

33182

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Rec'd SEP 12

1891

Capt. R. H. Pratt
Carlisle, Pa.

Annual report
for 1891

4- inc

711.

~~File~~

2
88

To The Honorable
The Commr. of Indian Affairs

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

R. H. Pratt

Capt. 10th Cav., U.S.A.
Sub. J.

75
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CARLISLE, PA.

September 1st, 1891.

Sir:

I come to you with this my 12th annual report for this school, with nothing abated of its life-long purpose, which has been, as you know, to make the Indians a component part of the grand structure of civilization and nationality which we have erected on this continent. We are now, as we always have been, equally at war with the savagery and ignorance of the Indian and with those systems that spread a thin glamour of civilization over him, hold him en masse, separate and apart from the national life, and then fasten him as a festering parasite upon our national treasury and impose him upon our charity and civilization with no sympathy or purpose trained into him to be other than a parasite.

The following table shows our population for the year:-

Tribe.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New Pupils Received		Total during Year	Returned to Agencies		Died		Remaining at School		On farms during year for longer or shorter period		
	m	y	m	y		m	y	m	y	m	y	Total	M	y
1 Alaskan	1		3		4	1				3		3	1	
2 Apache	78	18	1	1	98	10	3	1		68	16	84	67	21
3 Arapahoe	15	14			29	3	6	1		11	8	19	13	9
4 Arickaree		4			4					4		4		4
5 Assinaboine	21	13	6	4	44	1	2			26	15	41	20	9
6 Bannock				2	2					2		2		2
7 Blackfeet		1			1					1		1		1
8 Caddo	7	3			10	2				5	3	8	4	
9 Cherokee	1				1					1		1		1
10 Cheyenne	26	9		2	37	10	4	1		15	7	22	15	10
11 Chippewa	32	24	28	21	105	6	2	1		53	43	96	33	20
12 Cree			1		1					1		1		
13 Creek	1				1					1		1		
14 Comanche	4	1			5	2				2	1	3	2	1
15 Crow	28	14			42	12	6			16	8	24	17	7
16 Gros Ventre	12	5		1	18	2	1	2		8	5	13	6	2
17 Kaw	1		1		2	1				1		1	1	
18 Keechi	1				1	1						1		1
19 Kiowa	7	3			10	2				5	3	8	6	4
20 Lipan		1			1					1		1		1
21 Mandan	1				1					1		1	1	
22 Miami	1	1			2		1			1		1		1
23 Navajo	3				3	1				2		2		
24 Nez Perce			9	5	14	1				8	5	13	7	2
25 Omaha	11	4	4	3	22	6	2			9	5	14	7	7
26 Oneida	47	47	9	5	108	16	4	1		40	47	87	40	45
27 Onondaga	1				1	1						1		
28 Osage	2	1	11	1	15	2				11	2	13	10	2

Tribe	Connected with school at date of Last Report		New Pupils Received		Total during Year	Returned to Agencies		Died		Remaining at School			On farms during year for shorter or longer period	
	m.	f.	m.	f.		m.	f.	m.	f.	Total	m.	f.		
	29. Ottawa	21	18	16	13	68	9	4			28	27	55	24
30. Pawnee	6	6	5	2	19	7	4			4	4	8	4	4
31. Peoria		2	1		3					1	2	3		2
32. Piegaw	31	16			47	7	1			36	9	39	22	2
33. Pinte		1			1						1	1		1
34. Ponca	2				2					2		2	2	
35. Pottawattomie		1		2	3						3	3		1
36. Pueblo	28	31			69	5	3			33	28	61	32	26
37. Quapaw	2	1			3					2	1	3	2	1
38. Sac & Fox		1		1	2		2							
39. Seminole	1	2			3		2			1		1	1	
40. Seneca	2	1	2		5	2	1			2		2	1	
41. Shawnee		4	2		6		1			2	3	5	1	3
42. Shoshone	2		4		6					6		6	5	
43. Sioux	52	30	13	17	112	12	7	2		51	40	91	46	27
44. Stockbridge	1	4			5	1					4	4	1	3
45. Tuscarora			5	2	7		1			5	1	6	3	
46. Wichita	1				1					1		1	1	
47. Winnebago	13	6	6	1	26	7	2			12	5	17	10	4
48. Wyandotte	2	7	2	3	14		1			4	9	13	2	7
Totals	474	295	129	86	984	123	66	9	1	471	314	785	411	247

