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# The Chilocco Indian School.

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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 and the ninth is added to permit a more complete development of the sciences related to agriculture. 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.

**INDUSTRIAL.**—Special stress is placed upon the subject of Agriculture for these reasons:

1. The Indian has nine chances to earn a livelihood in a congenial environment as a farmer to every one in any other pursuit.

2. His capital is practically all in land, of which he must be taught the value, and which is appreciated as of any considerable value only when he has gained the skill and perseverance by means of which he can make it highly productive. On our large farms are employed competent instructors in Farming and Stock-raising, Gardening, Dairying and Horticulture.

Other industries are Printing, Engineering, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Masonry, Shoe and Harness Making and Painting. In all departments the equipment is good and the instructors capable workmen and teachers. The girls are furnished instruction in every department of home making, including Domestic Science and Domestic Art and Nursing.

It is impossible to tell all about the school's facilities on a page, and it is enough to say there is no better material plant, there are no better teachers anywhere else, and in more than one department Chilocco is in a class alone.

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# The Indian School Journal

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

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent and Editor*

EDGAR K. MILLER, *Instructor of Printing*

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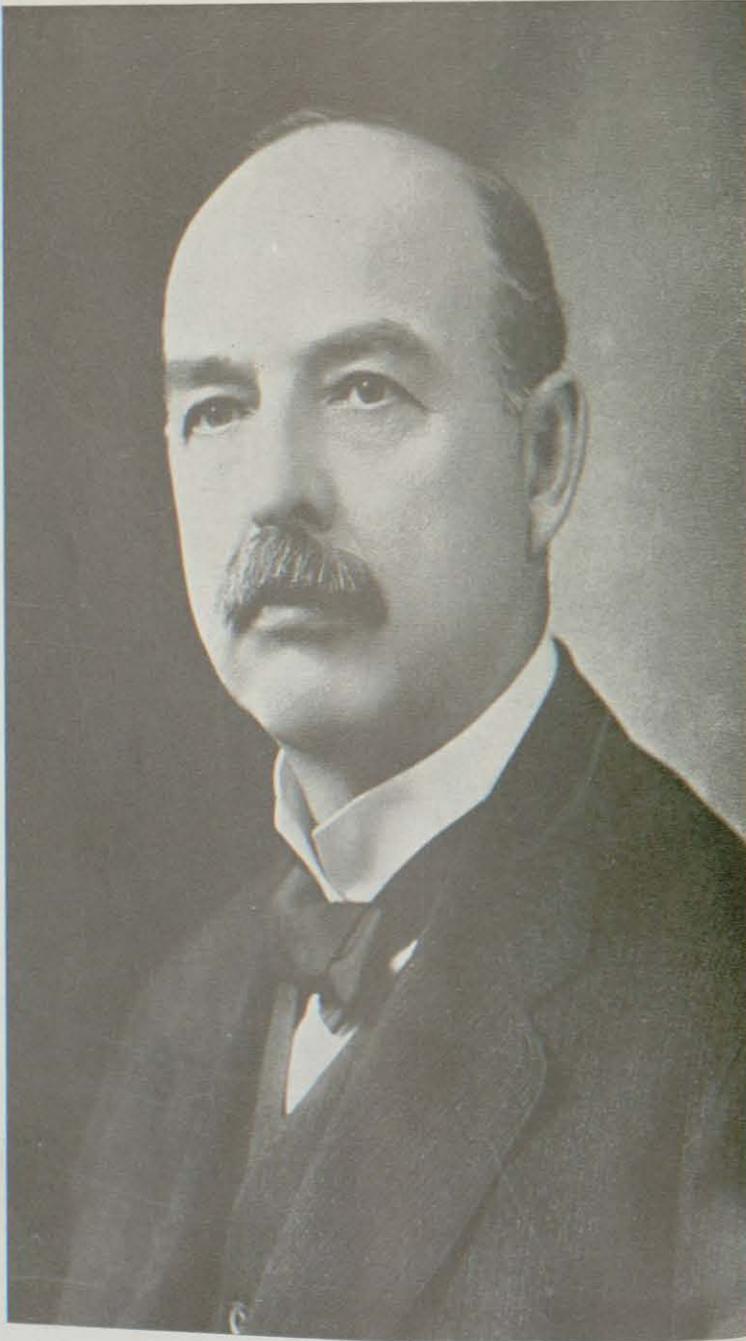
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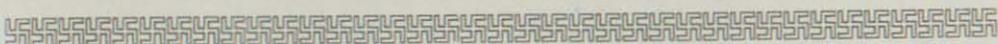
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HON. CATO SELLS

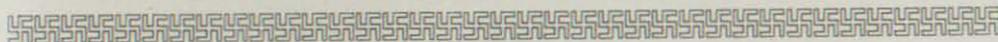
PRESENT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

It is a great privilege to know Commissioner Sells, and if he were here this morning he would impress you as being every inch a man. And he is. My brief acquaintance and limited association with him has been to me delightful—a great inspiration and encouragement. He is cordial, sympathetic, keen and far-seeing, yet deliberate, of a judicial mind, determined to know and to do the right thing, and is as firm as the rocks of the Mohonk hills. You need not be anxious about Commissioner Sells.  
—From remarks by Supervisor H. B. Peairs, last Mohonk Conference.



# The Indian School Journal

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



VOLUME FOURTEEN

FEBRUARY, 1914

NUMBER SIX

## TRAINING THE INDIAN YOUTH FOR CITIZENSHIP

BY JAMES W. GRAVES

Superintendent Euchee Boarding School, Sapulpa



THE training along practical lines that is so much advocated these days is not a new thing in the many Indian schools scattered over the United States. The schools in Oklahoma were among the last of

the government Indian institutions to change to a more servicable education, a change which was begun four years ago when the contract system of administration of these schools was abolished. This new departure is mentioned first because it is very pertinent in a talk on Indian citizenship. Think for a minute of the average conception of the Indian. Most people look upon him as lazy and improvident, two traits which good citizens do not have. This brings me to the real beginning of a brief talk on what we are doing, or trying to do, to make capable citizens of our pupils. I know of no better way to discuss the theme than by telling of our pupils as they are when they

come to us, of our aims for them, of the things done to reach these aims, and of some of the results so far as we can see them.

The boys and girls who come to the Indian schools are for the most part full-bloods. They come with little or no knowledge of the English language, and in many cases they have reached their teens before anyone wakes up to the fact that they ought to be in school. They give as reasons for choosing government schools that they have too far to go to the neighborhood school; that they do not find congeniality in going to school with white pupils; or that they cannot learn any thing, meaning by this that because of their lack of the knowledge of English and the great number of classes that the rural teachers have, there is no opportunity for them to learn any thing.

Knowing little of community life as white men live it, they come to us with very scant ideas of the qualifications of a good citizen. They have not had the fortune at any time to learn much about white people, their

homes, their religious life, and their community interests. Their families are perhaps as isolated from the white families of the community as if each did not know of the other's existence.

They have gotten from their parents the idea that old things are passing away, that the civilized life is the only one which it is possible to live, and that some way or somehow they must learn to live this life after the white man's ways. Along with the new desires, they have inherited the strong racial tendencies to be proud, non-communicative and self-sufficient, holding ancestors and their ways in reverence, and unwilling to depart from anything that is good according to the old Indian ideals. Stronger than all of this, however, is the force which brought them to school and will perhaps keep them there—the desire to learn as the white man learns and to be worth while according to the white man's standard. This desire does not cease, and coupled with their racial traits, patience, perseverance and fortitude, it pulls pupils through many a weary day of discouragement, homesickness, disinterestedness, and the instinctive calls to the old life back home.

Now, as I suggested at the beginning, it used to be in our government schools that we sought to give the Indian pupils merely a text book education, such as was given in the grades of the white schools. Much good work was done in those days, but after all, results were far from satisfactory because of the late start in school and with the English language. It happened then as it does now that pupils almost twenty years of age were still in the grades. So many things called them out of the school room in the late teens that not one full-blood in ten stayed with the proposition of completing the eighth grade. When he had

gotten out, how well was he equipped for the duties of life? How much chance do you think a white pupil has in the average community who, having inherited his knowledge of English, has merely completed the school-room work of the grades? However good this chance is you will have to discount it greatly in estimating the chance that the Indian youths had with a like education but with no natural use of the English language and no natural racial ties to the whites of the community in which he might live. He had given the best years of his youth to acquiring something of which he could make little or no use in the work-a-day world, and had possibly acquired while going to school the idea that by doing so he was elevated out of the world of manual labor and was being educated to live by mental effort. If you think of the Indians who may live in your community and of their attitudes toward the community, you will realize that such a pupil as just described, returning home, was not properly armed for the conflict of getting a living and being a good citizen.

Education should equip a pupil for living, of course, and it was to make the education more nearly fitted for future needs that half-day sessions for pupils were put into effect in our school, and many other changes were made. Whether the pupil always has the idea fresh in mind or not, it is true that our aims for him are pretty constant. We look forward to the future homes of pupils; strive to keep alive their purpose in coming to school, namely to learn to live under the changed conditions and in the ways which they must adopt if they are to live happy and useful lives. We want them continually to realize that the Indian nation is no more, and that all the future holds for them it holds as citizens of a nation that has

already shown wonderful ability in assimilating all races, and all racial characteristics. We want them to realize that in every place, under any conditions, every one must have some work to do and do it; that the man who does not work is of no use to society and cannot within himself be happy. The first lesson that we strive to drive home for this future citizen then, is the lesson of work. Now, the Indian is not inherently lazy. He thinks slowly, perhaps, and is deliberate in his acts, lacking the fire of action of white races. But he is industriously inclined and it is only developing racial traits to train an Indian youth into a working, useful adult. Lest any pupil should get an idea that he can get through life without work, especially by coming to school, he is put squarely up against the proposition of work right on the start. I recall that during September of 1911 we had at our school about one-sixth mile sewer ditch to dig, the ditch four feet deep. Much of this had to be picked through loose rock, with some blasting. It was hot work for those warm September days. A disposition to complain was met with the statement that our school was a place for work, and when the ditch was done there were many more things just like it to be done; that we all had to work, and that the only people worth while were those who had not only learned to work but who had learned to love work. Since that task was completed pupils seemed to have the attitude that whatever is to be done must be done, and there has not been any real difficulty in getting a good half-day's work of straight labor, if needed, out of any boy enrolled. You will agree that the attitude of those in charge of the work determines the attitude of the pupils. If they realize that the work is ex-

pected, they soon learn to expect the work. Thus, we consider that we have pupils who are not going to make lazy men and women.

But to be willing to work is not enough. A useful man must know *how* to do many things. Our schools all have considerable acreage, and with the improvements, a school plant affords an excellent opportunity for a boy or girl to learn how to do any of the many things that may come up around a farm home. To-day a boy may be ditching, tomorrow he may be plowing, and on other days he may be making hot beds, setting out trees, chopping cotton, cleaning up the premises of rubbish, grading the lawn, digging pits for rich flower beds, painting a building, putting in window glass, waxing floors, staining and varnishing a piece of furniture he has made in the manual training shop, gathering peanuts, setting out shrubs, planning and building poultry houses, spreading fertilizer on the tillable soil, making cement walks, helping the plumber, or doing any of the many other things which are ready to be done about such an institution. It is a fast rule that no pupil shall receive money compensation for anything he does. When you consider this and think of the work that these pupils do you are able to place a pretty fair valuation upon their desire for an education.

And with all of this, school-room work is not neglected. With the half-day sessions the teachers are forced to use their minutes to the best advantage, and essentials are taught in a convincing way, with most of the frills dispensed with. The teaching methods are excellent and good, sound work is being done in the schoolroom. We cover the Oklahoma course of study, abridging, of course, and not



VIEW OF THE EUCHEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Left to right, the buildings are Lavatory and Boys' Dormitory, Office and Employees' Building, Domestic Science Cottage, School Building, Girls' Dormitory. Main buildings of the EuChee Boarding School, within the city limits of Sapulpa, Okla., a town of 8,000 people. School accommodates 100 Creek and EuChee boys and girls, and offers work through the eighth grade, with thorough training in manual training and domestic science.

doing the eight grades in eight years.

We have literary societies in which our pupils learn to think and talk on their feet, things that any citizen should be able to do. The ability of some boys in debating is hardly surpassed in any of the grades in the white schools, but of course we have the advantage of pupils of more mature years in whom the reasoning faculty is better developed. Once each year the Indian Office holds a nation-wide contest for Indian pupils in which they submit themes after about five months' study, original in thought, and concerning some topic of permanent interest to the pupils. For instance, two years ago the subject was "Tuberculosis, its Cause, Prevention and Treatment", last year the subject was "Home Building", and this year the subject is "Citizenship". To say that these contests are beneficial is expressing it mildly. Two years ago, even on the playground, "germs", and "microbes" were words heard as frequently as "baseball" and "basketball", and they were names of

things just as real to the pupils as were their play-things. Those lessons are still fresh in the pupils' minds, and when a visiting football team of whites about a month ago spit upon the floor and walls of the sleeping porch where they stayed for the night, no one showed more disgust in the matter than did our boys. Last year, after studying home building, I noticed our boys and girls going around over the premises inquiring into the why of this and that arrangement and heard them frequently discuss such things as fencing, drainage, and kindred topics which had to do with the farm. For nearly two months now pupils have been studying citizenship and the making of a citizen. You might think this an abstruse question with them, but they figure out its relation to them in many ways which you would not easily think of. I know that the flag which is raised at our school every day at sunrise, and taken down every day at sunset, will have a fuller meaning to them when they are ready to write their themes in March. They

will have learned in many new ways that the United States is not for the white man alone, but that they in some way must fit into the scheme of things and live their lives in some community as real American citizens.

On the playground we do not neglect the opportunity afforded by sports for teaching lessons of manliness and womanliness. At the Euchee school—I speak from personal knowledge—two years of football, closing with the game yesterday, have taught many valuable lessons. They have brought two broken collar bones and some minor injuries, but who will say that this is a high price to pay for such things as honesty, unwillingness to take unfair advantage, willingness to abide by the decisions of the referee, ability to hold your temper when the other has hit you in order to make you angry and have you do something that would put you out of the game, to say nothing of the foundation for rugged health which it has laid? In a recent game of football with a white team whose slogan for the week preceding the game had been "kill the Indians", where the coach was so deficient in the spirit of true sportsmanship that between the halves he instructed his losing team to do anything to put out two of our best Indian players; where finally one of these players was made unconscious through repeated fouls and forced to retire from the game, an event which weakened the team spirit and caused the ultimate loss of the game, who shall say that, after all, the victory was not with the Indians who held their tempers, let the referee decide the play, and after the game rallied to their pledge of true sportsmanship by giving the customary cheers for the team which had all but tried murder? They lost the better score but they gained

everything else which is worth while in the game. This is one instance of how we get from sports those results that make better men and citizens of our boys.

You ask whether we will accomplish the permanent results we strive for. We do not know fully, but we believe with heart and soul that we are on the right track. It would be possible to mention case after case of either a boy or girl where there was not only education in the three R's but great attainment in those qualities and characteristics which belong to noble men and women. Would not you say that the boy has learned once for all the proper respect for law and order, who, after he had been strapped for getting drunk on his way home at Christmas time had turned back with five companions and as a sign of his respect for and appreciation of the justness of the situation, had asked to shake hands with the one who punished him, and this from an undemonstrative Indian, too? I refer to an actual event which happened two years ago. The sequel is that the practice of drinking among our students—before that time rather common—was practically abolished then and there. Or, is not the boy permanently on the road to becoming a useful man who spends his first year in school trying to get away and trying to shirk work, whose second year is the period when he is doggedly determined to do good work in school but whose heart yearns for the things at home, and whose third year finds him absolutely trustworthy and able to bear responsibilities—a good student, and a boy of real influence for good at the school? I speak of another concrete example. Our girls, what of them? You know, perhaps, some of the characteristics of their surroundings at home, of the in-

ferior positions they have in the household, and their great ignorance of domestic duties. Our schools are making them gentler, more industrious, better house keepers, of better taste in matters of dress,—and finally more dependent and self-reliant. We do not expect to realize fully on all of our pupils. We do not expect all of them to turn out good citizens, or that their good angels, helped by right forces at school, will be able permanently to fire their bad angels out. Of course,

we shall fail many times, as all teachers fail, but we know that lessons of manliness and womanliness, once learned, will never thoroughly depart. Thus we seek to fit the pupil into the conditions of living as he will find them, and if he is honest, industrious and respectful toward authority, able to bear responsibility, and willing to do his part in the performance of community duties, we shall have educated, at least, an average American citizen.



## THE ZIA MESA AND RUINS

BY ALBERT H. REAGAN



**I**N Mr. Edgar L. Hewett's "Antiquities of the Jemez Plateau, New Mexico," page 45, the description of village No. 41 reads: "On a partially isolated bit of mesa about three miles west of Jemez is a considerable ruin,

which does not bear evidence, however, of long occupancy. The summit of the mesa is without trees and almost without soil, and water must have been obtained from below. The walls of the ruin are well defined and stand in place five or six feet in height; but they are formed of rough, loosely laid stones, and are extremely thin and unstable. They could not have been high at any time, as there is a marked absence of debris, and the dearth of pottery and kitchen refuse would

seem to stamp the place as a temporary or emergency abode. The site is favorable for defense, and there are traces of defensive walls along the margin and the summit. The buildings are irregular in plan and comprise three groups, the full length of the groups being about 450 feet, and width 350 feet. There appears to be no definite historic reference to this site."\*

I wish to call attention to the last sentence quoted. The archives at Santa Fe state that when Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de Leon, governor of El Paso and the Northern Province, made his first entrada northward in 1692 he found that the Zias and Santa Annas together had built a new village on Mesa Colorado (Red Mesa) and the Jemez, Santo Domingo and a few Apaches were fortified on the other mesa at the forks of the river. The Zias readily submitted but the Jemez were hostile. Their place

\* Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 32. Also see "Notes on the Jemez Valley of New Mexico," by W. H. Holmes, *American Anthropologist*, V. I, No. 2, April-June, 1905.

submitted finally, October 26, 1692.\*

Also when bringing the hostile Pueblos under subjugation, Governor Vargas with 120 men joined the Queres under Chief Ojeda in an attack on the Jemez on July 21, 1694. While enroute, the Zia Mesa (Mesa Colorado) was captured, five men being killed. Then on July 24 they took the Jemez mesa-pueblo, called Mesa Don Diego. The fight here was one of the fiercest fought; the Queres did much in securing the place. Here Don Eusebio de Vargas, brother of the governor, distinguished himself. The Jemez lost 81 killed, 371 prisoners, and the village was sacked and burned; 300 fanegas of corn were captured. The Jemez governor, Chief Diego, was surrendered, first condemned to be shot, but finally sent as a slave to the mines of Nueva Vizcaya; the Indians surrendered him, it is stated, saying that he had been the cause of the trouble. The prisoners, in part, were allowed to go back to Jemez and build on the old site in the valley, if they would promise to aid in the wars when needed. Their wives and children were kept as hostages till after the capture of San Ildefonso, which was then still holding out against the Spanish authority."†

The village on Mesa Colorado referred to in the Archives is undoubtedly the ruin No. 41, mentioned by Mr. Hewett and also by Mr. Holmes. The

writer has often visited the mesa and village in question. The rocks of the mesa are almost blood-red in color—so red that even the walls of the writer's office in the Jemez village three miles distance were caused to have a reddish glow from the reflected sun-light in the early morning hours. There is no other mesa in the vicinity on which a village-ruin is situated, except the one at the forks of the river on which the old Jemez village was situated. Furthermore, the Jemez people call the Red Mesa the Zia Mesa to-day; and the Zias themselves say that their people once lived on it.

In all the archaeological notes on the Jemez region there seems to be no mention of the remains of an ancient reservoir back of the white buttes at the mouth of a canyada that comes down from the foothills and enters the valley-flat adjacent to the Zia Mesa. This reservoir doubtless supplied the water for drinking purposes at times.

Also no reference seems to be made of the ancient irrigating ditch that now skirts the bluffs east of the Jemez river, some twenty-five feet above the present ditch. Also no mention has ever been made of the petroglyphs on "red rock" in the valley about a mile north of the present village of Jemez. Here are drawings of deer, lightning, snakes, the sun and moon, Montezuma(?) and the foot-prints of "the great road-runner".

\*Also see Bancroft's History, the volume on New Mexico and Arizona. †Archives, New Mexico, 158-162.





A corner of the department of Carpentry, the Chillicothe School.—This is a popular trade for Indians, and the opportunities for practical work are unlimited, for this department keeps up the repairs of the plant besides doing much new work.



CHRISTMAS TREES FOR INDIAN CHILDREN AT THE LAKE VERMILLION INDIAN SCHOOL, TOWER, MINN.

Nowhere in Christian lands is Christmas celebrated with more sincerity and entertainment for children than in the many schools throughout Uncle Sam's Indian Service. Thousands of Indian children in these places, at this time, are made happy by gifts through the generosity of the Government and its faithful workers throughout the field of service. No matter how remote the school, provisions are made for Christmas trees and the proper observation of Yule-Christian custom is made a part of the training of Indian youth, and with the view of impressing upon JOURNAL readers how thoroughly this one the remotest and smallest reservation boarding schools in the United States Indian Service, taken during the last holiday season.

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## HON. CATO SELLS, COMMISSIONER

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BY THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

HON. CATO SELLS was born in Vinton, Iowa, October 6, 1859. His father was an excellent lawyer and earnest Democrat. At the age of thirteen, Mr. Sells was left fatherless and with the responsibility of bread-winning for his mother and two brothers. He educated himself at Cornell College.

On his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the bar and the following spring was elected chief executive of La Porte City, becoming known throughout Iowa as "the boy mayor".

He early became actively identified with Iowa Democracy. He was elected County Attorney of his native county and served almost two terms, resigning to accept an appointment from President Cleveland as United States District Attorney for Northern Iowa. In this capacity he prosecuted a number of important criminal cases, among which were the Van Leuven pension frauds. He also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College.

