By Clara Kern Bayliss.

(A story of the Hopi Country)



How To Make Baskets,

By Mary White.

MORE BASKETS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

By the same author.

These books are a little shopworn, but otherwise in good condition, and we will mail them to any address at these prices: Lolami In Tusayan, 40 cents; How To Make Baskets and More Baskets and How To Make Them, each at 80 cents per copy, postpaid. These prices are one-quarter lower than regular price. We wish to close out the stock on hand and make the price as an inducement to those interested.

The Indian Print Shop

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA.

HAVE YOU A GOD?

THIS is one of our own gods — that is, a photo of one of those we are selling in our endeavors to aid all worthy Indians to create a demand for their handicraft. **¶**It is one of those

TESUQUE RAIN GODS

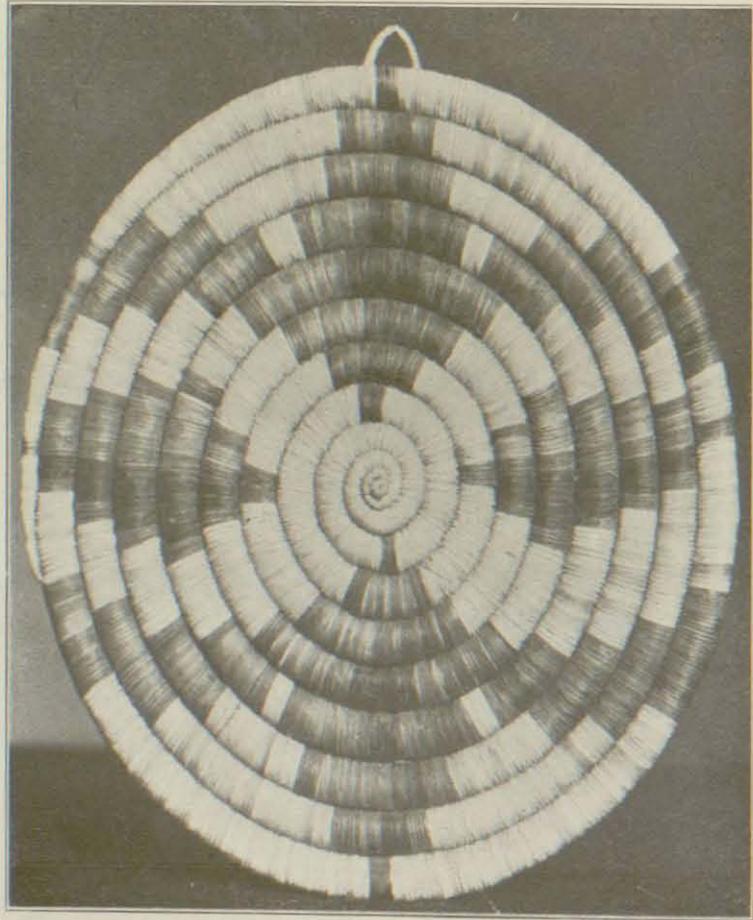
you have heard so much about. They are made by the Indians of Tesuque Pueblo, New Mexico. **¶**They are odd; made 6 to 8 inches tall, in several colors and decorations. We get from 35 to 50c post-paid. They are worth 25c more. **¶**Send for one



THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

PART OF THE U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

HOPI PLAQUES



Here is a halftone cut of one of our Hopi Basket Plaques. They are beautiful for house decoration. We have a number, of many colors and designs. This plaque is in five colors. Prices range from One Dollar up to Three Fifty. **C**Your money cheerfully REFUNDED if you are not satisfied

THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

At the United States Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma

NATIVE NAVAJO SADDLE BLANKETS



A DISPLAY OF NAVAJO BLANKETS, INDIAN PRINT SHOP.

CTHE Indian Print Shop announces to its patrons and friends that it has, through the efforts of one of its representatives, been fortunate enough to secure a few Native Navajo Saddle Blankets—something we have been out of for some time. These Blankets are of the size to fold, and weigh from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. The prices range from \$4.50 to \$9.50, according to quality and weave. These goods are extra fine, and we suggest that those who have been enquiring for saddle blankets tell us their needs. There is nothing to equal them for this use, and, of course, they will wear forever. State whether to ship by express or freight. **C**Everything of the very best.

THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP,
Navajo Blankets and Acoma Pottery, Chilocco, Okla.



THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE U.S. INDIAN SCHOOL
CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA
AND PRINTED BY INDIANS

The Navajo's *of* Arizona

—

Determining The Heirs *of*
Deceased Indians

—

Teaching Indian Children

—

Indian John-A Tale *of* The
Western Plains

—

The Indian Service Changes



FOR APRIL, 1913