(4)

It will be seen that we had an increase over last year, of total under care during the year, of 34. The average number under care during the year was 754, - an increase over last year's average of 90. Our total cost to the Government for all support, buildings and improvements, also transportation, was \$111,210, making our total per capita cost to Government \$147. Our income from donations was \$4,020, which, added to our government cost, made \$115,230, making our aggregate per capita cost, for every expense whatsoever, \$153; \$5,500 of this was expended in the erection, repair and improvement of buildings and \$9,463 for transportation. These items are omitted in computing the cost at other training schools and contract schools. Transportation expenses from all other schools are paid from a separate fund, and never ^{enter} into the per capita cost as represented in official reports, while our appropriation pays our transportation, and these expenses are included. This, added to what was paid for the erection and repairs of buildings, makes the sum of \$14,963, which deducted from \$111,210, total expense to Government, leaves ~~\$100,710~~ ^{\$96,247}, and brings our per capita Government cost to \$126, which is the true basis of comparison of cost with the contract and other

training schools, and shows that, as a matter of fact, we are one third less in cost than any other schools of our kind. I place these facts before you because of the allegations made in Congress and out against eastern education on account of the extra expense of transportation.

Without considering the far greater advantages of association and the opportunities of learning civilization by experience and contact, secured by transferring Indian youth to eastern schools, it will be found that, even counting results no better, it is much less expensive to transfer the Indian youth to the east than it is to transport supplies, etc., to them at the west.

Eastern schools may justly claim about all the credit for planting in the Indians minds such ideas of citizenship and individuality as they now have, and for securing that public interest for them which has brought about such vastly increased educational help.

The outing system, which brings our students into actual relations with the better class of industrious people of our own race, and which thus begets within the students common sense ideas of individuality, independence, self-support and citizenship, grows to be more and more the most

important feature of our school. During the year we had out, for longer or shorter periods, 413 boys and 249 girls, - most of these during vacation, but we kept an average of about 200 out during the winter attending Public Schools. I again urge the very great advantage of this system and the importance of its general adoption until the whole body of Indian youth shall thus come directly in contact with the intelligence, industries and civilization of the nation.

While the demand for our students has very greatly increased, the general fruits of the outing system have correspondingly increased.

The total earnings by farm labor during the year amounted to:-

Boys.....\$13.165.36

Girls,..... 3.036.67.

making a total of \$16.202.03, of which they expended \$9.814.66, and had remaining to their credit, June 30th, 1891, \$6.387.37. We paid to them for labor at the school during the year \$4.064.27, which made their aggregate earnings, \$20.266.30.

Every boy and girl is encouraged to save and regular bank accounts are kept, each one having a bank book.

(7)

The total number of depositors at the end of the year was 723. The total amount to their credit was \$10,430.00.

The debt on the gymnasium, \$5,000, which has hung over us for three years and which Congress has refused to liquidate, though the Senate in 1889 did grant the amount, but the Conference Committee refused, and the House in 1890 did give it but the Conference Committee again refused, has been assumed by the pupils of the school and almost \$4,000 has been contributed. I have no doubt the balance will be raised in the near future. But for this contribution their credit balance would be above \$14,000.00.

Students, out from us, are mostly with farmers and receive pay according to their ability as other farm helps. Many, of course, are somewhat inefficient because of their first experiences. Others are small;— some so small that we are glad to get them places for the cost of their keep, and they are glad to go on such terms.

During the month of July the wages received by the boys was as follows, — One received \$20 per month; five received \$18; One, \$17; two, \$16; thirty, \$15; twelve, \$14; one, \$13.50; fifteen, \$13; six, \$12.50; fifty five, \$12; six, \$11; eighty two, \$10; , one, \$9.50; twenty two, \$9;

thirty three, \$8; thirty, \$7; two, \$6.50; thirty three, \$6.00; twenty three, \$5; and forty seven received a less sum than \$5 per month.