The love of the South, which he inherited from his mother, a Kentuckian, drew him to Texas in 1907, where he engaged in the banking business. Here he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a State bank guaranty law, and soon also became interested in the amelioration of agricultural conditions and in developing cooperation between the farmer and the banker. Finding the conduct of the bank too confining for one accustomed to varied activities, he disposed of his banking interests in 1911.

In March, 1912, he was elected to manage the preliminary Wilson cam-

paign in Texas, with headquarters at Dallas, and after Mr. Wilson's nomination he was successful in raising a popular campaign fund of \$50,000 in Texas. He was also chosen Democratic National Committeeman from the Lone Star State.

By reason of his varied experiences, Commissioner Sells is probably better equipped for the position he now occupies than any who have preceded him. His experience as County Attorney and afterwards as United States District Attorney and banker through a series of years brought him into contact with an element of society similar to that with which he would be required to deal in handling the vast interests of our Indian population. Aside from this legal training, Commissioner Sells has acquainted himself with agricultural conditions in his home state by reason of his connection with the agricultural college there, and also with agriculture, stock, and business conditions in his adopted state of Texas.

We thus have a man at the head of the Indian Bureau who is a skilled and trained attorney, a successful business man, and one who is conversant with agricultural and stock conditions in the West; a man of rare judgment, high ambitions, and endowed with natural and acquired ability to an unusual degree.

The commissioner has indicated that he purposes to emphasize in his administration of Indian affairs the advancement of the Indians along industrial lines, not overlooking, however, the important subjects of health and social conditions.

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## INDIAN CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS

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Out-door Gymnasium at the Fort Totten Indian School.

THE Indian Office has, in the last two years, attached much importance to the children's playgrounds at Indian schools, and in accordance with the plans promulgated, there have been many such grounds improved with down to-date equipment and out-door gymnasiums throughout the service which now furnish much active outdoor exercise for the boys and girls—especially those of the younger ages.

The apparatus used is about the same as that found in the public playgrounds of our cities, and in those connected with public school systems, though in the service, on account of the facilities at hand for the making of additional and novel apparatus, many new features are added to the standard material purchased for this use from regular manufacturers.

Chilocco has two such playgrounds,

one at the small girls' home, the other at the home of the large girls, and on no bright day, when these girls are at liberty, can you visit the grounds without finding the apparatus in use, and judging from the hilarity and laughter, the girls get more out of time spent there than simply physical improvement and fresh air.

Every school should have some such grounds, even if the apparatus has to be home-made, such as has been suggested from time to time in the columns of the JOURNAL by contributors like Supervisor Brown, who realize the great necessity of such grounds and the great good accomplished through them.

The JOURNAL is glad to present two good views of these out-door gymnasiums, one from the Riverside Indian School at Anadarko, Oklahoma,



Outdoor Gymnasium and Playgrounds at the Indian School at Anadarko, Oklahoma.

the other from the Ft. Totten Indian School, Ft. Totten, North Dakota, both reservation boarding schools.

We also herewith print a description of the grounds at the Anadarko school taken from a recent issue of *The School and Home*, a paper published at Anadarko in the interest of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian schools and homes:

The boys' playground apparatus consists of a most excellent device for out-door sports. The outfit requires a ground space of 80x60 feet, and is 14 feet high. The steel frame is set four feet in the ground with cement foundation. Four large steel posts on either end and two sets of three posts each equal distance between, support the main frame part. On this bar, suspended by steel chains, are six traveling rings and three pairs of flying rings. The cross-bar is held in place, aside from center attachment, by a steel frame, distant thirty feet. This frame is held in place in the ground by two pairs of vertical poles, two incline poles and two vertical ladders. The

caps end by a similar frame, concreted in the ground, and to which is attached the long slide, protected by slide guard rails; four climbing poles, two incline poles and two vertical ladders. The caps, couplings and flanges are made of the very best of hard wood, well finished, and the rest of the apparatus is of the best steel.

The girls' outdoor gymnasium is not so high, so strong, nor does it cover so much ground space, but is no less a source of healthful recreation, affording the girls many hours of real pleasure weekly. This apparatus is constructed much on the same principle as that of the boys, and consists of two slides with same protection; two see-saw boards; two ladders leading to broad walk, and six swings.

The above does not by any means furnish a perfect description of Riverside's out-door gymnasiums; they should be seen to be appreciated; and what is still better, should be personally tested. They are, so far as we know, the only apparatus on such a large and complete scale in this part of Oklahoma.

Mr. Russell is ever studying the needs, and is fully determined to have the Indian School children healthy and happy.

*How the Government is Solving the "Indian Problem"*  
*The New Red Man; by Supervisor Lipps.*



View on the Ranch of Mad Plume, a fullblood Blackfeet Indian, Montana.



A fullblood Shoshoni Indian and his wife harvesting their crop of wheat on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

# THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF THE SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK INDIANS OF IDAHO

BY O. H. LIPPS

Supervisor, United States Indian Service



THE Fort Hall Indian reservation has a population of about 18,000 Indians and is located in the southern portion of Idaho, twelve miles north of Pocatello and the same distance south of the town of Blackfoot. Two railroads cross the reservation—the main line of the Oregon Short Line and the Salt Lake-Butte branch of the same road. The reservation comprises approximately 448,000 acres, about 38,000 acres of which are irrigable, the remainder being for the most part grazing and timber lands. Practically all of the reservation, except the very rough lands and the timber lands, has been allotted. The irrigable lands were allotted in 20-acre units, in addition to which each allottee received 160 acres of grazing land.

The altitude of the agricultural lands varies from about 4,000 feet above sea level along the Portneuf River, to approximately 5,000 feet along the Upper Rossfork and the Bannock creeks. The soil and climate are well adapted to the growing of small grains and the hardy varieties of fruits and vegetables. Potatoes and sugar beets do exceptionally well, while alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, etc., are also profitable crops. The large quantity of excellent grazing lands, together with the thousand

acres of natural meadow lands along the Portneuf and Snake Rivers, make this a country unsurpassed for the growing of live stock, especially horses and cattle. It is a sage-brush country and until the completion of the irrigation system two years ago nothing could be done in the way of converting this vast area of sage-brush desert into productive farm units except as to the few acres lying along the Rossfork and Bannock creeks, where small irrigation ditches were constructed by the Indians several years ago.

These Indians are the most primitive in habits, customs and manner of living of any in the Northwest. Fully 65 per cent of them live in tepees and temporary shelters. Most all are full bloods, and few of them speak or understand the English language, although they have been living in the midst of progressive white communities for nearly half a century. They are ultra conservative in many respects. No white man has ever been allowed to learn their language, and they still practice in pristine purity many of the old customs handed down to them from their ancestors. They are heathens from the view point of the orthodox Christian. They continue to wear long hair and the blanket and, on gala days, to bedeck themselves with many colors and much savage finery. They still employ mourners at their funerals whose chief duty is to demonstrate the agony

of their grief by lacerating their bodies with knives, pieces of glass or other sharp instruments, and it is said when some noted chief or well to do member of the tribe dies it is not uncommon to see numerous mourners following the funeral procession weeping and wailing in the most wierd and mournful manner, often exhibiting ghastly self-inflicted flesh wounds from which gush copious streams of blood.

Nothwithstanding the fact that these Indians still cling to their old customs and habits they are making industrial progress. They are an industrious people, even the women and children finding employment as day laborers in the potato and sugar beet fields of the neighboring white farmers. I even found a young educated woman—a graduate of Carlisle—class of 1904, in the field shocking grain, and she was doing her work well and cheerfully. This young woman is the granddaughter of old Chief Pocatello for whom the city of Pocatello was named. Though of royal descent and a graduate of Carlisle, she was not ashamed to be seen gathering the sheaves in the field. Here is an instance where education does not exempt the possessor from doing useful manual labor. If she were a star basket ball player her picture would be in the *Red Man*, full page size; or if she were even a fairly good clerk, or stenographer, we would see her name mentioned frequently and pointed to as a successful graduate. As it is, she is the wife of an uneducated, long-haired full blood; is the mother of two or three healthy children and she and her husband are leading quiet, uneventful lives on their farm, working together seemingly with the hope of some day being established in a comfortable home and so situated that

she will not find it necessary to go with him to the fields, devoting her time to the duties of the household instead.

And here let me remark that education does not appear to have the effect of exempting the Shoshone Indians from manual labor. In fact, the educated Indians seem to be the most progressive farmers on the reservation. Very few, if any, of the Fort Hall boys and girls who have gone away to school and returned with a fair education have shown any ambition to enter the learned professions or to become Indian Service clerks, stenographers, teachers and the like. They take more to farming, stock raising and the mechanical trades.

In personal property these Indians are, as a rule, very poor. They have little capital and without capital or good credit no white man can take an irrigated farm in the raw state and develop it. And even with some capital many of them who have taken up lands under Government Reclamation projects are unable to make a living. If experienced white farmers find it difficult to make a success of intensive farming by irrigation, we can not reasonably expect poor Indians to make great and rapid progress under less favorable circumstances.

About two years ago the Indian office outlined a policy in reference to encouraging farming among Indians on agricultural reservations which contemplated dividing the reservations into farmers' districts and placing a practical farmer in charge of each district. The aim was to have each farmer permanently located in his district and devote his entire time to the individual instruction of the Indians under his supervision. In order that he might systematize his work he would keep a careful record of all the



Breaking out Sage-Brush Land on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

activities of the Indians in his district; would keep a record of each family containing the names of the husband and wife and the names and ages of their children, number and kind of stock, farming implements, record of crops grown by each Indian, health record, etc. In fact, each farmer was to know by name every Indian in his district and all about him and his activities, and at the end of the crop season make a full and complete report covering all farm operations in his district during the year, together with a statistical report showing acres cultivated by each Indian, kind, amount and value of crops and live stock grown, kind of homes, report of births and deaths, condition of old and indigent, etc., and indicate generally the industrial, economic and home conditions of each family in his district with appropriate recommendations and suggestions as to what should or could be done to assist the Indians in making more substantial progress.

While this plan has been generally

adopted and followed more or less effectively on most of the reservations in the Northwest District, it has not on other reservations in the district been followed so closely, persistently or effectively as on the Fort Hall reservation. Perhaps conditions are more favorable on the Fort Hall reservation for carrying out the plan, as these Indians have no individual Indian money, or leasing or land sales that so frequently take up most of the time of the farmers. On some of the large reservations in this district practically the entire time of the farmers is required to supervise the leasing contracts, expenditure of individual trust funds, adjusting disputes between Indians and white settlers, appraising lands offered for sale, apprehending "bootleggers", maintaining law and order, etc., so that comparatively little time is left for giving anything like effective instruction and supervision to the simple, practical, ever-day problems incident to carrying out a systematic industrial program.

Mr. Evan W. Estep, superintendent-

ent in charge of the Fort Hall reservation, has permitted nothing to interfere with his plan of requiring each farmer to give his undivided attention to the industrial work in his district. He has exercised unceasing vigilance in this respect, and notwithstanding the many discouragements the results have proven the wisdom of his course. The reservation is divided into four farmers' districts with a farmer stationed in each district. During the crop season, especially during the plowing, seeding and harvesting periods, every farmer, and the superintendent himself, was actively engaged in seeing that every acre possible was properly plowed and seeded, and when harvest time came unceasing vigilance was exercised to see that each Indian farmer harvested his crop and properly cared for it. Nothing is allowed to interfere with the farm work during these periods, and it is only by the closest active supervision that some of the Indians are kept at the work in hand until it is completed. They have not yet learned the importance of "making hay while the sun shines", but each succeeding year shows notable improvement in this respect.

The following annual reports of the past season's industrial progress along agricultural and stock growing lines are published for the interest they may be to superintendents and farmers throughout the Service generally. These reports are not estimates made from casual observations, but they were prepared from records kept by the farmers and the Superintendent of Live Stock and I believe them to be correct and reliable. No one could have gone over the Fort Hall reservation during the past harvest season without being greatly impressed with the sight of the large grain fields,

grain stacks, hay stacks, fat cattle, etc., and the conclusion naturally reached is that it pays to have competent, practical farmers who will give their personal and undivided attention to the agricultural activities in their respective districts.

In submitting these reports the superintendent makes the following remarks:

#### AGENT ESTEP'S REPORT.

These reports show considerable progress over the year before, and there is much in them to encourage the men who are devoting their time and energies to helping the Indian on the road to agricultural success and independence. While these men have produced good results on the whole they find much to vex and discourage them during a crop season. The Indians themselves have no idea of the value of time in sowing and reaping, and as a consequence are liable to pack up and move ten or twenty miles away from a fine field of grain just ready to cut, and be gone a month putting up wild hay or attending a series of fairs. He comes back when he feels like it and cuts his grain and by the time it is handled three or four times half of what it should have yielded is lost. One Indian in the Blackfoot District had thirty acres of as fine wheat as any on the reservation. When it was ready to cut he went to the fair at Idaho Falls and stayed the whole week, then moved his camp down to Blackfoot for another week of that fair. I sent him word to come home and harvest his grain, but he sent me word he was going to the State Fair at Boise the following week. The Indians left for Boise from Fort Hall, and I had the police take him from the train just before they pulled out. He was very indignant and declared he was not going to cut his grain at all. I told him I was going to have it done for him and pay for the work out of the grain produced, so he was in early the next morning to get binding twine and stayed right with it until it was all cut.

Another great drawback to the agricultural progress of many of our Indians is their disinclination to do more than make a living. If ten or fifteen acres in cultivation will make him a sort of living he cannot see any good reason why he should go ahead and place twice or three times that much in cultivation. The same process of reasoning keeps him from clearing land or plowing in the fall for



A fullblood Shoshone Indian farmer, Fort Hall reservation, Idaho. This Indian has a fine farm; raises grain and hay; has 170 head of cattle, good work horses; plenty of farm machinery and has just purchased a new horse-power threshing machine. Strange to note, his name is Beach Lipps. I should be glad to claim relationship but it is out of the question. None of my relatives were ever so wealthy.

next year's crops—he might die during the winter and all that effort would be a dead loss to him. He spends all his money as soon as received for the same reason, and usually lives until the next crop season on credit. They all have great affection for their children but it does not manifest itself in the white man's way of providing for their future welfare in any financial or other substantial manner. There are a few notable exceptions to this general rule on this reservation. A few save money, even to the extent of being "close". A few have their land plowed for next season's sowing. Since Mr. Kennedy filed his report he induced six of his farmers to plow some for next spring. The Indian who is looking to the future and saving his money is not a popular individual with the majority of his people. Indian customs decree that the man with a full larder must entertain all his improvident acquaintances until he is as poor as they. When he gets strong enough to disregard this custom he is on the high road to success from the white man's point of view and in disgrace with his fellow tribesmen.

Our most successful farmers have heretofore been in the Upper Rossfork and Bannock Creek Districts, where the Indians have their homes on permanent streams of water and maintain their homes throughout the year.

Since the completion of the irrigation system and the allotment work, we have given particular attention to the allotments in the Blackfoot and Lower Rossfork Districts, which are covered by the irrigation system. This is done for the reason that we must make beneficial use of the water on these lands or else lose the water right. The tractor has been used exclusively in these two districts, and it has broken out over 1500 acres of raw sagebrush land during the year. Over 600 acres of this was done in time for seeding for this season and about 900 acres were plowed too late for seeding, but it will come in for the crop of 1914, together with what we will be able to break out next spring before seeding time. This should be enough to give us from 1200 to 1500 acres of new land in crops, allowing some for those who, for some reason or other, do not do anything with their land even after we break it out for them.

For two years past we have furnished seed to many Indians. They are required to return this seed at harvest time. Last year several of them listened to poor advice from "smart" Indians and did not return it even in case where their crops were good. This year when these men asked for seeds, they were refused and full explanation made to them

as to the reasons. A few of them begged so hard and promised to return seed for both years that the farmers made a few exceptions and were not disappointed in their men. A very encouraging sign is that several brought seed in and stored it in the granary here at the agency, and instructed the farmers not to let them take it out until time to sow. Larger granaries are needed in the districts for seed storage purposes. The loss in seed stock is made up from the wheat grown on the agency farm.

The agency and a number of the most progressive Indians received a supply of drought-resistant seeds early in the spring. There were four varieties of these seeds: broomcorn, milo, alfalfa, and millet. We advised the Indians not to plant the broom corn as we were sure the season is too short here. We followed the advice given the Indians for the same reasons. Our seed here on the agency farm was planted on very sandy soil and did not do at all well except where some water reached it. The farmers report that few of the Indians had any success with it except in case where irrigation was practiced. Most of them sowed the alfalfa seed, as they are all very anxious to get their lands seeded to alfalfa, but they all used water on it, when, of course, it did well. In view of the fact that dry farming is no longer an experiment in this region and that white farmers who practice it confine their crops almost exclusively to grain, I do not think it wise to depart from this practice, however desirable a diversity of products may be. Most, if not all, the experimental work should be done on the agency and school farms, as an Indian is easily discouraged by a few failures.

Attention is invited to the fact that these reports show that the Indians are raising potatoes for home use. A pot of boiled potatoes and a jack rabbit is now quite common in many homes, and it is not a bad dish by any means. The reports also show that some of the Indians are planting apple orchards, a further evidence of an increasing desire for a more varied menu.

There are now four farm districts on this reservation with four farmers in charge, each one residing in his district. The present year is the first time since I have known the place when each district had a resident farmer. These men are all practical farmers of large experience and interested in their work. They are all in close touch with the Indians and know what they are doing and why. It is my plan not to give them any

work which will take them away from their districts. Mr. White, the Bannock Creek farmer, is about 35 miles from the agency, and about 12 miles from Pocatello, his post-office. His location is quite isolated and lonesome for him and his family. The same is true in the case of Mr. Kennedy, in Upper Rossfork, who is 8 miles from the agency. Both have children, and the school question will be serious with them in the near future. I doubt if any reservation has four better farmers than these. Whatever success we may attain with the agricultural side of the Indian problem will be due to the efforts of these men, three of them being here when I took charge. I do not desire any better co-workers.

### District Farmers' Reports.

FT. HALL INDIAN AGENCY,  
Lower Rossfork District.

November 1, 1913.

Mr. Evan W. Estep,  
Superintendent Indian Agency,  
Fort Hall, Idaho.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit my annual report showing the acreage, yield and value of grain and hay raised by Indian farmers in my district; also number of head of stock and approximate value, together with some other items which may be of interest.

I am pleased to call your attention to the fact that in this report you will find quite an increase over last year in the number of Indians farming, acres of new land cultivated, etc. I think this is due largely to the use of the tractor and plow. While it has caused us some grief, it has proved to be a success; for by its use we have been enabled to start a good many Indians to farming that could not have started without its help. Some have raised quite a crop this year who never raised a grain before. One Indian in particular had two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and seventy-five bushels of oats; and others have done reasonably well. It has been said by some one that "he who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor". So I think that, by the use of the old tractor and plow, some one is a benefactor; and for its purchase and use we will give credit where credit is due.

You will see that I have given the number of houses, both log and frame, belonging to the Indians in my district; also the number of

LAND AND CROP SCHEDULE LOWER ROSSFORK DISTRICT.

NAMES OF INDIANS	Wheat—Acres	Yield—Bushels	Value—Dollars	Oats—Acres	Yield—Bushels	Value—Dollars	Alfalfa—Acres	Yield—Tons	Value—Dollars	Beets, Sug.—Acres	Yield—Tons	Value—Dollars	Potatoes—Acres	Yield—Bushels	Value—Dollars	Cultivated Land—Acres	New Land in Crop—Acres	Plowed Land not in Crop—Acres
Leland Bear				21	300	90	14	42	210							35	2	
Andrew Cutler	25	500	300	30	600	180										55	25	
Chas Faulkner	30	500	300	20	600	180	20	60	300	30	240	1200	20	2000	1200	110	10	
Al. Kutch	10	200	120	10	200	60										20		
Ed Lavatta	25	300	180	15	150	45	30	60	300				5	200	120	75		
Jim Compton				15	600	180										15	3	3
Ninavoo	10	20	120	5	100	30	25	75	373							40		
Captain Gunn	2	40	24				10	25	125							24	12	12
Pahneuo	10	200	120	5	100	30	10	30	150							25		
Shoshootse	15	300	180	16	480	140										31	6	
Tail Johnson	19	475	280				24	75	375				1	50	30	44	4	
Hynam Faulkner	10	150	90	5	100	30	65	195	975							80		
Bede Sheepskin							3	6	30							3		
Norman Timnor	2	20	12										2	50	30	4		
Christ Ocean							5	10	50							5		
Frank George							20	60	300				1	100	60	21		
Tom Cosgrove													3	150	90	3		
Harry Hutchinson	20	300	180	20	400	120										40	20	
Julius Racehorse				3	90	24	5	10	50							20	12	12
Johnny Book	40	800	480	35	700	210							5	100	60	80	30	
Tom Edmo	5	100	60													20		
Willie Edmo	5	80	24	5	100	30										10		
Walter Jack																20	20	
Bob Shay				3	30	9										3		
Tom Lavatta	5	30	18	10	100	30										15		
Pat Tyhee	10	200	120	5	100	30	20	40	200							35		
William Ka Ka	7	100	60	10	200	60										17	2	
Mrs. Fred Sonnip	3	70	42				5	10	50							8	3	
Tootse							5	8	40							5		
Shorty George	17	170	100	10			30	90	450	1	5	25	1	50	30	59	2	
Hoocho	4	80	48	5	100	30	11	25	125							40	20	20
Stanford Gibson																12	12	12
Florence Powell	5	50	30	5	75	45	5	10	50							15	10	
Jack Edmo	13	200	120	5	100	30	2	2	10	1	6	30	1	50	30	21	6	
W. B. Blakesley				27	270	80	35	100	500				2	100	60	104	40	40
Tom Waterhouse	5	100	60	5	150	45	10	20	100							20		
W. Waterhouse	10	200	120				10	20	100							20		
John Watershouse	10	100	60	5	100	30	15	40	200							30		
Jim Jackson	3	50	30	2	60	20	8	20	100							13		
Ora Buck							10	20	100							10		
Jacob Browning	2	50	30	12	360	100	25	60	300							42	7	
Minnie LeSieur	8	100	60				5	15	75				1	100	60	14	5	
Elmer Ellsworth	4	60	35	6	70	25	3	8	40							13	6	
Novoetse	6	100	60	6	60	20										12	12	
George Pahvaahs																		
Soyouma																40		
Broncho Jim	10	100	60	20	600	180	10	30	150							10		
Frank Fisher							10	20	100							10		
Bettie Yandell																9	9	
Lamar Pokibro	15	250	150	6	90	30										21	21	
Charles Deviney	3	60	35	3	80	25										6	6	
Dick Burns													6	300	180	6	6	
Frank Quagigant				6	60	20										6	6	
Harry Ponzio	2			2												4	4	
Willie Williams	4	30	20													4	4	
Fred Trahan													3	150	90	3	3	
Fred Wadzese	2	30	20	6	120	35	4	10	50							12		
Walter Jack																20	20	20
Tom Gibson																36	36	35
George Auck																20	20	20
Nancy Wheeler																20	20	20
Ed. Matsaw																20	20	20
George Matsaw																20	20	20
Pungo							6	12	60				1	80	48	16	10	10
Ira Ninavoo																18	18	18
J. J. Lewis																2	2	2
Dody Lewis																4	4	4
Tom Osborne	10	200	120				3	6	30							13		
Tevone Jackson	10	100	60				2									22	10	10
Mary Overy							15	30	150							15		
George Study				20	400	120										20		
Fred Study				5	100	30										5		
Ambrose Bearskin	5															5		
Bob Nevada				6	120	30										6		
Drink																10	10	10
Wiswop																6		
Poog																20	20	20
Clarence Sumner																5	5	5
Nancy Wheeler																20	20	20

## LIVE STOCK AND EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE, LOWER ROSSFORK DISTRICT, 1913.

INDIANS	Horses—Number	Value—Dollars	Cattle—Number	Value—Dollars	Hogs—Number	Value—Dollars	Chickens—No.	Value—Dollars	Wagons—Number	Harness—Number	Binders—No.	Mowers—No.	Rakes—hay	Plows—No.	Grain Drills	Fence—miles	Ditch—miles	Houses—log	Houses—frame	Wells—No.
Leland Bear	15	450	25	1000			50	25	2	1						1½	¾			
Andrew Cutler	6	600							2	2						1½	½			1
Charles Faulkner	13	1000			15	75	50	25	3	4	1	1				3	2	½	1	1
Al. Kutch	5	150							1	1						¾	½			
Ed. Lavatta	30	900	8	320	20	100	30	15	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Jim Compton	4	300			2	20	12	6	1	1						1½	½			
Ninavoo	8	600														1½	½	1		
Captain Gunn	10	250					10	5	1	1						1	½			
Pahmeno	20	400	10	400					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	½	1		
Shoshootse	10	500	3	120					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	½	1		
Tail Johnson	5	200	4	160			20	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	½	1	1	1
Hiram Faulkner	14	700	12	500	20	100	100	50	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1½	½	1		1
Whitehorse	100	2000	50	2000					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1			
Bede Sheepskin	25	250	30	1200	4	20			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1			
Norman Tinno	22	450	3	120			6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	½			
Christ Ocean	5	100							1	1						1	½			
Frank George														1		1	½			
Tom Cosgrove	20	1000	80	3200	50	250	50	25	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harry Hutchinson	4	200	2	80	6	30	50	25	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1¼	½			1
Julius Racehorse																1¼	½			
Johnny Book	50	1000	30	1200			100	50	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1½		1	1
Tom Edmo	40	800	40	1600					3	3						1	1			
Willie Edmo	10	200														1	1			
Walter Jack	4	100							1	1						1	½			
Bob Shay	3	75																		
Tom Lavatta	25	600	5	200	3	15			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	½	½			
Pat Tyhee	1	50	1	50			12	6	2	2						1	½			
William Ka ka	7	140	6	240					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1½	½			1
Mrs. Fred Sonnip	10	200	10	400					1	1						1	½			1
Tootse																1	1			
Shorty George	6	600			6	30	50	25	2	2		1	1	2		2	½		1	
Hoocho	12	300					12	6	1	1						1	1			
Florence Powell																1	½			
Jack Edmo	35	700	30	1200					3	2				1		2	1			
W. B. Blakesley	9	250	9	500			20	10	2	2		1			2	2	1		1	1
Tom Waterhouse	8	160							1	1					1	1	1			
William Waterhouse	4	100							1	1					1	1	1			
John Waterhouse	3	73							1	1			1		1	½	½			
Jim Jackson	4	100							1	1		1		1	1¼	½	½		1	
Ora Buck	2	50							1	1					1	1	½			
Jacob Browning	2	50							1	1		1		1	1	1	½			1
Minnie Le Sieur	7	200			10	50	50	20	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	½		1	
Elmer Ellsworth	1	25							1	1		1			1	1	½			
Novoetse	8	200	10	400												½	½			
George Pahvaahts							20	10	2	2						1½	1			
Soyouma	15	400																		
Broncho Jim	100	2500	250	1000					1	1								1		
Frank Fisher							50	25	2	2		1	1	1		2	½		1	
Lamar Pokibro	20	400																		
Charley Diviney	4	100							1	1		1				1	½			
Dick Burns	2	50							2	1										
Frank Quagigant	4	100							1	1						1	1			1
Harry Ponzo																1	½			
Willie Williams	4	200														1	½			
Fred Trahant	2	40							2	2						½	1			
Fred Wadzese	3	120							1	1						½	½			1
Walter Jack	2	50							1	1						1	½			
Tom Gibson	6	250							1	1										
George Auck	2	100							1	1		1	1							
Pungo	3	100							1	1										
Ira Ninavoo	2	80					12	6	2	1						¾	¾			1
Dody Lewis	15	300							1	1										
Tom Osborne	35	1400	60	2400	30	150	50	50	1	1		1	1	1						
Tevone Jackson	35	700	16	640					2	2		1	1	1		1	1			
Mary Overy	15	300	45	1800					2	2		1	1	1		1½	1			
Ambrose Bearskin	12	300	3	120					1	1		1	1			2	1			
Wishwop									1	1							1			
Poog	5	120	6	240					1	1						2	½			

wells, and the number of horses and cattle is as nearly correct as I can possibly get it. It is hard to get reliable information from the Indians. The school, agency and mission farms are not included in this report.

In conclusion will say that the work in my district is increasing each year, as also is the work on the agency farm; and I think it would be good policy to have an additional farmer so that the good work may go on as

RECAPITULATION  
LOWER ROSSFORK DISTRICT

Acreage irrigable land	11,666.00
Acreage grazing land	7,080.00
Acreage bottom land	28,523.33
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>47,269.33</b>
Number of Indians farming	80
Acreage in wheat	691
Total yield, bushels	6,605
Total value	\$5,128
Acreage in oats	405
Total yield, bushels	6,015
Total value	\$2,433
Acreage in alfalfa	520
Total yield, tons	1,484
Total value	\$6,180
Acreage in beets	32
Total yield, tons	251
Total value	\$1,255
Acreage in potatoes	32
Total yield, bushels	3,540

Total value	\$2,088
Acreage cultivated land	1,772
Acreage new land	609
Acreage plowed too late to put in crop	394
Number of horses	887
Value	\$23,525
Number of cattle	752
Value	\$20,250
Number of hogs	166
Value	\$ 840
Number of chickens	754
Value	\$ 377
Number of wagons	87
Number of harness	82
Number of binders	18
Number of mowers	25
Number of rakes, hay	20
Number of plows	31
Number of grain drills	6
Miles of fence	65 1/4
Miles of ditch	36
Number of houses, log	18
Number of houses, frame	12
Number of wells	11

SCHEDULE OF UPPER ROSSFORK DISTRICT.

	Acres Cultivated	Hay Tons	Wheat Bu.	Oats Bu.	Potatoes Cwt.	Work Horses	Stock Horses	Cattle	Chickens No.	Hogs No.
Jake Meeks	12	12	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Shupe Deepwater	30	40	50	0	60	4	7	15	0	0
John Nappo	11	20	75	0	60	2	7	0	0	0
Charley Pigawa	5	10	0	0	0	6	31	400	0	0
Big Jimmie	10	25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Soldier Boy	15	25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Johnnie Workboy	7	20	0	0	120	2	0	0	0	0
Joe Nappo	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chester Hope	12	2	320	0	30	2	3	0	0	0
Charley Hope	12	2	320	0	30	2	3	0	0	0
Jim Ballard	10	20	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0
Ben Ninnie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California & Pinnell	18	40	165	85	0	4	5	6	0	0
Pohvats	30	125	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0
Julius Martin	24	50	303	0	60	6	8	14	12	0
Roy Ingawamp	6	0	149	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
George Mitz	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	0	10	0
Chidahap	30	30	0	301	0	2	11	0	0	0
Hay Nephi	15	20	125	115	0	2	8	0	0	0
Jake Numenda	12	25	0	200	0	4	14	0	0	0
Woodayoga and Bear	20	40	0	380	0	6	13	0	0	0
Johnnie Baker	23	50	0	169	0	2	12	0	0	0
Tom Sargeant	25	50	225	200	120	4	15	5	15	0
Andrew Punkin	21	20	150	190	60	2	15	0	8	0
Joe Mink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peter Poog	28	45	232	0	0	4	7	6	0	0
Jefferson Tonitz	6	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charley Farmer	15	20	0	0	0	4	12	0	0	0
Use and Tissidimet	20	10	92	0	0	4	12	0	0	0
Johnnie Holmes	21	25	225	150	60	3	28	0	0	0
Johnnie Feathers	22	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cleveland Horn	30	25	83	0	0	4	23	0	0	0
Timake and Toohgatise	25	25	156	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Logan Apennay	24	40	0	0	60	4	9	13	0	0
Asa Appennay	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ben Willits	43	15	120	120	90	4	21	6	15	0
Slim Nephi	25	25	530	400	0	4	31	8	0	10
Sambo	10	15	0	0	0	2	11	44	0	0
Portneuf George	8	0	100	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Pahnitsee	10	10	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0
William Warren	28	75	100	0	0	4	11	20	20	0
John Besto	10	5	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	0
Andrew Smith	47	125	46	0	0	16	23	36	25	3
George Watson	20	25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sampson Miller	30	20	108	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Edward Wheeler	30	40	0	0	0	4	31	35	0	0
Jack Hoyt	10	10	0	170	0	2	0	0	0	0
Silver Ballard	10	10	192	0	0	2	13	4	0	0
Charley Evening	10	2	0	150	0	2	3	0	0	0
Tavingo	15	25	150	0	0	2	15	0	0	0
Frank Randall	40	20	0	800	0	4	15	22	0	0
Jim Macki	40	25	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	0
Johnnie Rundall	5	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sol Snipo	5	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Yank Cookman	15	40	0	0	0	2	6	18	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>4136</b>	<b>3430</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>13</b>

fast as possible, and the fertile land that is now covered with sage brush can be converted into valuable farms, growing crops to feed the hungry, and enable poor Lo to compete with his pale-faced brother.

Trusting that this report will meet with your approval, and also that, if permitted to continue my labors for another year, my report next year will show a still greater increase, I am,

Respectfully yours,

AUGUSTUS M. REYNOLDS,  
Farmer.

FT. HALL INDIAN AGENCY,  
Fort Hall, Idaho.

November 14, 1913.

Mr. Evan W. Estep,  
Sup't Fort Hall Indian Agency.

Sir:

I have the honor to present herewith my report of crops, stock, etc., for the Upper Rossfork District.

I find the grain crops badly damaged from improper preparation and watering, and a good many farms show that late hay was not cut. The average Indian farmer does not

1913 CROP SCHEDULE, BANNOCK CREEK DISTRICT.

NAMES OF INDIANS.	FARMED					RAISED							Value	
	Wheat—Acres	Oats—Acres	Barley—Acres	Alfalfa—Acres	Timothy—Acres	Potatoes—Acres	Wheat—Bushels	Oats—Bushels	Barley—Bushels	Alfalfa Seed—Bushels	Potatoes—Bushels	Alfalfa Hay—Tons		Timothy Hay—Tons
Phillip Lavatta	3	6	4	9		4	40	61	37	250	24		21	\$477.27
Sam Mosho	8	12				1	82	128		30			20	223.66
Jack Mosho	6	5					63						60	572.80
Julius Ballard	17					1	242		1	35	25		14	330.20
Jack Ramsey	10	4				2	169	55		72	30		12	255.20
Frank Ramsey	6	4	5			1	90	48	67	25	24			281.71
Jim Sadigant	4	4			10	1	35	47			21		26	451.04
Jim Shay, Jr.	7			9		3/4	46			31	27			230.55
Earl Wildcat	35	15				1	91	328		55	96		70	1275.03
Oscar Wildcat	18	9		6		3/4	76 1/2	175		61	20			278.50
Warren Wildcat	12					1	67			30			10	113.70
Wayvane	10	2		5		1/2	150	46		20	20		12	325.72
C. Ingavonooka	8	7					108	42						78.24
John Peup	14	28		4		2 1/4	1 1/3	183		62	5		20	315.25
Jefferson Pezedogga	9						68							40.80
George Wells	20	4		8 1/2		1	157	5		30	24			277.30
Mack Pocatello	10	8		24		1/2	49	98		31	30		15	459.71
Joe Hardy, Jr.	16	24					116	590	17 1/2				15	347.40
Jack Smiler	6	4											15	428.00
Sol. Green	8			18							38		27	18.00
Henry Yupe	10	5				3/4				40				231.31
Julius Yupe	8	4		21		1	50	33		35	25			274.51
John Good	9	7		5		1 1/4	44	28		65	30			550.73
Jim Hardy	6	4		15		1	136	224		41	37		20	237.30
Beets Lipps	8	16		15		1/2	25	20		22	28			733.60
William Lipps	5	6		25		1 1/2	30	500		68	75		18	484.24
Ben Lipps	6			14			60	82			45			85.95
Dave Mosho	26	20	5			1/2	72		67 1/2	20			78	153.80
Bannock Frank	5	8		16		1	225	120		32	74		14	287.00
Jim Dover				16							29			70.00
Emby Pocatello				3							10			144.00
John Ondabaga				4							12		10	261.00
Garfield Pocatello				25							27		12	773.75
Woodie Pocatello	6	20		24		3/4		300		45	42 1/2		60	488.84
Joe Hardy, Sr.		13 1/2		7		1 1/4		162		60	38		24	754.04
Evans Pocatello	8	10		18		1 1/2	120	302		52	70		12	546.00
Washington Pocatello													91	288.00
Percy Timsanico													48	144.00
Tom Pocatello													24	120.00
Sam Bell													20	432.00

Market Price of Products: Hay, alfalfa, \$7.00 a ton; Hay, timothy, \$8.00 a ton; Hay, wild, \$6.00 a ton; Alfalfa seed, 20c a lb.; Oats, \$1.00 a cwt.; Wheat, \$1.00 cwt.; Barley, \$1.00 a cwt.

seem to understand the importance of doing his farm work when it should be done. It is impossible to get them to do fall plowing, and as a consequence numbers of them sow so late in the spring that the grain does not ripen in time to escape early frost. The same lack of understanding causes many of them to let their grain stand too long after it is ripe and a heavy loss occurs when they cut it. County fairs, wild west shows, circuses, round-ups, and the like have the right-of-way over farm work with these Indians. I find gambling to be almost universal with them, which, of course, is a great drawback and impoverishes many of those who have worked well all summer and raised fair crops. Some progress has been made in this district notwithstanding so many drawbacks. Great patience and optimism is necessary in this work.

Very respectfully,  
 RICHARD L. KENNEDY,  
 Farmer.

FT. HALL INDIAN AGENCY,  
 Bannock Creek District.

November 1, 1913.

Mr. Evan W. Estep,  
 Sup't Indian Agency,  
 Fort Hall, Idaho.

Sir:

Herewith I submit my report for this district for the year 1913.

The health of the Indians of my district has been very good. The year passed without any epidemic. There were and are a few chronic cases, as there generally is on all reservations. I have to report six deaths and five births to date.

This has been a fine year for crops. The Indians that put in crops and tended them right harvested fine grain and potatoes. A few of them raised a variety of garden truck; but the main crops were grain, hay and potatoes.

This spring thirteen of the Indians of this district cleared and cultivated new ground amounting to one hundred and sixteen acres.

This, added to one thousand and thirty acres already under cultivation, makes one thousand and one hundred and forty-six acres. Three of my Indians set out a few fruit trees. Philip Lavatta has seventy trees of cherry, apple and peach which are four years old.

Several of the Indians have their up-lands leased to white parties for dry farming. This seems to be the best use to be made of much of the land of the district, as it is fertile and

productive; although there is no irrigation to be had for it, except in cases where it is bottom land, lying along small streams.

There will be but one new house built this year. This will be the property of Jack Mosho.

I beg to enclose schedules showing the names of the Indians who engage in farming in this district, the kinds of crops raised, the amount of each produced, and the total value of each Indian's crop; also the names of the Indian stock raisers, the kind and number of stock raised by them.

Very respectfully,  
 JESSE WHITE,  
 Farmer.

STOCK SCHEDULE.  
 Bannock Creek District, 1913.

INDIANS	Horses	Cattle	Chickens	Geese	Turkeys
Woodie Pocatello	12			3	
John Ondebaga	5	6			
Garfield Pocatello	10				
Emby Pocatello	6				
Jim Dover	5	7			
Bannock Frank	5		24		
Dave Mosho	9	95	12		
Walter Mosho	3	50			
Jim Yupe	16	7			
George Hardy	17	30			
William Lipps	23	65			
Beets Lipps	30	180	12		
Joe Hardy Sr.	9	35			
Joe Hardy Jr.	7	15			
Jim Hardy	8		12		
John Good	10	20	24		
Julius Yupe	3	7	6		
Henry Yupe	12	13			
Sol Green	1	5	12		
Jack Smiler	11	28	18		2
Mack Pocatello	3	4			
George Wells	3				
John Logan	2				
John Peup	7		6		
Jeff. Pezedoggie	6				
Phillip Lavatta	20	2	60		
Sam Mosho	3				
Mrs. Ingatuah	3				
Wayvane	1	8			
C. Ingavonooka	3	15			
Levi Wildcat	3				
Oscar Wildcat	3				
Warren Wildcat	12				
Earl Wildcat	25	165	18		
Julius Ballard	4	7	12		
Jack Mosho	7	17	12		
Jim Shay Jr.	5		18		6
Edmo Pocatello	3				
Jack Ramsey	12		6		
Frank Ramsey	3				
Jim Sadegant	3				

FT. HALL INDIAN AGENCY,  
 Blackfoot District.

November 1, 1913.

Mr. Evan W. Estep,  
 Sup't Fort Hall Indian Reservation,  
 Fort Hall, Idaho.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit the following report

## INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE, BLACKFOOT DISTRICT.

INDIANS	Cultivated area—acres	Hay, Alfalfa & Timothy —tons	Horses, Work—number	Horses, Stock—number	Cattle—head	Wheat—bushels	Oats—bushels	Hogs—head	Poultry—fowls	Potatoes—bushels
Alton Meeks and Kaiyou	40	90	6	12	9	825	200	12	50	40
Jack Anderson	20	20	2	6	5	340	160		40	60
Willie Thorpe and Mrs. Wallace Green	25	25	2	18	16	272			75	206
Frank Martin	36		2							
Charlie McGonigal	25	15	2	45	18					
Quasevah	25	15	7	7	11	275				
Tavasbe	100	45	5	25	35	850	125		45	20
Nance Teton	30	12	6	115	63	250			35	40
Charlie and Oliver Teton	100	60	6	40	8	1040			50	80
Tsegetivo	15	15	2	5	20				35	40
Teton Bill	25	30	5	60	39	80	50	15	20	
Big Elk	10	25	4	19	15	160	85			
Tom Cosgrove	50	90	6	3	85	55		66	40	20
Joseph Thorpe	30	60	4	85	108	150	200	11	50	40
Harry Hutchinson	40	20								
Jeff Yandell	60	4	2		80	200	125	30	125	30
Mrs. Brummel	25	30	2		65	63				
Mrs. Little John	30	35	4	6						
Jones Johnson	55	60	6	20	65	186	48		35	40
Big Johnson	15	15	2		15	76				
John B. Pambrun	13	1	2	1		42		4	115	60
Major George	15	20	2	6			126		25	40
James Smart	20	32	4	12	15	145				40
Oats Piute	25	20	4	15	20	53				100
Ashee Pokibro	16	20	2	12	5					35
Paul Bannock	15	15	2		11	520				45
Billy George	55	60	4	22	30	128	234			40
Captain Willie	40	55	4	30	14	20	178		100	30
Blackhawk	20		3							
Charlie Peterson	20	10	2							
Mezine	6	6	2							
Mahmouf	40	35	4	5			200			30
Nots Boise	14	10	2	4						
Roy Tendoy	30	4	2			36				
George Nagitaaw	4	3	2							
John Racehorse	20	20	2		28					
Lincoln Schoolboy	12	12	2							
Tom Silver	30	33	4	10	25		84			20
Panivids	18	10	2		10					
Curley McKean	50	28	4	14	28	173				
Charlie Diggie	60	125	4	50	150	434	486		50	40
William Penn	62	24	2	20	18	154	125	2	20	
Peter Jim	50	60	3	20	9	246	494	10	59	40
Albert Kiwonea	30	30	4	86	6				20	
Douglas Cahmeets	20	18	2	18		94				
Robert Jim	12	8	2	23	20					
Hevewah	10		2	15	6					
Albert Racehorse			2	10	6					
Tea Pokibro	25	18	2	20	13	138			40	
Marmoshoup	20	10	4	28	39	79			30	
Frank Grant	30	15	2	12	6	20				
Ed. Grant	30	30	4	15	50	171	290			
Mrs. Grant	10									
Soldier Boy	5									
Isaac Sandy	20	8	3			84	156			
Ralph Dixie	150	135	12	7	460	738		68	80	400
Fred & Henry Fisher	38	30	4	15		445	88		40	
Alex Watson	40	30	2			8	125			
Sam Weser	20	20	2				118			
Emerson Sandy	20	30	2			64	634		20	40
Yellow John	20		4			222			20	6
Andrew Honeno	15		2			28			20	20
John Stone	12		2			164	61			
Charlie Buckskin	5		2	8						
Abraham Lincoln	12	8	3	13		65			30	30
George W. Tendoy	10		2	4						
Mrs. James Tendoy	15		2							
Tom Mobe	12		2							
Guy Waters	12		2							
William Yetsekin	12		2			186		3	30	80
James Towersap	24	4	4							20
Frank Woodebogan	28		6			257				30
Ben Ariwite	10	6	2			75				
Ben Smith	30	4	6							
	4		2							

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE, BLACKFOOT DISTRICT—Continued.