Of the girls, two received \$10 per month; one, \$9; one, \$8.50; two, \$8; four, \$7.50; three, \$7.00; two, \$6.75; two, \$6.50; four, \$6.25; thirty four, \$6; three, \$5.75; ten, \$5.50; two, \$5.25; thirty one, \$5; and one hundred received various sums less than \$5 per month. In all these cases, the students received their board and wash, and a very considerable number of them were additionally rewarded with presents and various excursions and trips to the seashore, to the cities, picnics, etc.

A close comparison of the salaries paid other laborers shows that there is no difference between the salaries paid for Indian labor and the salaries paid laborers of other races in the same neighborhoods.

By reference to the table of population, it will be seen that the Apaches, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Assinaboines, Crows, Osages, Piegiens and other of the supposed most uncivilized tribes have furnished their full quota in the outing system. Our arrangements with all who take our students provide that on the dissatisfaction of the student or

(9)

the patron the student returns to the school. The number so returned during the year was twenty, or $3 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the whole. Students are only sent out upon their own request after a full knowledge of the purposes, hardships and benefits, and almost universally those who once go out in this manner one year beg to go out the next and every year after while they are at the school.

The principal blanks used in connection with the outing system are sent herewith, as part of this Report.

In this connection, it seems well to ask attention to the resolution of inquiry introduced into the Senate last winter by Senator Jones of Arkansas, making this feature of our work the especial subject of the most minute inquiry, and for the purpose of answering which I have repeatedly asked additional clerical force, inasmuch as the minuteness of the information required involves more labor than can be accomplished with my present force. As Senator Jones was induced to introduce this inquiry by those who are inimical to the Carlisle method, and its results, I would suggest that the best way to arrive at the information asked would be to have a committee of these opponents appointed to make the fullest inquiry and report upon this and the other matters inquired

about. This will enable them to publicly place on record all the points against us they secretly allege and will enable us to meet them with the truth; after which it would be fair if those experienced in Government school service were sent to make the same minute inquiry into the work and the results of the efforts of those who, leeching upon the Government and the charity of the country, find it necessary to misrepresent and decry the Government's work in order to secure their pay.

The mechanical and other industries of the school have been continued on the lines heretofore fully represented in my annual reports and which have proved by our experience most advantageous. We have first supplied our own wants in clothing, including shoes, and in articles of furniture and the ~~xxx~~ equipment of school rooms, quarters and farms, and then have furnished the Indian service with quantities of Harness, tinware and spring wagons. Through these demands, we have been enabled to give instruction to 231 apprentices in the different mechanical branches during the year, not including special instruction given to girls in their particular lines of need. We have found it not specially advantageous to make great effort to fill large contracts for the Depart-

ment for the reason that when we undertake such contracts it interferes with our outing system and compels us to narrow the opportunities of our students and hold them together as a mass of Indians, while the outing system enlarges their experience, gives them courage to meet and compete with civilization and undermines the wall of separation which divides the white and Indian races.

The training in our shops and on our farms has had its rewards for quite a considerable number of students. Young men have obtained employment among the whites and in other schools in mechanical and in agricultural lines, and some have been specially enlisted in the army as company mechanics.

Our school farm has been greatly benefitted by the commodious barn, 120 x 65 feet, just completed with funds given by Congress, giving us ample accommodations for a large increase in our herd of cows. In building it we have put up three silos capable of holding 400 tons of ensilage, which we propose to feed hereafter. Another addition to the farm equipment has been an incubator and brood house, which has been successful in giving us a large increase of poultry.

The early spring was unfavorable on account of

drought, but the plentiful rains of summer have pushed forward the crops, and the outlook at this writing is good for a large supply of vegetables and all farm and garden products.