INDIANS	Cultivated area—acres	Hay, Alfalfa & Timothy—tons	Horses, Work—number	Horses, Stock—number	Cattle—head	Wheat—bushels	Oats—bushels	Hogs—head	Poultry—fowls	Potatoes—bushels
John Wetembonne	12		2							
Archie Nappo	6		2							
Jennie Baker	15		4		52	415	100		20	40
Andrew Johnson	12	6	2							
Oscar Partridge	6		2	4						
Willie Warren	20		2			57				
Tom Tyler	10	4	2							
Pahneo	7	6	2							
Louis Simmons	10	5	2							
Charlie Pizoka	8		2	8						
George Sambo	16		2	14	6	131	32			
Charlie Bell & Charlie Peterson	10		2	12		25	25			
James Sequints	16		2	25	44	206	299			
Jack Hurley	25	26	2	1						
George Yapaquadzo	10	10	2	25	28					
Young Harney	4		2							
Charlie Dixie (leased)	40		2			250	150			
Topompe Tendoy	10		2				212			
Henry Yellowstone	10		2							300
Keno Coby	5		2	4						
David Bigman	10	10	2			37	75			
Dotsewanaka	10	15	2	12	100	120				
General S. George	10		2							
Noyuse	15	12	2	6		45				

SUMMARY—BLACKFOOT DISTRICT.

LAND.

Acreage irrigable	20,380
Acreage irrigable—cultivated	2,377
Acreage irrigable—not cultivated	18,003
New land cultivated (1913)	242
Land plowed, not cultivated	454
Indians farming own land	101
Horses, work	264
Horses, stock	1,059
Cattle	1,816
Hogs	221
Poultry	1,724

CROPS AND VALUE THEREOF (1913).

Wheat	11,707 Bu. @ 60 ct.	\$ 7,024.20
Oats	5,285 Bu. @ 50 ct.	2,642.50
Potatoes	2,166 Bu. @ 50 ct.	1,083.00
Hay, cultivated	1,767 tons @ \$7	12,369.00
Hay, native (est.)	690 tons @ \$4	2,760.00
Total value		\$25,878.70

of Indians' farm work and production in my district.

The past season has been more favorable than last for grain and crops in general, being warmer, and but little smut was seen in my district. The rabbits have increased to such an extent that they have become pests.

Four small farms have had all their grain destroyed, and about twenty have been injured to considerable extent.

There were plowed in this district five hundred and thirty-six acres,—all for needy

and deserving Indians. Eighty-two acres of that first plowed were planted this year.

Among the beginners in farming this year is Toopompy Teodoy, chief of the Lemhi Indians. He harvested two hundred and twelve bushels of oats from about five acres of land. He feels much elated over his success, and will increase his acreage next year.

Twenty Indians have set out domestic orchards. Seven have orchards bearing now; and very few of those who farm have not gardens.

The best section of this district in regard to soil, convenience to market, length of time cultivated and average largest farms, is watered by laterals A and B of the Irrigation System. The headgate is too small, and the ditch itself will not carry sufficient water for the land now cultivated; and, as a result, most of the crops have suffered for water in this section. As an abundance of water is available from the river and canal, this fault could be remedied by enlarging both headgate and laterals as the present condition is a detriment and prevents increase of cultivation in this portion of the district.

I enclose herewith a schedule showing the names of the Indians of my district engaged in agriculture, the acreage cultivated, the

crops grown, the amount of each crop produced, and the different kinds of stock raised by each.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. LA TOURRETTE,  
Farmer.

FT. HALL INDIAN AGENCY,  
Ft. Hall, Idaho,

November 1, 1913.

Mr. Evan W. Estep,  
Superintendent Indian Agency,  
Fort Hall, Idaho.

Dear Sir:

As directed, I respectfully submit the following report relative to conditions in the cattle industry on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Since June 1, 1912, I have had supervision of live stock on this reservation and will state that I have been somewhat handicapped by those white men who had previously profited by being able to swindle the Indians, and by some of the Indians who became disgruntled at my dictation as to which cattle should be sold and which should not, etc., etc. These troubles have been precipitated, mostly, by a few half-breeds and their followers who have usually in the past acted as middle men between the Indians and the buyers. Such conditions have made it somewhat difficult to obtain an accurate count on the cattle; yet I have succeeded in getting a very nearly accurate "line up" on them. Complaints and murmurs of dissent have ceased entirely, so far as I am able to observe, and the Indians appear to realize that they are having a square deal and are receiving all that their beef is worth. At our last round-up (October 18th) we received \$6.55 per cwt. for our beef cattle, while the white people have sold for \$6.20 to \$6.50 per cwt. I have succeeded in securing the top market price on all sales of beef cattle. All sales of beef steers during the year 1913 have been from \$6.00 to \$6.55 per cwt., owing to the condition of the cattle and current market price at time of sale. Stags and cows sold for \$5.25 per cwt. Cows sold before July 1st were all old culls that would not live on the wild hay, and were sold at about \$25.00 per head to buyers who fed them on sugar-beet pulp at the sugar factory at Blackfoot; and even under this particular care, it is reported that several of them died. These sales reduced our losses to only twelve head of cattle during the winter. Other sales were of either barren or old cows that should not longer be held for breeding purposes.

I desire to call your attention to a few noteworthy incidents where Indians would have been swindled on cattle sales had it not been for the presence of one who understood the cattle business and who supervised the sales. An Indian came and asked for a permit to sell three steers. He said that he had bargained them to Mr. Blank at five cents. I told him that the steers were worth six cents at that time, and that I would attend the sales at a certain time and see that he had a square deal. I sold the steers to the City Meat Company for six cents.

Again, I appointed to meet some Indians, with steers for sale, at Pocatello on a certain day. I had business at Inkom on that day and returned to Pocatello in the afternoon. I found that the Indians had bargained to sell to Mr. Blank for \$350.00 for the seven head of small steers. I told Mr. Blank that he could not have the steers for \$350.00.

He undertook to persuade me that he had bought them already. I convinced him that he had not; and, after offering me a commission, he became indignant that I should "butt in" his business. I sold the steers to the Jones Meat Company for \$395.00.

More recently a man appeared at this office and informed me that he had bought from an Indian fifteen head of steers, and asked me for a permit to purchase same. Of course, I informed him that I could not issue a permit to purchase, but that I could issue to the Indians permits to sell. I found that he had bargained for the cattle at \$70.00 per head. I appointed to meet him two days later at the Indian's ranch. I looked the cattle over and informed him that he could have the cattle at \$6.55 per cwt. on the scales. He was very much disappointed to find that his "good thing" had failed to materialize, and did not purchase the cattle. Ten days later I sold these same steers for \$6.55 per cwt., or about \$85.00 per head.

The people who meet these disappointments claim that I favor certain dealers or buyers, and that I do not give them a square deal. I do not dictate to any Indian to whom he shall sell his beef cattle, or anything else. But Indians understand enough and know where I have saved them money; and, naturally, they will arrange to sell to the Jones Meat Company and City Meat Company, at Pocatello, or Hopkins Brothers at Blackfoot. I sometimes tell them that So and So want to buy some steers. They answer me with a grunt, signifying "nothing doing", and I do not feel justified in insisting that they sell to these people. Formerly an

Indian was given a permit to sell and no further attention was given the matter. Our greatest enemies in the cattle business on the reservation are the large, gray wolves that destroy numbers of calves each season.

We have sold, during the year 1913, cattle as follows:

Steers, January 1st to July 1st, 33; July 1st to November 1st, 417; total 450. Bulls and Stags, January 1st to July 1st, 7; July 1st to November 1st, 5; total 12. Cows (old, culls and barren), January 1st to July 1st, 62; July 1st to November 1st, 48; total 110. Total, January 1st to July 1st, 102; July 1st to November 1st, 417; entire total 572.

Killed for beef by Indians: Steers, from January 1st to November 1st, 61; Cows, from January 1st to November 1st, 36; Total 97.

We now have cattle, belonging to Indians,

on the range as follows: cows, calves and heifers, 3300; steers one year old, 350; steers two years old, 260; bulls, 150; total, 4060.

You will note that estimates of calves was not included in the report of July 1st, and that yearling steers were included with cows and heifers.

I find that 142 Indians of this reservation own 4060 head of cattle, as follows:

Twenty owning less than 5 head each, 35 owning 5 to 10, 19 owning 10 to 15, 17 owning 15 to 20, 9 owning 20 to 25, 14 owning 25 to 30, 9 owning 30 to 40, 3 owning 40 to 50, 1 owning 50 to 60, 4 owning 60 to 70, 1 owning 70 to 80, 2 owning 80 to 100, 3 owning 125 to 150, 3 owning 150 to 175, 1 owning 300 to 350, 1 owning 400 to 450.

Very respectfully,

T. B. LESIEUR.

Sup't Live Stock.



The Indian manufactured article of greatest merit is the Navajo blanket, which comes from the looms of the Navajo Indian women of Arizona and New Mexico. These patient people produce a rug of extraordinary utility value—one now appreciated by many white homes throughout the country.



Class in Practical Demonstration, Chilocco Department of Domestic Science.



Dining Room Chilocco Domestic Science Department—Furniture made by Students.

# ABOUT THINGS DOMESTIC

## SECOND-TERM THEORY WORK FOR JUNIOR DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASSES

BY ALMA McRAE

Teacher of Domestic Science, Chillicothe School

### MEAT.

The structure of meat may be seen if a small piece of meat is scraped with a sharp knife, thus separating the muscle fiber and the white connective tissue. Through the microscope the muscle fiber is seen to be made up of bundles of smaller fibers held together by connective tissue that has fat cells imbedded in it. The length of these fibers varies in different meats, and it is possible that the length of the fiber has something to do with the digestibility of the meat, the shorter fibered meats being the most digestible.

The muscle fibers and the connective tissue both have something to do with the tenderness of meat. In general the muscles that have had the most use, or the ones that have been exposed most to the wind and weather will be the ones that will be tougher and that will have the better flavor. Young animals will, of course, have the most delicate tissues.

The composition of meat from different parts of the same animal varies, the protein, for instance, goes all the way from 12% to 21%, depending upon the cut of meat, and the feeding of the animal from which the meat came.

The chief proteins of meat are fibrin, myosin, and albumin. It is the coagulation of the myosin that causes the stiffening of the muscles after the animal is killed, this is called rigor mortis. When in this condition the meat is very tough, and the hanging of meat gives time for the disappearance of the hardening of the muscles by the re-resolution of the myosin.

The scum that forms on the water when a piece of meat is boiled is largely albumen. The connective tissue when boiled is changed to gelatine, and it is due to this as well as to the gelatine from the bones that the water in which meat was cooked will set into a jelly. The color of meat is due chiefly to haemoglobin. The flavor depends upon the nitrogenous substances called extractives, although the flavor of pork and mutton is caused partly by the fat they contain. These extractives have no food value, but act as stimulants.

The fat of meat varies from about 6% to more than 40%. The solidity of fat is due chiefly to the stearin present.

The amount of water in meat varies very much. A lean piece may have 75%, while a fat piece might not have more than 50%. Generally the more fat the less water, so it is more economical to select meat that has a good bit of fat in it.

### EFFECTS OF COOKING.

In whatever way meat is cooked there is great loss of weight. In boiling or roasting this amounts

to  $\frac{1}{3}$  or even  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the original weight. This loss is chiefly water, but is partly protein and fat. The loss of water seems to be caused partly by the hardening and contraction of the muscle fiber, thus pushing the water out. It was found that if the meat was boiled in a salt solution of the same density of the meat juice that practically none of the meat juice was lost, and that none of the salt solution went into the meat.

In selecting meat for cooking get that that has little odor; it should be firm and dry, and well marbled with fat. Muscles getting little motion will be tender and good for steaks and roasts. Those muscles that are active will be tough but juicy, and will be suitable for broths. The lean meat may be freed from bone, skin, gristle and fat; if this is done it is easier served and there is no waste at the table, but there may be a loss in flavor. Some fat is required to keep the meat from drying out during the cooking. Whatever is trimmed off that is of food value should be saved for soup. Tender muscles may be cooked quickly, tough ones slowly. Browning meat first keeps in the juice.

### COST OF MEAT.

Meat does not form a cheap means of adding protein to the diet. In some cases the cost can be lowered by choosing the cheaper cuts, but then the cost of the extra fuel used in their cooking must be added to the cost of meat. The nutritive value of the cheap cuts is as high as the more expensive cuts. Cuts that offer tender muscle, or a large proportion of muscle will naturally be the cuts that will command the highest prices. The cuts in the forequarter are usually cheaper because of the larger amount of bone in that quarter. A general rule is that the market value of meat increases backward from the head, but decreases downward toward the legs. This brings the best cuts in the back upper part of the animal and includes the rump and loin.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT MEATS.

*Beef.* The best beef is from a 4 to 6 year old steer that has grown quickly. Good beef is firm fine grained, well mottled with fat, and upon exposure to the air when cut looks bright red. It should have but a slight odor. The fat should be a light straw color and firm.

*Veal.* Veal is best from a calf 6 to 10 weeks old that has been fed on milk. Good veal is fine grained, of a pinkish color, and has a firm white fat. The leg is the most valuable part of the animal, and from it the cutlets are taken. Veal has more gelatine and less albuminous

substances than beef, and so is less nutritious. It is tender, but has little flavor and does not excite the flow of the gastric juice, so is harder to digest than beef.

*Mutton.* The best mutton comes from an animal 3 to 5 years old. The meat should be a rich red color, and the fat firm and white.

*Lamb.* Meat from sheep less than a year old is called lamb.

It can be told from mutton by the small pinkish bones; those of mutton are white, and of course, larger. The leg joint is serrated in lambs, and smooth in the older animal. The flesh lacks in flavor and is not as nutritious as mutton.

*Pork.* There is a large proportion of fat in pork, and this partly accounts for its being hard to digest. Pork is pinkish color but the fat is a yellowish color.

#### CUTS OF MEAT.

*Cuts of beef and veal.*

See wall charts. "Foods and their Adulteration", p.17-18. "National Food Magazine", Jan. 1912, p.29.

Uses of Cuts of Beef and Veal.—"Boston Cooking School Cook Book", p.193-194. Cuts of Mutton and Pork.—(See wall charts). "Foods and their Adulteration", p.19-20. Uses of Cuts of Mutton and Pork.—"Boston Cooking School Cook Book" p.214 and 235.

#### FISH.

There are two classes of fish, the scaly or vertebrate, and the shell fish. The latter include oysters and lobsters. The scaly fish may be classed as fat and lean. The fat or oily fish have the fat distributed through the body and the flesh is dark color, the salmon is an example. White fish have little fat except in the liver and the flesh is white.

Dried or smoked fish add variety to the diet, and a large amount of food is secured for a small sum of money as the water has been eliminated. Salmon is a very satisfactory canned fish; it must be emptied from the can as soon as opened. Fish that has been frozen should be cooked at once as it spoils quickly when it thaws out. All fish should be cooked till well done, but it should not be cooked at a high temperature, but for the needed length of time at a lower temperature.

The proportion of fat in fish is less than in other meats. It varies from less than 1% to 13 or 14%. The amount of protein varies, an average might be about 16%. The amount of mineral matter stays fairly the same, a little less than 2%. They all have a large amount of water in them, from 60 to 85%.

*Anchovies.* They are small fish that are eaten more as a relish in the pickled form than in the fresh state. They are found on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and reach a length of 2 to 7 in.

*Black bass.* These are found in the fresh waters of the United States, especially in the northern portion.

*Catfish.* There are many species, and they are among the most common of the fresh water fishes in the U. S. They are found in small as well as large bodies of fresh water. Those in the large bodies of water are usually larger. One variety, known as the Mississippi catfish,

has been found weighing 150 lbs. If the stream runs north and south they go to the southern end in the winter. The fish from the small streams are smaller and of better flavor. Catfish are not found on the Pacific Coast.

*Codfish.* The common cod is rarely found south of the Virginia coast, and is most abundant on the New England coast, and the coast of Newfoundland; the great center of the codfish is the latter. The cod is an omniverous fish. Cod liver oil, made from the livers of cod fish, is of high medicinal value. They probably do not grow larger than 3 feet in length, and do not weigh more than 25 lbs. The color of the common cod is green or brown, but the color varies. Cod fish is put up as desiccated cod, shredded codfish, and in other forms.

*Red Snapper.* It sometimes reaches a length of 2 to 3 feet, and a weight of from 10-35 pounds. They are abundant in the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the west coast of Florida. The red snapper bears shipping better than most of the Gulf fish, and is often seen on northern menus.

*Salmon.* The salmon is one of the most important food fish in the United States. The blueback or sockeye is found chiefly in the Fraser and Columbia rivers and in Alaska, the silver salmon in Puget sound, the Chinook salmon in the Columbia, and the dog salmon along the coast from California to Behring Sea. The salmon begin running early in the spring and the early run is of more value. The habits of them in the ocean is not well known, it is only when they come into fresh water that they can be well studied. The run begins the last of March and lasts through the spring and most of the summer. On account of the great number of the salmon and because of the distance to large markets almost all of them are canned. In the canning of salmon no particular care is taken to label the cans as to whether the salmon is from the first or second run. It is claimed by many that the salmon taken on the Pacific coast of America is the most important and valuable fish food in the world.

*Sardines.* The sardine and herring belong to the same family and small herring along the coast of Maine are put up as sardines. Sardines are not found in the United States; on the Pacific coast there is a species known as the California sardines, but it is different from the European.

The sardine is eaten fresh along the French and Spanish coast. They are preserved by salt and smoke and by packing in oil.

After they are cleaned they are heated in oil to sterilize them. Olive oil or peanut oil is used; some packers claim that peanut oil gives a better color; it is considerably cheaper than the olive oil. When the fish are cooked they are put in boxes and covered with oil; in some cases they are heated again.

The chief adulteration of sardines is using a cheap grade of oil, misbranding as to the country from which they came, and selling herrings as sardine.

*Oysters* have something the composition of milk, they have less fat and more protein. They have 88% of water. Milk at seven cents a quart and oysters at twenty-five do not compare well as to the amount of food for a given sum of money; the milk is a much cheaper food. Oysters at

fifty cents a quart are a luxury, and must not be considered as a valuable source of food. Carbohydrate is present in the liver of the oysters in the form of glycogen.

The raw oyster is very easy to digest; this is lessened by cooking, especially cooking at too high a temperature. One objection to eating the raw oyster is that there have been cases of typhoid epidemics where the germ has been carried by raw oysters. Before shipping oysters are fattened in shallow water and it sometimes happens that this water is contaminated by sewage.

Because of their ease of digestion oysters are often used for the sick. They are in season from September till May. Blue Points, a smaller oyster, is considered best for serving raw. An oyster is made up of a tough muscle that fastens it to the shell, and a soft body that is largely liver. It would take about fourteen oysters to have as much nourishment as one egg, and about two hundred and twenty three to have as much nourishment as one pound of beef.

Oyster shells vary in size from 2 to 6 inches in length and 2 to 4 inches in width. The name they are sold under usually comes from the locality in which they are raised. More often they are named according to size; for instance Blue Points first meant oysters coming from Long Island, now oysters that are not more than 2 or 2½ inches long are called Blue Points.

Natural beds of oysters are quickly killed out by free fishing and the supply has to be kept up by cultivation. Different states have different methods and laws in regard to this. The best place to grow them are along the coast where they are protected from the ocean waves.

After an oyster is taken from its bed if kept at a temperature of 40-50 degrees Fahrenheit, kept moist with sea water or brine, and protected from the sun, it can be kept for a week or ten days or longer and can be shipped to various parts of the country. Opened oysters should have ice packed around them and not in them when they are shipped.

The chief adulteration of oysters are "floating", that is putting them in fresh water so they will absorb water and be heavier, and treating the oysters after removing them from the shells with formaldehyde, boron compounds, and other preservatives to keep them from spoiling.

#### POULTRY.

In selecting poultry the bird should be plump, the skin should be quite smooth and tear easily under the wings; if fresh, poultry has no odor. If young the breast bone is pliable and there are many pin feathers. Poultry is easily digested because the fiber of the flesh is short and is not mixed with fat. The light meat is considered more digestible than the dark. Ducks and geese are less digestible because of the large amount of fat they have in them.

Chickens from six to twelve weeks old are called spring or broilers. Full grown chickens are best when still young. Chickens that have been killed within one or two days may be regarded as freshly killed if they have been well kept. In Europe it is customary to hang a fowl for a week or ten days before it is eaten; in this case the temperature should not be much above the freezing point. Freshly killed chickens are sold drawn and undrawn. If to be used within

48 hours there is no danger in having them left undrawn. Chickens have been kept undrawn in cold storage for six to nine months without any contamination of the flesh from the contents of the intestines. If poultry is drawn care must be taken not to contaminate the cut surfaces.

The duck is used largely for food; the wild duck is of better flavor and is still plentiful enough that there is not a great demand for the domesticated duck.

Geese are used more in Europe than in America, and in both countries are considered winter food. In Europe a goose is usually hung about two weeks before it is eaten. Goose livers are prized in the manufacture of table delicacies.

Turkeys are native to America. They are practically always eaten full grown. Their preparation for market is the same as for chickens. The meat of turkey and chicken are very much the same; turkey has more fat.

#### MILK.

Milk is one of the most used foods; it has been called a perfect food, and it is for children, but for grown people its nutriment is not in the proper proportion. Milk consists only of about 12% of solid matter, and it is deficient in carbohydrates as well as having this large proportion of water. Caseinogen and lactalbumen are the protein of milk, and when caseinogen is coagulated it forms casein. Caseinogen is held in solution by lime salts and may be precipitated by adding acid to the milk. The fat in milk is in the form of an emulsion, and upon the milk standing it rises to the top in the form of cream. The fats are called chemically, palmitin, stearin, and olein. The carbohydrate is milk sugar or lactose; it is not as sweet as cane sugar, and not as easily fermented, and it digests very easily. The mineral is potassium and calcium phosphates. The average composition of cow's milk is:

Water	87 to 88%
Protein { Caseinogen	3.5 to 4%
{ Lactalbumen	
Carbohydrate	4 to 5%
Fat	3.5 to 4.5%
Mineral	0.7%

*Bacteria in Milk.* Even in milk that is taken from a healthy cow in a model dairy there are many bacteria, but these are seldom harmful if good care is taken of the milk, and do no harm beyond causing the milk to sour. They should not be allowed to increase in the milk for they form products that are dangerous to health, especially for babies. Of course the presence of disease bacteria in the milk is very dangerous for milk furnishes the food bacteria need and has it in a liquid form. So if they happen to be in the milk they multiply rapidly.

*Souring of Milk.* Milk sours because the bacteria in it changes the milk sugar to acid, and this acid precipitates the caseinogen in the form of casein. The more bacteria the more quickly the milk will sour. It sours more quickly in summer than in winter because it is more apt to be at the temperature at which germs grow best.

*Care of Milk.* When taken from the cow milk is about 100 degrees F, and that is an ideal temperature for the development of germs, so it

should be cooled to 40 degrees F., and kept at that temperature. Cleanliness is of very great importance in the care of milk; the cow, the milker, the barn, the bucket, and everything that the milk will come in contact with should be perfectly clean. Milk things should be washed clean, scalded, and put in the sun. The refrigerator or wherever the milk is kept should be clean and odorless. It is a good plan to keep milk covered. If it is remembered that milk may be the cause of spreading disease if care is not taken of it, the cases of disease being carried by milk will be lessened.

*Adulteration of Milk.* Milk seems to be adulterated more than any other common article we eat. The most common adulteration is probably skimming off part of the cream, then to avoid this being detected by the weight, water is added. Coloring matter is sometimes added to cover up the blueness of milk, caused by water having been added. Chemicals are also used to prevent souring. They check the growth of bacteria, and this lessens the amount of acid formed in the milk, so the milk does not sour. Borax, boric acid, salicylic acid and formalin are used. Most of these are injurious to the stomach and delay digestion.

*Digestion of Milk.* The digestibility of milk varies with the way it is taken into the stomach. If it is drunk slowly the rennet coagulates the caseinogen in small clots and the milk is more likely to digest, while if it is drunk rapidly a large clot is formed in the stomach that is difficult to digest. The same result is obtained by mixing milk with other foods, as in eating bread and milk. Different things are added to the milk to make it more easily digested. Among these are:

Aerated water, the particles of casein are kept apart by the gases and a hard curd is not formed.

Barley water aids in keeping the curd separated because of its mucilaginous character.

Lime water makes the milk alkaline and the gastric juice acts slowly on it.

Pancreatin and sodium bicarbonate when added to the milk predigest it.

Boiled milk is generally considered less digestible than milk that has not been cooked, but for some people it appears to be more easily digested than fresh milk. It seems that the caseinogen is precipitated in a finer curd when the milk has been boiled.

Buttermilk is a very digestible form of milk, and koumiss, or fermented milk, is more digestible. Skim milk has a large amount of food in it, very little except the fat has been removed. When skim milk can be purchased at a low price it is an economy to use a large amount of it in cooking. Whey is made by removing the caseinogen by clotting it with an acid; it is very easily digested but does not contain enough food to be used alone for any length of time.

*Pasteurization and Sterilization of Milk.* The methods most commonly used are the application of heat and evaporation.

The two methods of preserving milk when heat is used are sterilization and pasteurization.

In sterilization the milk is raised to boiling temperature, 212 degrees F., and kept that hot for half an hour. When this is done all germs and their spores are killed and if the milk is put in sterile air-tight bottles or jars it will keep a

long time. While this method kills the germs it changes the milk, at 158 degrees F. the lactalbumen begins to coagulate and forms a scum on the milk, and this scum carries with it a part of the salts of the milk. The loss of these two things is a serious consideration, especially if the milk is to be used for infants' food. It has also been noticed that milk that has been heated to a temperature much above 120 degrees F. will not coagulate upon the addition of rennet.

In pasteurization the milk is heated to a temperature of 150 degrees F. and kept at this temperature for 30 minutes, or it is raised to 168 degrees F., and kept that hot for 20 minutes. By this process the bacteria are killed, but their spores are not, so the milk should be cooled as soon as possible after it is heated; keep covered while heating and cooling.

When evaporation is used to keep the milk and all the water is driven off the powder left is called desiccated milk, and water is added when it is used. When the water is partly driven off, the product is called condensed milk. It is put up in sterile cans, and sealed; sugar is added to many of the brands.

#### MILK PRODUCTS.

*Butter* is made by churning cream, the motion breaks the albuminous envelopes that are around the fat globules and allows the fat to be packed together in the form of butter and leaves the buttermilk that contains nearly all the caseinogen and lactose. Flavor of butter is due to the growth of bacteria in the cream. Sometimes in large dairies cultures of bacteria are added to the cream to give it the desired flavor. If buttermilk is left in the butter the protein decomposes and makes the butter rancid. The fats themselves in butter sometimes decompose, giving the butter an unpleasant taste. The fats in butter are stearin, palmitin, and olein. Salt is added to butter to give it flavor and to aid in keeping it. Butter seems to be the most easily digested of the fatty foods, and it is almost completely absorbed. Cooking lessens its digestibility because of the decomposition of the fats, and the freeing of fatty acids.

The adulteration of butter consists chiefly in the substitution of another form of fat in the place of all or a part of the butter. Oleomargarine and butterine are made from other animal fats, and are more wholesome than poor butter, and of course are not an adulteration unless they are sold as butter. Renovated butter is made from rancid butter by melting it, allowing the curd to settle, and then churning it again with a small amount of milk. The product is better than the rancid butter, but if it is sold as fresh butter it is an adulteration.

There is no objection to the use of oleomargarine and butterine, (made from beef fat churned with milk). They are very nearly as digestible as butter, and very few persons can tell the difference between them and butter. They may be used in cooking and lessen the amount paid for butter. It is certainly better to eat the clean, pure substitutes for butter than to eat poor butter.

*Cheese.* The making of cheese is one of the oldest known processes; it seems it was known during the time of King David, a thousand years before the birth of Christ: and the Greeks

knew of it before the writings of Homer. It appears the curdling of the milk at that time was accomplished by the juice of the fig. It was used in Rome in early times. From these things we see that cheese was one of the first of the prepared foods used by man.

Cheese may be made from skimmed milk, whole milk, or whole milk and cream and the richness depends upon the amount of fat left in the curd. Rennet or acid is added to precipitate the caseinogen, and salt is usually added. It is then separated from the whey and put into a press, after which it is put away to ripen; it is left for months and sometimes for years. During the ripening the casein is partly digested, and the flavor and texture is changed. The flavor is due to the variety of bacteria in the cheese, and if a certain flavor is wanted a pure culture of that special kind of bacteria can be put into the cheese when it is pressed.

There are about one hundred varieties of cheese, and very many of them are named from the locality in which they were made, but as bacteria comes to be better understood the different flavors can be imitated in one factory.

Hard cheese is made from skimmed milk, and it is made solid by the use of strong pressure. Examples of hard cheese are Young America and Edam.

Soft cheese is made from whole milk, or whole milk and cream; it is softer because of the larger amount of fat and it is not pressed into as solid a cake as the hard cheese. Examples of it are Stilton, Limburger, and Brie.

See names of cheese. "Essentials of Dietetics", p. 42.

As far as nutritive value is concerned cheese stands near the first; it contains most of the solids of milk, and a rough composition of cheese is  $\frac{1}{2}$  protein,  $\frac{1}{3}$  fat, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  water. It also contains mineral salts and sometimes a little milk sugar. While it is of a high nutritive value it is not always digestible. For some it seems impossible to digest it at all, and for others it makes a very digestible food. Cheese is usually more easily digested if it is finely divided and mixed with some starchy food as bread crumbs or macaroni. Cooking at a low temperature makes it more easily digested than if cooked at a high temperature; it is probably more easily digested if not cooked. It seems that the use of cheese at the end of dinners has a good reason, for it helps in the digestion of other food by exciting the flow of the digestive juices. Some advise the use of soda with cheese as it is said to make it more digestible.

American made cheese has more nutriment at a lower cost per pound than the foreign cheeses.

#### EGGS.

They are eaten commonly throughout the world. The chief ones used are hen eggs. Duck and geese eggs are used some, also the eggs of birds, wild fowl, and fish. The fresh eggs of shad are used during the shad season and put in cold storage for use during the remainder of the year. Eggs from different parts of the world and from different variety of fowls have nearly the same composition. The composition of hen's eggs without the shell:

	Water	Protein	Fat	Mineral Matter
Whole egg	73. 7%	13. 4%	10. 5%	1. 0%
White	86. 2%	12. 3%	0. 2%	0. 6%
Yolk	49. 5%	15. 7%	33. 3%	1. 1%

The white of an egg is almost entirely albumen dissolved in water; it has a small amount of fat and mineral. The yolk of the egg is albumen, fat, and lecithin, a nitrogenous material that digests as a fat. Lecithin contains phosphorus. The yolk also has a yellow pigment, and minerals as iron compounds and sulphur. Every part of an egg has a large amount of water.

Eggs form a valuable meat substitute but it is hard to use them entirely in the place of meat. To get as much nourishment as one-half pound of steak would give we would have to eat about six eggs and that is more than anyone would wish to eat at one meal, while few people would have any difficulty in eating half a pound of steak.

#### PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

Fresh eggs have a slightly rough shell, when held to the light look clear, and they will sink in water, while bad eggs will float. The reason for the latter is that the egg has become lighter by the evaporation of water, and that the contents of the egg have decomposed forming gases that are lighter than the egg at first. Freshly laid eggs can be kept several days in a cool place without any change being noticed in them. The temperature at which they are kept should be very near the freezing point; an egg will not freeze at the temperature that water will because of the vital processes that are going on in it all the time and because the water in the egg holds the other bodies in solution and the freezing point of a solution is always lower than the solvent itself.

The porous nature of the shell allows air and microbes to enter the egg, and coating the shell prevents this and enables the eggs to be preserved for a much longer time. One of the best things to use for this is silicate of soda dissolved in water; the eggs are dipped in the solution and when the coating dries it can not be dissolved in water. The same principle is packing the eggs in bran or sawdust or coating the shell with other things than the silicate. Now eggs are kept chiefly by cold storage for commerce; an egg can be kept in this way about one month or six weeks without losing the characteristics of a fresh egg. They are often kept for six months, however, and then they have acquired an unpleasant odor and flavor.

*Digestion of Eggs.* For almost every one raw eggs are the most digestible form of protein, whether a cooked egg is digestible depends upon the manner in which it is cooked. There seems to be little difference in the total digestibility of soft and hard cooked eggs, the hard cooked ones take longer and in illness this would not be in their favor, but if an egg is cooked hard in such a way that the yolk is crumbly it is as digestible for healthy people as a soft egg. Sometimes in sickness the white can be used when the yolk could not because of the sulphur in it. Eggs are made indigestible by cooking at a high temperature, and not by cooking for a long time at a low temperature. Tuberculosis patients are often given about a dozen eggs daily.

Eggs can not be considered an economical source of food if they are over twenty cents a dozen, because as has been said, it takes about a dozen to equal a pound of beefsteak.

#### PROTEIN.

Nitrogenous foods, or protein, are those that contain nitrogen. The other elements in them are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, iron, sulphur, and generally phosphorus. They furnish heat and energy to the body as the carbohydrate foods do, but that is not their chief function; it is to build the tissues of the body and the albuminoids of the blood and to repair their waste. The proteins are the only foods that can do this.

The body has about 18% of nitrogenous matter in it.

#### FAT.

The fats are composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, the same as carbohydrates are, but fats have a larger proportion of carbon than carbohydrates, and a smaller amount of oxygen, so they furnish more heat and energy to the body, two and one-fourth times as much.

Fats are of animal and vegetable origin, when they are liquid at ordinary temperatures we speak of them as oils. They are composed of fatty acids and glycerine. The principal fatty acids are stearic, oleic, palmitic, and the fats made from them are stearin, palmitin, and olein.

These three enter into the fats of all animals, but stearin is never found in vegetable fats.

Stearin and palmitin are solid at ordinary temperatures, and olein is liquid, so it depends upon the proportion of these whether the fat is firm or soft. Mutton fat is largely stearin, butter chiefly palmitin, and lard olein.

The animal fats in common use are butter, butterine, lard, oleomargarine, cod liver oil, suet, cream, and lard. The chief vegetable fats are cocoa butter, cotton seed, linseed, and olive oils.

There are some volatile oils used for flavoring as from the vanilla bean, orange and lemon rind, and some nuts. Lecithin, found in the yolk of eggs and the nervous tissue is classed with fats as it is digested the same.

Fats are a valuable food; they furnish a large amount of heat and energy, and they help to make the fatty tissues of the body, and during illness they save tissue waste. In wasting diseases as tuberculosis, and in a disease like diabetes, where sugar can not be eaten, fats make an important part of the diet, and as much should be taken as can be digested.

#### MINERAL MATTER.

When food is burned ash remains; this is mineral matter or salts. Different foods have different amounts of ash in them. The chief salts in food are sodium, potassium, magnesium, iron,

phosphate, and sulphur. About 6% of the body weight is mineral matter. Mineral is not changed in digestion, it is absorbed in practically the same form in which it is eaten.

Most of the phosphates of calcium and potassium, which are needed for the solid tissues of the body, come from vegetable foods and water. The carbonates and chlorides, which are needed for the fluids of the body, come from the animal foods.

Salts harden the bony tissue, give vigor to the muscular and other soft tissues, regulate the density of the body fluids, and aid in digestion. They have no fuel value, as they are not oxidized in the body, but the presence of mineral matter in the correct portions is essential for health, and a deficiency may result in some defect of the body. A lack of lime salts causes rickets, and a wrong formation of the bones. A lack of iron weakens the power of the haemoglobin of the blood to carry oxygen to the tissues, and malnutrition results. A lack of potassium salts causes scurvy. A lack of sodium chloride, common table salt, interferes with digestion. When there appears to be a deficiency of any certain salts food rich in that salt should be used, as rare beef and eggs for anemia, as they contain iron, potatoes in scurvy, as they have potassium, and green vegetables and fruits in diseases of the blood.

#### WATER.

Hydrogen and oxygen form water. Because it is a great solvent, and absorbs gases and minerals from the earth through which it passes it is not found pure in nature. If a certain mineral is present in sufficient quantity to give the water a definite taste it is called mineral water. Water that has calcium or magnesium compounds is called hard. Some water is made soft when boiled, because the carbon-dioxide that held the mineral in solution is driven off and the mineral is precipitated. Others are made soft only by the addition of some alkali. When hard water is used to cook legumes soda should be added as the mineral toughens the legumin.

If there is any doubt as to the purity of water it should be boiled. About four pints of water are taken into the body daily in solid and liquid foods, about four and one half pints are excreted, as water is formed in the body when the food is oxidized. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the weight of the body is water.

Water, like mineral, has no fuel value, but it is essential to the bodily welfare. It goes in the composition of all the tissues, it supplies fluid for the body, it acts as a solvent for the food, it washes away worn out tissue, thus helping in tissue formation. Those who drink an insufficient amount of water are apt to suffer from an accumulation of waste products in the system.

*When you are down in the mouth, remember  
Jonah; he came out all right!*

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# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## DROUTH RESISTANT CROPS. RESULTS OF THE CHILOCCO EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS, 1913 PART II.

BY H. B. FULLER

Teacher of Agriculture at Chilocco

### DWARF BLACKHULL KAFIR.

This is a dwarf, leafy variety of the sorghums, having a juicy and slightly sweet stem. It is grown both for forage and seed. The grain is white, round and flinty in character and considerably smaller than either the Dwarf Milo or Feterita.

The soil was a grey silt loam that had been in alfalfa for several years until the season of 1912 when it grew corn. It was fall plowed, and disced and harrowed in the spring to prepare it for planting.

The seed was planted in rows 42 inches apart, May 11th, with a two-row check planter with disc furrow openers. The planter had kafir plates, and was set to work as a drill. It covered the seed about one and a half inches deep in the bottom of a three-inch furrow. The seed germinated and grew nicely, but was too thick for a good yield of grain, the stalks standing about two or three inches apart.

The plot was harrowed once lengthways of the rows just after the kafir was up, and was given four subsequent cultivations with a two-horse riding cultivator.

The kafir made a good growth up to about the last week of July when the long drought began to check it. It continued to make a slow growth throughout August, blossoming and developing while corn beside it dried up completely. It reached an average height of about five feet, but was not as leafy as either the Feterita or Dwarf Milo.

It was ripe September 8th. It did not make as good growth as the Feterita or Dwarf Milo probably because they had made their growth earlier and, consequently, did not suffer so much from the protracted drought. The English sparrows took very little of the Blackhull Kafir seed because of its flinty character. The Kafir was cut by hand the middle of September and stood in the field in

shock until cured. The yield of stover was at the rate of one ton, nine hundred twelve pounds per acre. The seed yielded at the rate of five bushels and seven pounds per acre.

### PINK KAFIR.

Pink Kafir is a taller growing variety than the Blackhull. It resembles both the Blackhull and the Red and is probably a cross of these two varieties. Its grain is larger than the Blackhull, nearly as flinty, and pinkish in color. Its heads are more nearly club shape than the Blackhull. It resembles the latter in leafiness, juciness, and sweetness of stem, but grows taller. It was planted on a grey silt loam soil that was in corn the preceeding year, but prior to that was an alfalfa sod. This had been fall plowed and was disced and harrowed in the spring to prepare it for the seeding. A two-row check corn planter used with furrow plates and worked as a drill with furrow openers was used in planting. The seed was covered one inch to one and a half inches deep in the bottom of a three-inch furrow. As in the case of all the other Kafirs, the seeding was too thick for a maximum yield of grain, the plants being from two to four inches apart in the rows.

The plot was harrowed once lengthwise of the row just after the Kafir was up and was given four after cultivations with a two-horse riding cultivator to keep down the weeds and conserve the moisture.

By the first of August the drought had begun to check the growth, but like the Blackhull it continued to grow slowly, blossoming and developing seed. It attained a height of from five and a half to six and a half feet. Many of the lower leaves dried up and fell off before ripening, probably due to the excessively dry weather.

It was ripe and ready to harvest September 10th. It was cut by hand and allowed to cure in shocks in the field the same as Blackhull.



Figure 4.—Virginia Soy Beans. Photo taken 75 days after planting. Plants 30 inches tall.

The yield of the stover was at the rate of one ton, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight pounds per acre, and the yield of grain was at the rate of eight bushels and eighteen pounds per acre. The yields of both grain and stover was much better than that of the Blackhull, although both were very light.

#### SOY BEANS.

The soy bean makes its maximum growth in the cotton belt and northward into the southern part of the corn belt, with many of its early maturing varieties ripening as far north as southern Minnesota and southern Michigan. In this respect it has a much wider field of usefulness than the cowpea with which it competes as a hay and forage crop. Generally speaking, it requires about the same temperature as corn, but it is much more drouth resistant, excelling cowpeas in this regard. Its habits of upright growth render its harvesting easier than with cowpeas and also enables later cultivation.

Soy Beans have been grown for human food for centuries in Japan and China, but in this country they are used principally as a forage crop. Two varieties, the Virginia and the Mammoth, were tested by us this year.

#### VIRGINIA SOY BEAN.

The soil in the plot used for the Virginia Soy Bean test was a grey silt loam that had been in corn the year before and pervious

to that had been in alfalfa for several years. The ground was plowed in the spring, disced once, and harrowed previous to planting.

The seed was planted with a two-row check corn planter operated as a drill. Furrow openers were used and the seed covered one and a half inches in the bottom of three-inch furrows 42 inches apart. The beans germinated well, and a good even stand was secured.

The plot was harrowed once and cultivated four times during the summer to keep down the weeds and conserve the moisture, a two-horse riding cultivator being used for cultivating. They grew rapidly from the start excelling the Mammoth Soy Bean and all varieties of cowpeas. They are not as bushy as the Mammoth and have smaller leaves. They continued growing vigorously up until July 1st when they began to slaken growth owing to the drouth. They began blossoming the 1st of July and by the 24th of July were in prime condition for hay. (See figure 4). The drouth began to show serious effects on the crop by August 1st, but the seed continued to develope slowly until two-thirds matured, when many pods began to shrivel and dry up. The lower leaves turned brown and began to drop off the plants, and this falling continued until the plants were dead. Many of the seeds grew in a germination test. No record was kept of the yields as so many seeds were undeveloped. However, the plant showed remarkable ability to grow and de-

velope, in spite of the worst drouth experienced here for years.

This ability to resist drouth makes it a most promising forage crop. It can be used for practically every purpose for which the cowpea is used. Because of its early maturity a crop of hay might be grown following wheat or oats in years of normal rainfall, or it could be grown for fall pasture or for green manure.

#### MAMMOTH SOY BEAN.

The Mammoth Soy Bean was planted May 10th in a plot adjoining the Virginia. The condition of soil, methods of planting, and their cultivation were all identical in every respect with the Virginia Soy Bean.

The Mammoth is one of the largest and one of the latest maturing varieties. Its leaves are much larger than those of the Virginia and it develops more branches. The plants continued to grow finely until about the middle of July when they slowed up and by August 1st had apparently ceased to grow or grew so slowly as to be unnoticeable. Some of the lower leaves turned brown and dropped during August, and on days of hot winds the leaves wilted, but the plants remained alive, and on receiving the heavy showers of September 8th and 9th and the subsequent rains, sprang into new life, blossomed and set heavily with pods. The grain was about two-thirds developed when the frost killed them.