The school room departments have been continued quite on the same lines as last year. The school work covers nine grades beginning with nothing and carrying up to graduation at about the grammar grade of the Public Schools. I have always felt that purely Indian schools should stop at this, and that any higher education required for especially bright pupils should be obtained in the Public and other schools of the country, and indeed our experience constantly confirms the opinion that it would be far better if Indian youth were transferred to the Public schools of the country as rapidly as they have learned sufficient English and application to enable them to enter such schools successfully. We graduated ten, the exercises occurring on June 3rd last. About half of the graduating class aspire to higher education, and I have made arrangements for them in other schools. There is no race objection to Indian pupils in any of the Public or higher schools of the country, so far as I have found. I am frequently invited by college presidents to

send our graduates to them, and that they are welcome into the Public schools, the two hundred so out in the schools of this and adjoining states last winter fully attest.

Instruction in the English language forms a most important feature of our school work always. Last year we gave some special attention to instruction in mechanical drawing with excellent ~~xxx~~ results, and about twenty pupils, who showed special aptitude in drawing, were formed into an art class and received one lesson per week from the art teacher of Metzger Institute. The results in copying from casts and other objects were gratifying.

In all the departments sufficiently advanced, all pupils were instructed in primary bookkeeping. The accounts were made personal, so far as possible, so that they might learn to look after their own affairs.

During the months of March and April, our whole school work was materially interrupted by an epidemic of measles which required the breaking up of several sections of the school for weeks, and the detailing of teachers as nurses. The gymnasium and the chapel were both turned into hospitals for the accommodation of these cases. The teachers cheerfully performed these arduous duties, and the careful

attention the sick students received from doctor and nurses relieved us from any of the fatal or bad results often following such attacks on the reservations.

The Normal Department of the school was continued as outlined in last year's report, and eight of the advanced pupils received special training as teachers therein.

Several of these developed a capacity which will warrant me in recommending them for positions in schools anywhere in the near future.

It has seemed best that the two higher classes of the school be partially relieved from mechanical and other industrial instruction and be sent to school all day instead of a half day school and half day work as heretofore. I have, therefore, planned to adopt this method on trial the ensuing year.

Hypercritical opponents of the government system of Indian education have had a good deal to say recently about Godless Government schools. They assume that as such schools are generally managed by laymen that God and Good are left out of the contract. This conclusion is evidently reached by the same process as that used by those who assume that be-

cause their particular form of belief was not incorporated as an article in the Constitution of the United States, therefore this is not a Christian nation. Carlisle, in common with the majority of Indian schools, has always been Christian in its teaching and influence. This feature of the school has become more prominent as the scholars have advanced in intelligence and appreciation of their Christian surroundings. A regular Sabbath preaching service, attended by all the students, has been maintained, in which at times preachers from all denominations, except Roman Catholic, have officiated and Roman Catholics have been offered the opportunity but declined to use it. These services are supplemented by a Sunday evening prayer meeting attended by all but the youngest class of students; a Thursday evening prayer meeting especially for all church members and a regularly organized Sunday school for the girls and such boys as, by reason of not understanding English or on account of being too young, do not go to the town Sunday school. This Sunday school is officered and taught by the teachers and other interested employes and advanced students, representing most every denomination, including catholics. Its statistics for the year are as follows:

(16)

Average attendance,	238,
Number of ^{Teachers} students ,	20,
Amount of collection,	\$79.37.

The collections have been ample to furnish all the scholars with suitable Sunday school papers, besides forming the habit of giving according to their ability. Most of the large boys regularly attend the several Sunday schools in town, and ~~all~~ the catholic students, of both sexes, go to their own town Sunday school, and the relations of the students to the several churches of the town of Carlisle continue to be most helpful to the students. Several years ago, the boys voluntarily organized a Y. M. C. Association, and became a part of the general State and College Associations, to which they regularly send delegates. Their relations with these State organizations, and with the local societies of Dickinson college and the town of Carlisle, are most fraternal and have been of the greatest advantage to themselves. The average membership of the Association has been about 60. They believe in their society and work for its advancement among the other students. The girls have three circles of "King's Daughters" numbering in all about 60, and are equally zealous in their labors among the

(17)

girls. They manufactured many little articles of bric-a-brac and held a fair among the students last year, at which they raised \$60, which, together with other sums raised in various ways, enabled them to cultivate a missionary spirit of giving. Some of their money was donated to a needy school of which they heard in Tokyo, Japan. The most of it was given to those of their own race who were wounded in the Dakota campaign of last winter. I do not speak of this special work of our school in any spirit of ostentation, nor do I wish to assume that these features are special to Carlisle, for I have abundant information that many other Government schools are just as successfully engaged in the same kind of work. The pharasaical denunciations we Government schools are receiving are therefore refuted by the facts.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

R.H. Pratt

Capt. 10th Cav'y.,
Sup't.