The Mammoth (see Figure 5) is equally drouth resistant as the Virginia and this characteristic will recommend it to our farmers. It, however, cannot be used the same as the Virginia owing to its lateness in maturing, but would undoubtedly produce larger yields of both forage and seed. Its place will undoubtedly be as a grain crop in a regular rotation, as a hay crop, for pasture, or as a green manure crop.

#### COWPEAS.

(*Vigna unguiculata*.)

It seems necessary in every crop rotation to include some legume in order to keep up the nitrogen and humus supply of the soil. Humus burns out in our long hot summers with remarkable rapidity and must be renewed often. Alfalfa is too difficult to secure a good seeding to make a short rotation with it practicable. No other legume is used more extensively in this region than the cowpea. It is also of immense value as a forage crop and its grain is grown by many as a cash crop. Our test this year included two varieties, the Groit and the Brabham.

#### GROIT COWPEA.

The Groit is a hybrid between the New Era and Whippoorwill varieties. It much resembles the New Era in its upright habit of growth, but is a more vigorous grower and grows larger crops of grain. It was planted May 11th with the two-row check planter used as a drill. Furrow openers were used and the seed covered about one and a half inches deep in a three-inch deep furrow. A good even stand was secured.

It was cultivated four times throughout the summer with a two-horse riding cultivator. These cultivations maintained a mulch and kept down the weeds. The plants made a good growth up to about the first of July when the drouth checked their growth and later in July and August they apparently ceased all growth but remained green, only wilting in some of the hottest days in August, until the rains of September 8th and 9th and the rains following. Up to this time the plants were from 10 to 12 inches high, had not formed vines, and not more than a dozen blossoms had appeared. Following the rains they grew rapidly, vining heavily and blossoming profusely. After the drouth was broken much rain and cloudy weather followed and the pods grew slowly and were only half ripe when killed by the frost in the middle of October. This frost spoiled them for both fodder and a grain crop and they were plowed in under for green manure.

So far as we could see they were not more drouth resistant than the Whippoorwill or Brabham, nor could we see any particular difference in growth, excepting they were very much more erect than the Whippoorwill. Our extremely long drouth and then heavy rains and the failure of a crop to harvest made it impossible to draw any accurate conclusion excepting that they will live through long periods of drouth and then make vigorous growth when rain does come, and this is an exceedingly valuable characteristic.

#### BRABHAM COWPEAS.

The Brabham Cowpeas were sown at the same time as the Groit, in the same manner, with the same tool, and in a plot adjoining the Groit. They were cultivated and treated in the same manner as the Groit.

They germinated nicely and gave us a good stand. Their growth and behavior under the drouth and rainfall in September were almost identical with those of the Groit unless a slightly more erect and higher growth prior to the rain-



Figure 5.—Mammoth Soy Beans. Photo taken Aug. 1st. Plants 3 ft. tall.

fall September 8th were in their favor. And after the rain their growth was more erect than the Groit.

They grew and blossomed and set seed after the rain equally as well as the Groit, but on account of the frost in October no crop was matured, and like the Groit, they were plowed down for green manure.

June 18th, the black bean aphid appeared upon a field of Whippoorwill Cowpeas joining these plots on the south and in a few days had spread to all parts of the field and to the Groit Cowpeas; but careful examination showed very few on the Brabham, only now and then a plant being attacked and only in small numbers. The contrast was marked. Apparently they are resistant to the attack of the bean aphid. It is also said that the Brabham is wilt-resistant. In regions infested with either or both the bean aphid and cowpea wilt the resistant character of the Brabham would be of immense value.

#### RAPE.

(*Branica Napus*)

A one-tenth acre plot just between the plots of Sudan Grass and Feterita was sown to Rape with the seed furnished by the Agricultural Department. The object was to ascertain its value under conditions of cultivation as a forage crop.

The seed was sown with a garden drill May 5th, in rows three feet apart. The stand was rather too thick for a maximum growth. It grew nicely until towards the latter part of June when the drouth stopped its growth. As the

drouth continued on through July and August many of the lower leaves dried up and fell off. The plants lived through, however, and made some growth after the September rains, but they had been so seriously injured by the drouth that their subsequent growth amounted to practically nothing. No effort was made to cut the crop.

Rape needs a moist loamy soil to make a satisfactory growth and under conditions of normal rainfall here, if sown early, will furnish considerable forage up until July or August, but it is hardly drouth resistant and, judging from this trial, will prove disappointing if sown under drouth conditions.

#### LEGUME INOCULATION TESTS.

Examination of the roots of legumes made a year ago failed to disclose any nodules upon the roots of cowpeas and only in small numbers upon alfalfa. No soy beans were grown, so it was not known whether the bacteria that works upon their roots was present or not. It was, therefore, decided to secure cultures and inoculate some of the seed of these legumes, including the soy beans. Accordingly, cultures were received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and the seed treated according to the directions sent with cultures.

#### ALFALFA INOCULATION.

Repeated examination throughout the summer showed that nodules were present in moderate numbers on the roots of the alfalfa

from both the inoculated and uninoculated seed. Apparently the inoculating did not increase their number. The soil was a creek bottom that was summer-fallowed last year to kill the weeds, the intention being to sow the alfalfa in September, but the weather was too dry to permit successful seeding. The alfalfa was seeded in April. This field had been in alfalfa some years ago, so that there was evidently some of the alfalfa bacteria present in the soil.

#### SOY BEAN INOCULATION.

With the soy beans no nodules appeared upon any of the roots. The soil was an old alfalfa sod that had been plowed and planted to corn the year before. It apparently contained plenty of the nitrates as the soy beans showed a dark green color and made luxuriant growth until affected by the drought in July and August.

#### COWPEA INOCULATION.

The cowpeas behaved just as did the soy beans; no nodules appearing upon the roots. Three varieties were tried, Whippoorwill, Brabham and Groit. Like the soy beans, they did not show a lack of nitrogen in the soils as all made a good growth of a dark green color up until the time the drought checked them.

#### FERTILIZER TESTS.

A portion of the corn field just north of the peach orchard was selected for the fertilizer tests. The soil is a grey silt loam that has been cropped with corn, oats and wheat for some fifteen years. Last year the field was in corn.

The object of the test was to ascertain if the soil was deficient in any of the three elements, nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus.

The plots were laid out so as to contain one-tenth acre each, and had nine rows of corn 42 inches apart in width with one row between each plot. This enabled us to plant the plots when the field was planted and then give them identically the same cultivation as the balance of the field.

One row of corn was left between each plot so that the roots of the rows on each side of each plot might not reach the fertilizer in the adjoining plot.

The plots were laid out as indicated in the accompanying diagram to show whether any one or two or all three elements were lacking in the soil.

Three check plots were laid out the same time with which to compare the yields of the other plots. The nitrogen was applied in the form of nitrate of soda at the rate of 125 pounds per acre; potassium in the form of muriate of potash at the rate of 200 pounds per acre; and phosphorus in the form of acid phosphate at the rate of 125 pounds per acre. In the plots where two or more of the fertilizers were used the amount was slightly decreased.

All plots in which phosphorus was used showed an increased growth from the start up until the corn began to suffer from the drought when the other plots gained. Moisture was the limiting factor; in fact, the corn dried up just after tasselling and had to be cut and put into the silo.

Chinch bugs worked into one corner and across one end of the plots doing considerable damage; so much so, that, taken in connection with the drought, no accurate results could be obtained from the experiment.

In this connection an experiment by the Chilocco Senior Class in Soils is of interest.

Soil was taken from the same field in which fertilizer tests were made, and after thoroughly mixing was put into pots after fertilizer was stirred into the soil in proper proportion and in the same order as in the plots above described. Corn was planted in each pot and all were watered with distilled water and in every way treated the same.

In every pot where phosphorus was added the corn made nearly double the growth that it did in the other pots. This is an indication that the soil lacked phosphorus for the maximum growth of corn. But whether, where moisture is so liable to be the limiting factor in the production of maximum yields, it will pay to add a phosphorus fertilizer can only be ascertained by future field trials.

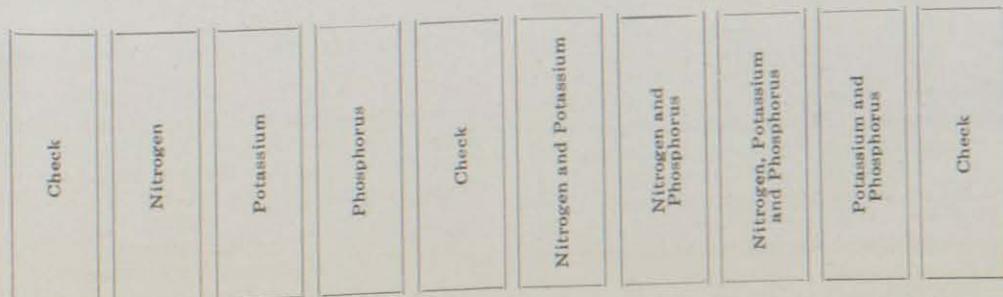


Figure 6.—Fertilizer Test Plots.

## DENVER CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS.

THE special officers for the suppression of Liquor Traffic among Indians of the United States Indian Service, who have been holding a conference in the City of Denver, have ended their sessions and left the city for their various fields of labor.

One of the last acts of the Conference was to adopt a series of resolutions expressing appreciation of the visit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to the Colorado Publicity League for their courtesies extended during their presence, the officers having been the guests of the club at a luncheon.

Mr. Larson, chief special officer, said that the visit of Commissioner Sells has had a very inspiring effect upon the gathering as indicating his personal interest in the work of the liquor suppression service; his visit having been the first of any commissioner to the gathering of all the men for conference.

The force having increased in the past year, it is anticipated that upwards of two-thousand cases against persons charged with the violation of the liquor laws of the country will be handled by this force during the year 1914.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

We, the special officers for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, in conference assembled in Denver, Colorado, on this, the 31st day of December, A. D., 1913, most respectfully submit the following resolutions which have unanimously been adopted:

Be It Resolved: That we express our sincere thanks to the Honorable Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his presence on this occasion. We have listened with great interest to his able address, and his remarks met with our most hearty approval. We feel that his presence at this time will do much toward benefiting the service and most especially do we appreciate the fact that he is the only Commissioner of Indian Affairs who has been present at any of our conferences. His remarks were uplifting, encouraging and will do much to instill new life into this service.

In Mr. Sells we feel that we have a commis-

sioner whose heart and soul are in this great work, and we sincerely hope that it may be our good fortune to have him with us during our next conference.

We pledge him our loyalty and support, and assure him that by no act of ours will we bring discredit on his splendid administration.

Be It Further Resolved: That we extend to Mr. Fred H. Daiker, chief of the law and order section of the Indian Office, our thanks and appreciation for his presence at this conference. We had the pleasure of having Mr. Daiker as representative of the Indian Office with us at our last conference, and we feel that during the year just ended we have been greatly benefited by his advice given on that occasion, and we further feel that the counsel and encouragement given at this time will do much toward aiding us in our battles in suppressing the liquor traffic during the new year.

Be It Further Resolved: That we express to Mr. Henry A. Larson, Chief Special Officer for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic among the Indians, our deep appreciation for his support and untiring efforts in our behalf. His splendid work in the management of this department cannot be overestimated, and we assure him that our cooperation under his direction will be continued untiringly.

Furthermore, we wish to extend our thanks to his splendid office force who have so splendidly handled our accounts and correspondence.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His Divine Providence to remove during the year past one of our esteemed fellow officers, George A. Miller,

And whereas, Officer Miller was deeply cherished as a brother by all in our service, and the gap left in our ranks by his removal has proved a source of deep regret to all of us,

Therefore Be It Resolved, That we the special officers of the Indian Service, desire to express formally the grief caused by the demise of Mr. Miller and desire to extend to his family in their bereavement our deepest sympathy and feeling of condolence.

Whereas, the Colorado Publicity League has extended to the special officers in the United States Indian Service every courtesy they could to enliven our stay in Denver,

And whereas, the entertainment provided by the said League at the luncheon tendered Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells and ourselves proved a thoroughly wholesome and delightful affair, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the special officers of the United States Indian Service, do hereby express to the officers and the members of the said League our heartfelt appreciation of their hospitality, and pledge ourselves so far as possible to spread the fair name of Denver as a royal hostess.

And Be It Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Honorable Cato Sells, Mr. Fred H. Daiker, Mr. Henry A. Larson, Mrs. George A. Miller and the Colorado Publicity League.

Respectfully submitted,  
 THOMAS E. BRENTS,  
 CLARENCE T. JOHNSON,  
 ALF. OFTEDAL.  
 Committee on Resolutions.

## Field, Agency and School

### TURTLE MT. INDIAN RESERVATION NEWS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Eunean, Dec. 21, a baby girl. All join them in hearty congratulations. Mr. Eunean is one of the agency clerks.

Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Clark and son Thorval have left on their annual vacation. They expect to spend part of the time visiting friends and relatives in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The majority of the Indians of Turtle Mountain are busy hauling in their winter's supply of wood, also some of them supplying the markets of Belcourt, Rolla and other neighboring towns.

Chief of Police, Peter Marcellais, has just returned from a trip to Fort Lapwai, Idaho, where he journeyed as escort to Elvina Hays, the latter remaining at the Sanitarium there to receive treatment.

A well, much needed by the school plant, has been recently put down at D. S. No. 1. It is expected that one will also be put down at D. S. No. 3, as soon as the present one furnishes insufficient amount of water for the school plant.

D. S. No. 2 gave a program on the evening of Dec. 19; No. 4, on the afternoon of Dec. 19. Special numbers on the program of D. S. No. 2, were songs: trio Mr. Salt, Miss Edna Salt, and Mrs. Janus, and a recitation by Mrs. Klaus, and a vocal solo by Miss Edna Salt, a duet by Misses Evelyn and Stella Salt and a vocal solo by Evelyn Salt.

A union program was given at Day School No. 1 on the afternoon of Dec. 18, in which pupils from Day School No. 1 and No. 2 participated. Mr. W. W. Salt, teacher day school No. 2 and his pupils furnished the songs, and T. J. Klaus teacher of Day School No. 1 and his pupils furnished the recitations. The children of both schools rendered their parts excellently, showing hard work and thorough drill on the part of both teachers and pupils. Parents showed their interest in school work by coming to hear their children speak and sing. There was a crowded house and every one gave his undivided attention during the entire program. A duet "Holy Night" was well sung by Mr. W. W. Salt and daughter Miss Edna. A remarkable feature of the program was the good will shown by the par-

ents. An excellent talk was made by Dr. A. P. Meriwether on "Tuberculosis, Its Cause and Prevention". Superintendent Janus gave a closing address in which he praised the patrons for their loyalty and congratulated the teachers, housekeeper and children for their excellent work. Among other things he stated that it was one of the best programs that has been given here, and that the schools have been successfully and efficiently conducted during the past term.

The Turtle Mt. Indian schools closed a nine months term Dec. 19, 1913. The school vacation is during the months of January, February and a part of December and March, owing to the severe weather in January and February. The school remained in session continuously from March 24 until Dec. 19. There are five day schools conducted by the following employees; No. 1, Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Klaus; No. 2, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Salt; No. 3, Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Clark; No. 4, Mr. & Mrs. I. H. King; No. 5, Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Richey. Each school has prepared a program for closing exercises. Patrons, pupils, and employees enthusiastically worked together in these and they have done much to arouse interest in school work, and as a result, even better attendance is expected next year.

### Traders Must Hold Licenses.

Judge Elliott yesterday dissolved a temporary restraining order issued by himself some time ago enjoining the superintendent and commissioner of Indian affairs on the Yankton Indian reservation from removing Joseph Estes, Indian trader, from the reservation. A. W. Leech, Indian agent, and Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs of the United States, were represented by the United States Attorney Robert P. Stewart. E. E. Wagner, former United States district attorney, appeared for Estes.

Estes, formerly interpreter in the United States courts, has been engaged in conducting a trading store at Greenwood on the reservation for several years. About a year ago a complaint was made about Estes' license to trade with the Indians on the reservation. Estes brought suit against the commissioner and superintendent to enjoin them from removing him and his stock of goods from the reservation. He claimed he was a mixed-blood Indian and under the rights given Indians by law he was entitled to trade with the Indians without a license.

The court held that any person, whether Indian or white, who desires to carry on a business of trading on a reservation must procure a license annually and it rests with the discretion of the commissioner of Indian affairs to whom the license shall be granted.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Press.

#### Influence of Good Chapel Exercises.

The influence of good chapel exercises is a valuable addition to the other wholesome work of an Indian School. We all like good music—it inspires us to holier effort—and chapel exercises of the right kind have a special mission to fill in an Indian educational institution. All Indian children delight to sing, and outside of the special feature that it is a time when every student may participate at one time in a school exercise, the training influence is a powerful, subconscious factor in inculcating good principles and high ideals in students.

THE JOURNAL presents to its readers this month a sample chapel program of the Tulalip Indian School, Tulalip, Washington, held December 14 last:

Organ Prelude: Prelude in C Minor.....	Dr. Buchanan
Anthem: "Glory to God on High".....	School Choir
Invocation In Concert: A Prayer of St. Chrysostom	School
Ascription: Gloria (Gregorian Chant No. 7).....	School
Reading: The Psalter for the Evening.....	Rose Simmons
Vocal Duet: "O Little Town of Bethlehem".....	Myrtle Loughrey, Theresa Young
Reading: The Epistle for the Day.....	Isaac Le Clair
Hymn: Thou Didst Leave Thy Throne.....	School
Reading: The Gospel for the Day.....	Ella Libby
Hymn: The Joyful Morn is Breaking.....	School
Talk: Christmas and the Christmas Spirit.....	Dr. Buchanan
Recessional: There Came Three Kings.....	School
Organ Postlude.....	Dr. Buchanan
Marcia—"Orchestral Suite"—Waldemar Bargiel	

#### Two New Attorneys for Indians.

On the recommendation of Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, President Wilson gave his approval to the employment of Jacob B. Moore, a prominent lawyer of Ardmore, as one of attorneys for the Chickasaw nation.

These Indians constitute one of the five Civilized Tribes, and have large tribal properties. The services of an attorney are required not only for these tribal matters, but particularly in caring for the estates of deceased individuals belonging to the tribe. Mr. Moore's services are expected to be of great assistance in this respect.

Secretary Lane also recommended the employment of William H. Woods as an additional attorney for the Chickasaw Indians,

and President Wilson has approved Mr. Wood's contract. Mr. Woods will give his particular attention to probate matters arising from the care of estates of the Chickasaw citizens.—Tulsa (Okla.) Democrat.

#### Improvements For Albuquerque.

Superintendent Rueben Perry, of the United States Indian school, yesterday was advised from Washington of the approval of the plans for improvements at the school to cost \$20,000. The improvements will include a domestic science building, a shop building and a double cottage for employes. Edward Lembke, contractor, will do the building, the Whitney company will install the heating and plumbing, and the material will be purchased of the Albuquerque Lumber company, the City Sash and Door company, the McIntosh hardware company and the Ifeld company. Boys of the Indian school will do the masonry and carpenter work.—Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal.

#### Say Cree Would be Undesirable Neighbors.

Mayor Stewart Mackenzie and W. M. Morris of Havre, Mont., were in St. Paul last night on their way to Washington, where they will consult with the Montana delegation with the intention of making a protest against the proposed removal of the Rocky Boy tribe of Cree Indians to the government reservation formerly occupied by Fort Assiniboine, near Havre. The Havre people consider the Rocky Boy Indians undesirable neighbors.—St. Paul Dispatch.

#### A Prosperous Superintendent.

E. W. Estep, one of Uncle Sam's agents in the Indian region of Idaho, has taken such a fancy to the Sacramento Valley that he has acquired forty acres of Dixon alfalfa land, paying \$5,000 for the property. Estep bought from the Bidwell Rancho Land Company, which some time ago opened up quite an extensive tract in the Dixon region.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

F. A. Erixon, contractor, of Salem, has turned over to Superintendent Wadsworth, of the Salem Indian School, the new concrete silo. The structure is one of the few monolithic silos in the Pacific Northwest. The structure is 40 feet high and has a capacity of 150 tons. The plans and building specifications were drawn by M. W. Cooper, instructor in dairying at the Salem Indian School.—Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

## COMMISSIONER SELLS AT DENVER.

The following is taken by THE JOURNAL from the Denver Times, December 31 issue, and is a statement made to that paper by Commissioner Sells, through his stenographer, while he was attending the late Denver Conference of officials in the Department of Liquor Suppression.

"The service for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians is composed of one chief special officer, one assistant chief special officer and fifteen assistant special officers, whose work is supplemented by 151 deputies, consisting of service employes, United States deputy marshals, and other individuals assigned to particular cases or localities.

"There are now more than 300,000 Indians distributed throughout twenty-four states of the Union. Wherever Indians are located upon reservations which have not been opened to settlement, the jurisdiction of the federal government is complete. Upon others, which have been opened to settlement, the government continues limited authority by reason of provisions of treaties or agreements, or through special acts of congress. This service commenced in 1907 with an appropriation of \$25,000; since that time the beneficial effect of this work has become so apparent that \$100,000 was appropriated for the last fiscal year.

"The liquor evil is recognized as one of the greatest confronting the Indian today, not only because of its demoralizing influence, but for the further and very important reason that it makes him an easy prey to the unscrupulous. There are many instances where, when under the influence of liquor, the Indian has been induced to convey his property without consideration. My coming to Denver for this conference is that we may more perfectly organize and systematize this work, for it is my firm purpose, with the use of good judgment, to aggressively undertake to carry out in good faith our treaty relationships in this respect, and so effectively use the funds appropriated by the congress as to insure the best results obtainable. It is my desire to cooperate with the state and local authorities, and I am sure that the evil results of the liquor traffic among the Indians is a matter of grave concern to the white citizens of the country, both for the reason that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red man, and for the further reason that the impoverishment of the Indian means that he will

ultimately become a charge upon the tax payers of the several states.

"I will leave Denver tomorrow morning for Muskogee, where I have arranged for a conference with the tribal attorneys, probate attorneys, fields clerks and county judges. This conference will have wholly to do with probate matters as they affect the Indian minors of the five civilized tribes.

"The Indian children of Oklahoma are the richest average children in the United States; however, it is a lamentable fact that they have less statutory protection there than in any other state. In the forty counties in eastern Oklahoma there are now pending from 800 to 1,500 probate estates, about 85 per cent of which are Indian children's estates.

"I have recently discovered that it costs about 3 per cent to settle a white child's estate, and that it costs more than 20 per cent to settle the estate of an Indian boy or girl. This is the result of guardians having been appointed without regard to their equipment and the acceptance of bondsmen many times wholly insolvent.

"Enormous fees have been charged by attorneys, and unconscionable fees by guardians, together with indefensible expenditures of their funds which has frequently resulted in the dissipation of their entire property.

"It is not an uncommon thing when an Indian child reaches his majority to find that his guardian has absconded, and that his bondsmen are wholly financially irresponsible. It is my determined intention to reform this indefensible condition, and to this end I have recently appointed a number of probate attorneys who will give their whole time under my direction to this work. I am now submitting a number of cases to the grand juries in Oklahoma looking towards the indictment and criminal prosecution of those who have embezzled funds.

"Last week we secured a ruling from one of the courts of Oklahoma, holding a guardian and his bondsmen responsible where the Indian children's lands have been sold for a grossly inadequate consideration. It is my great desire to co-operate with the state authorities and particularly with the county judges in effecting these results, and I have every reason to believe that this co-operation will be perfectly arranged and carried out.

"I am interested in your 1915 Indian pageant, and of course hope it will be a great success, but the extent to which the Indian bureau will be able to take part in it is at this time undetermined. The degree of interest I would take in this enterprise would largely depend upon the character of the exhibit. If it is to be educational and calculated to give the country a better understanding of the accomplishments of the Indian; if it is the chief purpose to indicate his progress industrially and in an educational way; if it emphasizes the efforts of the government towards his civilization and the making of him a citizen on an equality with the white man, then I anticipate that I would be justified in active participation, but action in this respect will have to be determined after more extended information than I now possess."

### CHRISTMAS AT CHILOCCO.

The Christmas season is always a happy time at Chilocco, and this year was no exception, for an unusual spirit of joy and good-will seemed to prevail.

For weeks the thought of Christmas and the hum of preparation had been in the air. The pupils in the primary classes learned Christmas songs and recitations and heard again and again the story of the babe of Bethlehem and of the shepherds on the hills, who left their flocks to follow the Star. The middle grades learned Longfellow's sweet little poem "The Bells", and read Dickens' "Christmas Carol", "The Holly Tree", and Kate Douglas Wiggin's "The Birds' Christmas Carol", while the more advanced pupils studied "The Other Wise Man", "The First Christmas Tree", and "Keeping Christmas." In addition, the choir learned several beautiful Christmas anthems, and the entire school learned a number of Christmas Carols. The making of Christmas cards was enjoyed by many of the younger boys and girls. In the primary room, Miss Krebs' little people had a tiny Christmas tree, which furnished them much pleasure.

The Christmas exercises began on Christmas Eve, when the entire body of pupils and teachers assembled in the spacious gymnasium to view the beautiful tree which had been so profusely decorated by the matrons and disciplinarians. Miss McCormick, matron, was in charge of this entertainment, and it is needless to say that she and her assistants covered themselves with glory, for the evening's pleasure ended all too soon. Not only were the tree and the hall beautifully trimmed, but almost six hundred presents were ready for distribution and each person was given one to carry home with him. Capacious bags containing nuts, candy, fruit, and pop-corn, were also given to everyone. As soon as the pupils repaired to their respective dormitories, the remainder of their presents were distributed.

At four o'clock the next morning we were awakened by sweet music made by the members of the choir as they went from one building to another singing beautiful Christmas carols. After the singing, Mr. and Mrs. Jones gave the choir members a substantial breakfast of bread and butter, ham and eggs, coffee, and other good things.

Christmas Day dawned and, although the skies were dull and gray, the ardor of the boys and girls was not dulled, and while the girls spent the morning reading, visiting or writing to their absent friends, many of the boys went

to hunt rabbits or took long walks to whet their appetites for the dinner that was to be served at noon. Such a dinner! The large dining-room in Leupp Hall was trimmed with many hundred feet of Christmas greens and dozens of red bells, and the tables were fairly groaning under their weight of good things. Space forbids our mentioning all the dainties that those tables contained, but the amount of chicken, vegetables, fruit, and ice-cream stored away by the hundreds of hungry young people was something enormous. The afternoon was quietly spent and in the evening all gathered in the auditorium to listen to the program. Here, too, the hand of the decorator was seen and the large room was bright with Christmas colors. A mixed program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and exercises was given, reflecting much credit upon the Academic department which had it in charge. The musical number entitled "A Kitchen Symphony" was especially pleasing.

On Friday industrial and academic work went on as usual and in the evening the pupils held their regular meetings of the literary societies. The employees held their monthly meeting in Hiawatha Hall.

On Saturday evening the band gave a most excellent concert in the auditorium. The program was as follows:

March—"Manhattan Beach".....	Sousa
Overture—"Barber of Seville".....	Rossini
Waltz—"Wedding of the Winds".....	Hall
Fantasia—"My Old Kentucky Home".....	Dalbey
(Variation for different instruments.)	
Cornet Duet—"La Belle Creole".....	Dalbey
Messrs. Addington and Martinez	
(a) Serenade—"Twilight Echoes".....	Miller
(b) Finale from "William Tell".....	Rossini
Violin Duet—Selected.....	Messrs. Moses and Jennette
Grand Medley—"Superba".....	Dalbey
March—"Representative".....	Miller
Star Spangled Banner	

Monday evening, Dec. 29, the Sequoyah Literary Society held its annual open session. The boys had worked hard to prepare a good entertainment and that their efforts were successful was evidenced by the ringing applause which followed each number on the program, which we present below:

Reading of Minutes.....	Secretary
Song.....	Society
Address of Welcome.....	Chas. McGillberry
Clarinet Duet.....	James Polonghoyah
Sequoyah Alphabet.....	Grover Doshinko
Debate—Resolved. That the United States Should Retain Permanent Possession of the Philippine Islands.	Bennett Lavers
Affirmative.....	Negative
Sidney White.....	Frank Knight
Aaron Hancock.....	John Mckee
Quartette—On Moonlight Bay.....	Shelby Perkins
Chas. Wesley, Sidney White, Grover Doshinko	
Judges' Report.....	Chas. Starr
Oration—The Future Indian.....	Chas. Wesley
Illustrated Talk—Statuary.....	Sequoyah Band
Overture—"Sky Pilot".....	
Critic's Report.....	
Adjournment	

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## *The Work of the Field Matron*

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### Cleanliness in the Home.

We need to teach our women habits of cleanliness and the need of plenty of fresh air continually. Three years ago they would say to me "That is not an Indian home; see the washing on the line." I am glad to say they are too common now for that sign to be a true guide for a new worker on the field.

Last week I went to the home of a young couple, unexpectedly. She had every thing from the sitting room out in the yard and was scrubbing with a broom. While the floor dried we baked doughnuts and pie. They had invited a sister and family to take Thanksgiving dinner with them, and were glad I "happened in".

Some of our women who live in only two- and three-room houses do their washing and store unsightly articles in a tent near the house. In summer most of the work is done under the out-door shade.

We have a number of good houses under construction. One, a five-room cottage with pantry, and two large closets and screened-in porch. Our Indian homes too often are without the pantry and closets, so necessary to good housekeeping.

I began my work by visiting the sick, or any in trouble; disinfecting the house, if necessary, after recovery or death. Helping them in such time of need not only establishes a kind feeling for the work of the field matron, but also gives her opportunity to emphasize sanitation in the home, care of the sick, and of infants.

MARY J. FREEMAN,

Geary, Okla.

As rug-weaving and rug-braiding are industries of the Chippewa women, the field matron at Lac du Flambeau has been giving some attention to the methods used with the expectation of improving them if possible, or at least extending the variety. The native method of weaving rush mats as practiced by the Chippewas and other tribes adapts itself to the weaving of rags. Miss Katherine Keck, Domestic Science Teacher at the Phoenix School, learned one way of weaving from the Indians of Washington, which she applied with excellent results to the use of rags for both warp and woof. Corduroy rags are especially effective. Rag weaving is an economical and practical industry to introduce

or encourage among Indian women, particularly of the north, where floor covering of some sort is appreciated in severe weather.

A few suggestions from our field matron at Lower Brule, South Dakota.

Among the great many suggestions which I could mention, the first would be to clean their bedding. As I think that is of great importance. That is the first thing I am starting at. They air them pretty well, but then they let the children play on them so much after bringing them in that they are not fit to sleep on when it is time to sleep. Another thing: so many crowd in one of the little log houses with only one or two small windows with no fresh air coming in at all. Those are my two first steps.

Then I am starting a women's meeting. Teaching how to cook, and how to dress their children.

I remain as ever,

EVA L. CAREY,

Field Matron.

Ft. Berthold Indian Agency, Elbowoods, North Dakota.—We have organized a girls' club here which we hope may be helpful. It is composed of about a dozen returned students who "take turns" in entertaining the club. Then sometimes we have an open night when friends are invited. So far our work has been mostly sewing, but we also do some literary and musical work, as well as some cooking. We have a Sewing Meeting for Indian women but the girls did not seem to care for it, so we are trying the girls' club.

Wishing the Field Matrons' Department much success, I am, cordially yours,

EVALYN A. BENTLEY,

Field Matron.

### Start a Circulating Library.

Did it ever occur to you that Indians like to read? Well, I gather together all the magazines and good reading material for my Indian women and they are continually coming here and asking for more. Living among while people enables me to gather together all the best magazines and have them ready to give my Indian women, and also take them to the sick, or those unable to get away from home.

Try it—the Indians like good magazines as well as the white people.—C. L. W.

Every Saturday morning, from 8 to 12, I have a cooking class at my home to teach

bread baking, cake making, and to show them how to cook beef properly. I cannot have more than four or five women at a time because my kitchen is small. What I wish I had is a model kitchen where I could demonstrate cooking once a week to 25 or 30 women. I have taught several to make bread and they like it and are anxious to learn. I am speaking now of those who have not attended school, or perhaps were in school only a short time.—C. L. W.

Saturday afternoon I have a singing class at my home. The Indians love to sing. Just now we are learning songs for Christmas. One Christmas tree and entertainment is to be held at Fighting Bull's house. The women are busy making Christmas stockings for candy and nuts for the children, and are also busy with their own presents. I have tried to teach them to make something instead of going to the store and buying a present.—C. L. W.

Miss Grace Viets, for several years a most successful field matron among the Moquis, whose language she speaks, has been obliged to relinquish her work because of the high altitude of the place where she was stationed.

Miss Emma McFarland, stationed among the Apaches of the Kiowa reservation, has become an editor. Her paper is called the Indian Women's Council and is devoted to the health interests of the reservation.

One of the field matrons has been adapting for her reservation a small handbook on the "Care of the Baby".

#### A Creditable Example.

THE JOURNAL is in receipt of a creditable piece of work by the printing department of Sherman Institute, Riverside, California. Its title is, "A Gift of Love," and it was executed by Indian students of that excellent institution. It reflects credit upon the boys of the department, the instructor in charge of the department, and upon the school. Mr. Jose Porter, printer in charge, is a product of Indian school training, a young man who received his trade training under our Mr. Miller, and we are glad, indeed, to see such work produced by students who are receiving the benefits of this young Indian man's training—an exemplification of our oft-repeated declaration that there is no end to the good accomplished through the proper education of Indian young men and women. Let the Good Work go on—and on.

#### CHILOCCO EMPLOYEE MEETINGS.

No little amount of good in our endeavors for better and more fruitful results is traceable to the meetings of the different sections of employees, as promulgated by the superintendent the past term and this. Some very interesting subjects, and lines of work, are presented at these meetings. Last quarter, for instance, a JOURNAL reporter found that the following subjects had been discussed:

The engineering division under Mr. Carruthers—October 20: The difference between the brine and direct expansion systems of mechanical refrigeration. Dec. 3d: The working principals of a gasoline, or an internal combustion engine. Nov. 10th: Steam heating, and the Webster vacuum system. Nov. 17th: Sewers, grading of, location of man-holes. Dec. 1st: Reversing an electric motor with one switch operation. Dec. 8th: Advantages and disadvantages of belted and direct-connected dynamos. Dec. 15th: The construction of a dynamo. Dec. 15th: The electric motor. All of these subjects were illustrated by the speakers with free-hand sketches on the black-board.

Industrial division under Mr. Iliff.—Concrete, and reinforced concrete. Framing of buildings both heavy and light. Stairs—How to build them and how to estimate their cost. The composition of paints. The discussion of pigments and their uses. The process of making Bessemer steel. The manufacture of white lead. Estimating and calculating quantities. Interior trimming for both the joiner and the painter.

Agricultural Division, under Mr. Fuller.—Corn (with eleven subjects in as many different meetings). Field Crops, with these special subjects: Hogging off corn; Fodder corn; Corn for Silage; Marketing and market grades of corn; Corn in crop rotation; Diseases of corn; Insects affecting corn; Uses of corn.

Physician's Division (which includes, matron, cook, laundress, seamstress, D. A. teacher, etc.)—1. How to keep well—air, sunlight, rest, recreation, exercise, proper food, cleanliness, germs and how to kill them. 2. The sick room—the furnishings, flies, how to sweep, ventilation, temperature, dusting, the bed and how to make it. 3. The things to have ready for sickness or accident—bandages, feeding cups, sputum cups, the home medicine cupboard. 4.—The personal care of the invalid. 5. Feeding the sick. 6. Symptoms of sickness—temperature, pulse, etc.—danger signals. 7. Baths—The use of water and importance of cleanliness. 8. Accidents and emergencies and how to meet them.

## COMMISSIONER'S VISIT TO OKLAHOMA.

Special Journal Correspondence.

THE recent visit of Commissioner Sells to Oklahoma covered the period from Saturday, January 3, to late Saturday night, January 10. Other officials from Washington have covered more ground surface in the same period of time, but none within the writer's knowledge has spent a week of such effective work along constructive lines.

The announced object of the Commissioner's visit was Indian probate matters and the protection of Indian minors. During the week it was impossible to divert his mind from this main subject, even for topics believed by many to be of equal importance. "One thing at a time" has been his motto, and that one thing to be done so thoroughly that it would not have to be done over. The school man who could not at this time induce the Commissioner to take up educational matters was consoled by the grist of oil men who were also milling in the corridors. Both these interests are promised personal attention at subsequent visits by Mr. Sells.

On January 3 was held the first formal meeting participated in by the Superintendent and Field Clerks of Union Agency, the Tribal Chiefs, Natural Attorneys and Probate Attorneys of the Five Tribes. A committee of this meeting was appointed, acting with a few of the County Judges who had arrived in advance of their associates, to study, rearrange and codify the rules of procedure in effect in the different probate courts of Eastern Oklahoma so as to secure uniformity. This meeting, presided over by the Commissioner, was so earnest and so enthusiastic that it continued late into the night and all day Sunday and Sunday night.

The conclusions of the above conference were submitted on Monday to a meeting of Probate Judges for the counties of the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Nations, together with the United States District Attorney, the Tribal and Probate Attorneys above mentioned, and the officials of Union Agency. After a prolonged, full and free discussion of all matters pertaining to probate court procedure with especial reference to Indian minors, a set of rules was prepared for said courts and cases, which rules were unanimously adopted. It is believed that in many counties these revised rules of procedure will add incalculably to the power of judges to enforce

proper action and accounting on the part of guardians.

From Muskogee the Commissioner's party proceeded to McAlester, where a meeting was held with the Judges of counties in the Choctaw Nation; and to Ardmore, where they met officials of the Chickasaw counties. These two later meetings were arranged for the convenience of the county officers and in pursuance of the Commissioner's general plan to meet the people of the State more than half way. At McAlester and at Ardmore the judges agreed to the rules adopted by the judges of the Creek, Cherokee and Seminole Nations earlier in the week.

Such is the bare outline of the official activities of Commissioner Sells while in Oklahoma. In Muskogee he was banqueted by the various civic and religious organizations, including the Ministers Alliance and the Commercial Club. At McAlester and Ardmore similar honors were shown him, and at Oklahoma City on Thursday evening he met in a similar manner the Governor, Members of Supreme Court, and other prominent officials and citizens of the State.

The impression made by Commissioner Sells upon the people of Oklahoma who stand for efficiency and righteousness in public service, was distinctly and positively favorable. Superintendent Kelsey of Union Agency has been quoted as saying that in no quarter are the beneficial effects of his visit more apparent than among the employees under his Superintendency, who are imbued with renewed energy as a result of contact with the earnestness and enthusiasm of their Chief. This enthusiasm is not of the "hurrah" variety, but based on definite workable plans, backed by quiet push and determination.

State and county officials have met the Commissioner most cordially and have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation. They were at the outset made to see the truth that he came not in a spirit of criticism, but in one of helpfulness. His appeal to the best that was in all of the men he met had its natural response. It is possibly true that some came to these conferences with the idea that they were to be political jollifications, but if there were such they were soon converted to the earnest purposes of the personality which "dominated but did not domineer" throughout the week.

Mr. Sells as chairman of the several meetings showed himself a searching questioner and a splendid listener. His address proved him a speaker of power and effectiveness.

Things were kept moving and toward a definite objective point. He arrives at conclusions by the reasonable and judicial methods in contrast to what has sometimes been known outside the Indian Bureau as the intuitional plan.

Everybody in Oklahoma now favors the protection of Indian minors. The painstaking research of others and the publicity following such research placed honest Oklahomans in a receptive mood. The coming of the Commissioner with his tactful handling of the situation has united the best of the State and Federal forces into a compact harmonious organization that cannot fail to bring early and substantial results.

#### America's Second Indian Priest.

Phillip B. Gordon (Ti-bish-ko-gi-jik), a Superior boy, will be the first Indian priest ordained in the United States, and with the exception of one, who was ordained in Rome, the first ordained in the world.

Mr. Gordon will be ordained in the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Koudelka, D. D., of Superior, at the Sacred Heart Pro-Cathedral next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It will mark the entrance into the ranks of the Catholic clergy of the first Indian of the Chippewa tribe and the second of any tribe.

One other Indian priest, the Rev. Albert Neganquet, was ordained several years ago at Rome for the diocese of Oklahoma. Mr. Gordon, however, will bear the unique distinction of being the first native born American to be actually ordained within the U. S.

Mr. Gordon attended the Indian school at Odanah, then successively a high school, college and university training at St. Thomas college and seminary, St. Paul, the Propaganda university at Rome, Innsbruck university, Tyrol, Austria, and finally at St. John's abbey, St. Paul. Besides Chippewa and English, Mr. Gordon speaks fluently German, French and Italian.

Bishop Koudelka will ordain Mr. Gordon for his Indian missions of which the important are at Bad River, Lac Courtes Oreilles and Lac du Flambeau reservations with something over 2,500 Catholic Indians.—Superior (Wis.) Telegraph.

PEEL RIVER Indians captured nine black foxes worth from \$500 to \$3,000 each, enough to make the tribe rich. The Indians are now en route to Dawson to sell their furs for Christmas.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

#### LAKE VERMILLION NEWS.

On December 27 about four inches of snow fell. This stopped the skating, but was a boon to logging camps and Indian trappers.

On Christmas eve, after the children had retired, five of the employees decorated the dining room, and a vision of splendor greeted the eyes of the children Christmas morning.

On December 24th, Christmas Eve, all the children gathered in the auditorium to receive the Christmas gifts which were suspended from two spruce trees and also piled beneath the trees and heaped on the platform. The appearance of Santa Claus pleased the little ones. On Christmas night a program consisting of songs and recitations was given. The loud and clear speaking of the children was commented upon. Santa Claus again appeared by the open fireplace and joined in singing a song. The merriment of the kindergarten was good to see. The room was splendidly adorned by arches of cedar boughs and ropes of trailing pine. Many visitors were present.

Children and employees enjoyed the fine skating from October 27 to December 27. A favorite way of making trips to Tower was on skates. Skating was twice interrupted by the breaking up of the ice. On Saturday, Dec. 6, four employees went to Tower in a boat. That evening the wind changed to a more northerly quarter and increased until it blew a gale. So high were the waves that a steamer foundered at the pier. On Sunday morning an expanse of ice covered the waters, and all along the shore were bergs formed of the frozen spray. John Anderson and John Waboose returned that day by going around Pike Bay through fifteen miles of swamp and forest. The ladies returned Monday on skates.

#### Uncle Sam Not Buying Poor Cows.

Shields, N. D.—S. T. Napper, of Norfolk, Neb., who held the contract for furnishing several hundred cows to the Indians on the Standing Rock reservation and had shipped a large number here, was here last week and reloaded the animals and took them back home. They did not come up to the requirements of the federal officials and did not stand the inspection tests. The cows were shipped here about two months ago and since then have ranged on the reservation. As no other cows have been contracted for, it will be impossible to secure another supply until spring.—Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald.



**GEORGE W. NELLIS.** On the morning of January 3, while out shooting rabbits that infested the Agency orchard, Superintendent George W. Nellis of Pawnee, Oklahoma, Indian School was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. No one was with him at the time, but when he was found a short time after the fatal shot was fired one of his feet and part of his clothing were found caught in the wire fence showing that the accident was caused by an endeavor to go through between or over the wires with his gun in his hand. Death was apparently instant as the shot entered behind the ear and emerged at the eye.

Mr. Nellis was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1862, and received his education in that state, graduating from Jefferson College. In the early 80's he removed to South Dakota where he entered the work of teaching. In 1888 Miss Electa S. Burchard became his wife and she and two sons, Wayne, an electrical engineer in the Panama Canal, and Earl, residing in California, survive him.

For twenty years Mr. Nellis served the government in the Indian field as superintendent of the boarding schools at Lower Brule and Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and Sac and Fox, Iowa, and as superintendent of school and agency at Pawnee, Oklahoma. He had been located at the latter place almost ten years where his administration has been noted for the spirit of peace, sobriety and industry that pervaded the entire reservation.

No more broad minded, sympathetic and upright man could be found in all the Indian field than Mr. Nellis. No Indian had a problem that troubled him, however trivial it seemed, but that he was ready on the instant to help solve it correctly. No Pawnee did a stroke of work or any other commendable thing in the last ten years for which he failed to receive a word of appreciation if it became known to the superintendent. He preferred to influence by commendation rather than by censure, and apparently could find something to praise in most any one, thereby stimulating him to greater effort.

At his funeral the church was filled with friends, a great many of whom were Pawnees, all by their presence testifying to a genuine regard. The loving esteem in which he was held by the Indian people was mutely told by the elderly one who, waiting until all others in the church had viewed the body and passed on, stood long in perfect silence looking at his dead friend with streaming eyes, and then walked away—slowly, sadly, unwillingly.

### THE FUTURE OF THE INDIAN.

“As to the future of the Indian, one thing is as sure as the coming of the morning,—if he continues to reject the arts of civilized life, he must perish as a race. The white man has come with his civilization—his schools, his churches, and his newspapers, his railways and telegraph and, above all, his ambition to increase more and more. If the red man cannot or will not meet him on the same ground, he must die. I am not defending the national morality of driving a people from the land they had possessed for ages; I am simply stating the great truth that ignorance and barbarism must fall before the irresistible march of modern civilization. If the red race will not rise to the situation, if it will not make itself a force in our government, if it refuses to join the great procession of modern thought, there is nothing before it but a grave; and the future historian must record the story of a people that have been, a people that refused the sustenance necessary to life, a people that died by their own hand.”

Above is quoted a paragraph offered as a prophecy by Dr. Henry W. Elson in his History of the United States. The doom he predicts will become history in a few generations if the Indian does not make a flying leap for the rear platform of the train of progress that is just now passing him at a pretty swift pace. Only individuals free from reservation incumbrance can do this. A tribe with all its camp impedimenta cannot possibly get aboard.



### RICH ONES WILL SOON BE POOR.

Missionaries among the Oklahoma Indians have lately been in Philadelphia pleading for more funds to support their work. They make the statement that the increasing wealth of many tribes, particularly in mineral sections, is a serious handicap to those striving to elevate and Christianize them. It appears that the Indians mentioned in their appeal are setting such a hot pace with their automobiles that it is impossible for the Missionary on foot to keep up.

Never mind, the oil and gas will play out before long, the autos will be in the junk pile and some of these pleasure plungers will be again making up to the missionary who gets the most boxes from the east. Fortunately it is, as a general proposition, only the froth of the Indian population that is floating about in automobiles.



## Chilocco Items of News

Miss Daisy B. Hylton, of the domestic art department, spent Christmas with friends at Pawhuska, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller had as their guest this month Mr. Miller's mother, Mrs. Charles Miller of Kansas City, Mo.

The Senior boys have begun the study of animal husbandry using "Beginnings in Animal Husbandry" by Plumb as a text.

Mrs. Tyson, and daughter, Miss Ruby, spent Christmas with the former's sister, Miss Ila M. Samples, at the Hospital.

Mr. A. B. Iliff, superintendent of Industries, and Mrs. Iliff, ate their Christmas dinner with Dr. and Mrs. L. W. White at the employees' club.

Chilocco had more rain, dampness and foggy weather the past fall than ever before—according to the old settlers in this part of Oklahoma.

Miss Alma McRae, domestic science teacher, spent Christmas at her home in Goodrich, Kans. Florence Slaughter, of the Junior class, accompanied her.

Miss Evalina Farrell, daughter of Superintendent Farrell of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, and Miss Hudgins were guests of the school here Christmas week.

Miss Corlie F. Dunster, of Hayward, Wisconsin, has been appointed teacher at Chilocco in place of Mr. F. Tranbarger, transferred. She assumed her duties January second.

Our superintendent attended Agent Nellis' funeral at Pawnee January 6 and acted as a pall-bearer. It was a sad duty for Mr. Allen, for Mr. Nellis was a close friend of his.

Supt. Edgar A. Allen was one of the speakers at the Twelfth Annual Banquet of the Arkansas City Commercial Club, given January 16th at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Miss H. M. Bedell, missionary at Fay, Oklahoma, and Rev. Caughy, of the Episcopal church of Pawnee, Oklahoma, spent a couple of days at Chilocco during the holiday season.

The latest association to be organized at Chilocco is the Anti-Tobacco League. It is composed of our people who are against the evil effects of tobacco, and starts with a good membership.

The new barbering department is proving to be a very popular shop. The young men especially appreciate its conveniences. It is located next the disciplinarian's headquarters in Large Boys' Home.

THE JOURNAL receives word from Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, former Chilocco employees, to the effect that they like their new work at Toreva, Arizona, very much and that they are getting along finely.

The first skating this winter season luckily came on Christmas morning, and those fortunate to own skates early took advantage of the exercise that the ice-covered lake afforded. The 26th was colder and the ice firmer.

Mrs. Carrie Douglas, girls' matron at Haskell Institute, and Miss Andres, financial clerk at Kickapoo Agency, spent several days at Chilocco during Christmas week. Chilocco's doors are always open to such charming ladies.

Mrs. Jessie W. Cook, teacher at Mt. Pleasant School, Michigan, is taking a three months' furlough, during which she will visit Arizona and California points. She was the guest of Superintendent and Mrs. Allen for a few days.

Mr. F. Tranbarger has been transferred to Albuquerque, N. Mex., where both he and Mrs. Tranbarger will have positions under Superintendent Perry. They left Chilocco January third, taking with them the best wishes of their friends here.

Report of the Chilocco dairy for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1913: Number of pounds of milk: October, 18,209; November, 21,546; December, 18,909; total, 58,554. Number of pounds of butter: October, 451; November, 390; December, 421; total, 1,262.

Claude Hayman, Kenneth Mills, Edward Jones and Charles Wesley comprise a gospel team from our Y. M. C. A. that, at the invitation of friends at Colony, Oklahoma, went with District Secretary Lindquist to assist in holding a series of meetings among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Manual Dominguez, one of our advanced students, who has been attending Chilocco for several years, left December 26th for Los Angeles, Cali., where he has excellent prospects for a position. He was a popular student and left many friends here who wish him well wherever he may be.

The members of the department of printing gave their annual party in the school gymnasium the evening of January 21, and it was a very pleasant affair. About one hundred guests enjoyed the literary program and refreshments. Music, which was excellent, was furnished by the Moses Orchestra.

A new analytical balance with bearings and knife edges of agate, and sensitive to one-tenth of a milligram, has just been added to the equipment of the agricultural chemistry class. It was imported from Germany under that clause of our tariff laws which allows such instruments free entry when used only for educational purposes.

The employees' dining-room never looked nicer than it did on Christmas day when the employees sat down to dinner. A miniature Christmas tree stood in the center of each table, unique place cards told each person where to find his seat, and bells and garlands of mistletoe gave the entire room a festive appearance. The club manager, Dr. L. W. White, and Mrs. Lyon, the cook, were responsible for the elegant repast.

The Minnehaha Society held its annual open session in the school auditorium the evening of January 16th. Those present unanimously declare it to have been one of the best open sessions ever held here at Chilocco. The program was varied, and the debate especially interesting. The young ladies and their assistants are to be congratulated on the quality of their performance and their initiative in carrying out their well selected program.

The closing of the first semester of the school year has been changed from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in February. The second semester will close with the school year in June. This saves a reorganization of the academic and industrial classes at commencement time, and does not put the burden of semester examination upon teachers and pupils during the preparations for the Christmas festivities, and entertainments and commencement exercises.

The second number of our winter Lyceum Course was The LeBarge Musical Co., and they presented their program in the school Auditorium the evening of January fifth. Character sketches, magic and music, both instrumental and vocal, made up the evening's entertainment, and we all enjoyed being present. The character sketches seemed to particularly please our students. The program was a good one and made the impress that these people are very clever and artistic.

During Christmas week Chilocco entertained many Indian visitors from various points. It was a hard proposition to find room for all—and we regretted very much that a number could not be furnished sleeping quarters during that week. Carrying 57 pupils over our appropriation, and also outside of our allotted room space as provided for in the regulations, cramps us severely in times like Christmas and Commencement. Again do we note that an employees' building is a badly needed acquisition here.

The 1913-14 program for the Young Men's Christian Association of Chilocco is very interesting and during the season several prominent Arkansas Citizens will speak for the organization. On January 18 C. G. Roseberry will have charge of the meeting. He will talk on life work: "Serving the Kingdom as a Business Man." Prof. John F. Bender will talk on life work matters on March 8; "Serving the Kingdom as a Teacher" is to be his subject. Francis Schmidt will talk on the value of physical training on April the 19th. —Arkansas City (Kans.) News.

A splendid and profitable faculty meeting was held on the evening of December 26th. Reports were made at this meeting of the progress being made at the meetings of the different divisions. These reports were evidence of splendid work being accomplished at the faculty sub-meetings and were interesting and instructive to the members of the faculty as a whole. The special subject for the faculty meeting was: "More Definite Correlation of the Academic work with that of the Shop." Discussion of this topic was

timely, beneficial and result-getting. Greater efforts will be put forth with this one object in view, and an effort made to correlate closer the work of these two primary divisions of our work with the Indian.

#### Items from the Chilocco Farms.

The outlook for an abundant crop of wheat was never better at Chilocco.

January so far has afforded settled weather and the cattle are again peacefully grazing on wheat and rye pastures.

Supt. Allen purchased a new Chatham Fanning Mill for the Farm Dept. and the farm boys have been making it hum cleaning and grading oats for the spring seeding.

Our fifty-four head of three-year-old steers, which have been on full feed some time, are fat and ready for the market any day; but the market is not what it should be to satisfy the farmer after feeding high-priced grain.

A large car of fine Berkshire hogs went onto the Oklahoma City market Dec. 31st. This was the largest car of hogs we sold during the year. They numbered one hundred and fifteen head. Another car will be ready in a few weeks.

Mud, mud, mud, snow, sleet, and rain was dished out to us by the weather man throughout all of December. It kept the farmers busy hauling feed and bedding for the thousand head of stock. We were ably assisted throughout the most severe weather by the Garden Dept. (Mr. Johnson and detail).

Our fall-sown alfalfa still holds its beautiful green color. Never was there a more opportune time for sowing alfalfa than last fall. The unusual dry summer enabled farmers to give their fields thoro cultivation, thus keeping down noxious weeds. Good seed was plentiful and cheap. The soil at seeding time contained an abundance of moisture for quick germination and rapid growth. The fall and early part of winter has been unusually mild, which has promoted the development of vigorous and deep rooted plants. Surely an abundant crop is in store for us the coming season. J. W. V.

Dr. White, Trachoma Expert, Now at Tulsa.

THE JOURNAL learns that Dr. D. W. White, formerly trachoma expert and medical supervisor in the Indian Service, is in business at Tulsa, Oklahoma, when he has a large practice in connection with his brother, Dr. Peter Cope White, besides operating a hospital at Sand Springs, a noted health resort, in the suburbs of Tulsa. Drs. White limit their practice to the eye, ear and throat. The Dr.'s large number of friends throughout the service will be glad to hear of his success.

Dr. J. H. Bradford, once chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and who served in the volunteer army throughout the Civil War, died at Rockville, Maryland, recently. He was for many years an employe of the Indian Office in Washington and was greatly interested in Indian education.

## *In and Out of the Service*

A dispatch sent out from Martin, S. D., says: The Sioux Indians residing in this (Mellette) county, have just received a payment aggregating \$80,000 from the United States government, being part pay for land surrendered by them and opened to white settlement.

Chippewa Indians on the Couderay Indian reservation cut and shipped eight carloads of Christmas trees from the reserve, near Couderay, Wis., during the ten days just before Christmas. The trees went to the large cities for the holiday trade, and the Indians realized a snug sum from the sale of them.

The laundry, heating plant and warehouse at the Choctaw girls' school, Tuskahoma, Oklahoma, were destroyed by fire recently. The loss was partly covered by insurance amounting to thirty-five hundred dollars which will rebuild the warehouse and laundry and equip the latter.

Last year, for the first time in the history of Minnesota, Indian pupils still under Federal jurisdiction and boarding at the Government school halls, were admitted to the high school at Pipestone, and many of the boys and girls have been quick to avail themselves of the opportunity.—Indian's Friend.

Cobres Peters, an Oneida Indian known as Old Soldier in his own tongue, was frozen to death near Oneida, Wis., recently. He started to walk to his home from Depere and was caught in a storm. Peters rose to the rank of a non-commissioned officer in a Wisconsin volunteer regiment in the Civil war.

Colonel W. H. McLaughlin, federal supervisor of Indian reservations, was here yesterday on his way to Washington and was the guest of Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) during the day, and in the evening they were guests of Ernest J. Stevens, vice-president and manager of the Hotel La Salle, at dinner.—Chicago Examiner.

Flandreau, S. D.—Manager Voy, of the 480 acre farm which is conducted in connection with the government Indian school here, reports that the year now closing was the most prosperous in the history of the farm, more crops having been raised and more profit having accordingly been realized. The products of the farm go far toward the support of the school, being one of the most successful in the state.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

A news dispatch from Lapwai, Idaho, gives us this information: J. W. Holcomb of Washington, D. C., special agent of the commissioner of

Indian affairs, is at the Nez Perce Indian agency. Mr. Holcomb has been detailed to take testimony regarding deceased allottees of this reservation in order that a proper determination of the heirs may be secured. A recent count shows there are 997 deceased allottees on the reservation, the estates of about 600 of which remain to be decided.

### An Example of Opportunity.

THE JOURNAL takes some excusable pride in calling attention to this month's cover color blending and telling our readers that the harmony shown is the entire work of Harry Perico, a full-blood Apache from the group recently kept prisoners of war at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, and more recently turned loose by the United States Government that they might return to New Mexico if they so desired. Here is an example of opportunity afforded all Indian youth—here is a practical object lesson of what any Indian young man may do at Chilocco—and other institutions of the kind—if he will but go to such a training school, "stick" and apply himself. One fine thing about the control of these prisoners of war by the government has been that all children were compelled to attend school, and the older people of the tribe given work that meant in the end much better conditions for them—mentally, morally and financially. The concrete example of Harry's accomplishment stands, or should stand, as a beacon light to many a young Indian man who, owing to absence of proper compulsory school laws, is wasting his opportunities, his time, and the best part of his life.

### Indian Children in Oregon May Attend White Schools.

Salem, Ore.—Declaring that there is no law in this state authorizing school boards to establish separate schools for Indian and colored children, and that in the absence of such a statute it is the imperative duty of all school boards to admit all children of their districts between 6 and 21 years of age to their schools without discrimination as to race, the Supreme Court today reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of Klamath County in the case of William Crawford vs. School Board of District No. 7, Klamath County.

Crawford is half Indian, and because of Indian blood in his two children, Junita and Naoma, they were denied admittance to the school of the district for white children, it being alleged that a separate school had been established for Indian children. Contending that his children were entitled to attend the schools for white children, Crawford brought mandamus proceedings against the board. Alleging the writ of mandamus did not state facts sufficient for a cause of action, the School Board demurred and the lowest court sustained the demurrer. In the opinion, written by Justice Ranisey, the court holds that the Crawford children are entitled to admission in schools maintained for white children, as there is no law providing for separate schools for the Indian race.—Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

## CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The mechanical drawing classes are doing well, notwithstanding many interruptions.

Mr. Keton, our hostler, has recently washed and oiled up all the harness in his department. This is a usual winter job with him.

New maple floors have been laid in the sitting room and guest room at Home Two. A fine new table is in process of construction for the reading room in this building.

The harness boys find plenty of employment repairing harness and shoes. A large number of sets of farm harness have been repaired this winter, and the shoe repairing business is always good.

Stanley Jannette, the carpenter artist, has lately painted two pictures, which show his artistic talent. These pictures, as well as others, have been done without aid, as he has never taken a lesson in painting.

Two new wagons for farm use have recently been built by the blacksmithing-wheelwrighting department. The iron work of the pens for calves and young stock is being put in place by the blacksmiths. The recent snow, ice and rough roads, made it necessary to do a good bit of sharp shoeing on the driving teams.

A room over the gymnasium is being fitted up for the use of the Y. M. C. A. This room is about forty feet square. New seats and decoration will make this a model home for the Y. M. C. A. boys. A new organ, or piano, will be the next item the boys will want, but they are enterprising fellows, and what they need will come all right.

The stone mason boys are busy repairing plastering in various places. Among other jobs is that in the room to be occupied by the band boys, some repairing at the hospital, and a number of small jobs in the cottages. Hauling stone and running the crusher keep the masons busy when the roads are in a condition to admit of hauling. This crushed stone is used on the driveways about the grounds. The concrete post factory started January 5. Posts for fencing, and of good quality, will soon be ready.

The painters are repairing hot-bed sash; 21 sash are now ready. The window screens from Leupp Hall are receiving a coat of paint, which will make them ready for use before fly time next spring. The decoration of the Gymnasium has shown the ability and occupied the time of the painters during December. The painting of two new wagons are among the jobs lately done by the painters. Several new pieces of furniture are now being very nicely finished at the paint shop.

A thorough renovation of the hospital is taking place. New maple floors are being laid in most of the first-floor rooms. Some new doors will be added to the repairs. Two seats for the sitting room, a library table, book case, magazine rack, two ward tables, one eye-treatment table, three foot stools, a bathroom cabinet and new window shades. A number of changes will be made that will add to the convenience of those doing the work at the hospital, and the entire interior will receive decoration by the painting department as soon as ready.

A. B. I.

**Chilocco R.R. Time Table**

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 northwest. 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, 8:20 a. m.; No. 15, 5:35 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, 9:35 a. m.; No. 607, 4:24 p. m. Stop on Signal.

NORTHBOUND—No. 608, 11:37 a. m.; No. 612 6:32 p. m. Stop on Signal.

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

**W. S. PECK****The Modern Grocer**

Orders Taken and Special  
Delivery for Chilocco

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217 S. Summit St., Arkansas City, Kans.

**T. B. Oldroyd & Sons****House Furnishings****Undertaking**

Good Stock; Reasonable Prices  
Square Treatment

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

# Hopi Pottery

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Above is reproduced by photography a genuine piece of the celebrated Hopi Pottery—an Olla made by the greatest living Indian potter, Nampeyo of Hano. We have some very nice pieces of this ware. Prices from fifty cents up.

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**The Indian Print Shop**

U. S. Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

# 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. Twenty-five cents, postpaid.

**The Indian Print Shop**  
U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

# BOOKS

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES

The 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?

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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 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

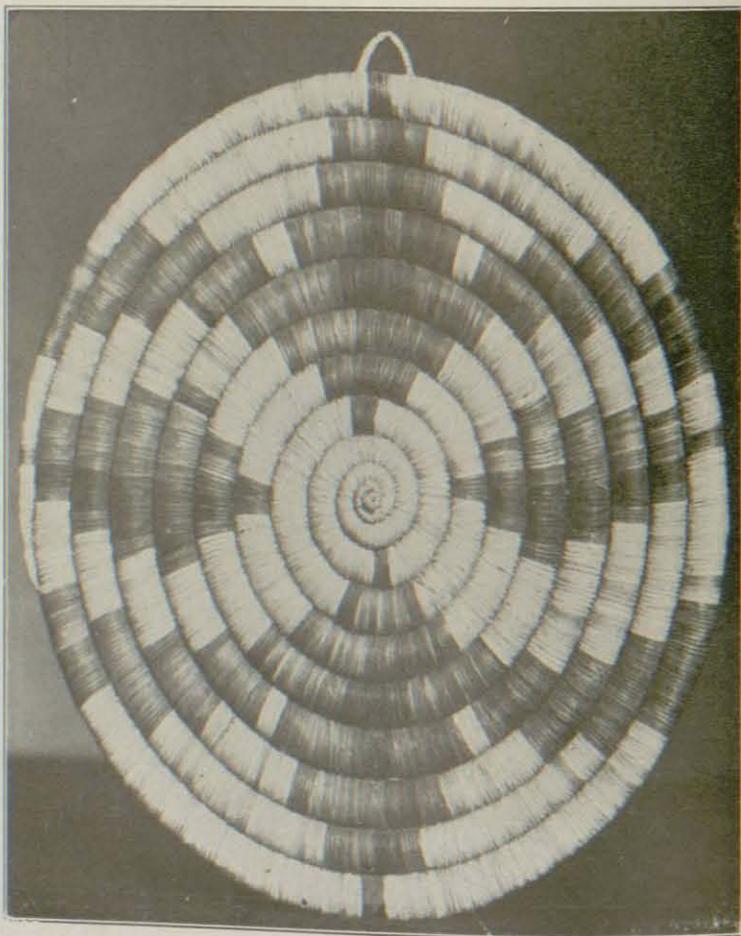
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## THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

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

# HOPI PLAQUES

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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. **U**Your money cheerfully REFUNDED if you are not satisfied

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**THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP**

At the United States Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma



# THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL

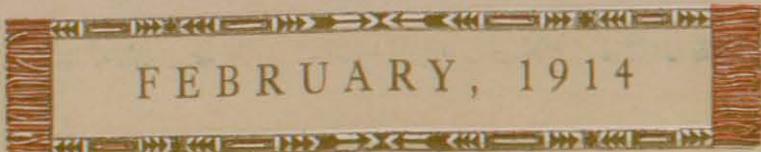
ISSUED MONTHLY BY  
THE U.S. INDIAN SCHOOL  
CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA  
AND PRINTED BY INDIANS

The Training of Our Indian  
Youth for Good  
Citizenship

—  
*The Zia Mesa and Ruins*

—  
Industrial Progress of The  
Shoshone and Bannock  
Indians of Idaho

—  
News of the U. S. I. Service



FEBRUARY, 1914