To The Honorable,

The Commr. of Indian Affairs,

33182

INDIAN OFFICE

1891.

Incl. No.

4

SCHOOL STATISTICS

ACCOMPANYING

ANNUAL REPORT.

Indian Training School,
Carlisle Barracks Agency.

1891.

Hull

Use a separate sheet for each school among your Indians, whether conducted by Government or other parties, and whether boarding, day, or night school. White pupils must not be included in these statistics, but may be reported separately. If quarterly reports have been correctly rendered the statistics given on this blank will agree therewith. The statistics must be made up from actual records.

1. Name of school, *Indian Industrial*
 2. Location, (a) *Carlisle Barracks, Pa.*
 3. Boarding, day, or night, *Boarding*
 4. How sustained, *Government*

14. Amount of funds expended for support of the school, (d)

(a) By Government, (b) By other parties, (f) *4019.78*
10570.26

5. No. of teachers: *17*

Male, Female, *17*

6. No. of other school employes: *55*

Male, *27* Female, *28*

7. No. of teachers and other school employes: *72*

White, *57* Indian, *15*

8. No. of pupils who can be properly and healthfully accommodated in the school building, (b) *600*

9. No. who have been crowded into it at any one time during the year, (b) *579* *room work*

10. No. of months during which the school has been maintained. *10*

11. Average attendance during that time, (c) *481*

12. No. of pupils enrolled, (c) *979*

13. Total cost of maintaining the school, (d) *109729.89*

(a) Salaries of teachers and employes, *33705.48*

(b) All other expenses, (e) *76024.41*

* *10% Average under care during the 12 mos. of the year, including out students 7504*

15. Industries taught in the school, *Carpentering, Blacksmithing, Wagon Making, Shoemaking, Tanning, Harness-making, Painting, Printing, Baking, Tailoring, Farming, Sewing, Cooking, Housework*

16. No. of acres cultivated by the school, *266*

17. Amount and kind of crops raised:

Bushels of wheat, *576* Bushels of fruit,
 " corn, *1500* No. melons,
 " oats, *342* No. pumpkins,
 " potatoes, *940* Tons hay cut, *78*
 " turnips, *160* Pounds butter made, *674*
 " onions, *25* Pounds cheese made
 " beans, *run 90* Quarts milk used, (g) *38440*
 " other vegetables, *300*

18. Stock belonging to the school: Horses, *9* Cattle, *29*

Mules, *9* Swine, Domestic fowls,

19. No. and kind of buildings occupied by this school, *32*

5 Stone, 15 Brick, 12 frame
 By whom owned, *Government*

No. of above erected during the year, and cost thereof, *1. - 3500.-*

Contributions for lifting debt on Gymnasium \$3089.33

Cost of repairs to the buildings during the year, *1999.68*

(a) Give distance and direction from Agency.

(b) If a boarding school, state also the number of day pupils, if any, in addition to boarders. Give the day pupils separately.

(c) If a boarding school, give day pupils, if any, separate from the boarders.

(d) Total of (a) and (d) in question 13 should equal total of (a) and (b) in question 14.

(e) This must include clothing, subsistence, books, furniture, bedding, etc., all the items which are called for in the monthly statements of issues and expenditures at schools, except cost of repairs, which will be given separately in answer to question 19.

(f) Name the parties making the contributions and the amount given by each.

(g) In addition to milk manufactured into butter and cheese.

33182

INDIAN OFFICE

Inclos No. /

1861.

*Inquiry sent to Patrons or to persons well known
to us for information about new applicants*

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CARLISLE, PA.

Dear Sir:

Please oblige me by giving the information asked below, and return this slip to me in the enclosed envelope. Any information you give will be treated confidentially.

Are you acquainted with _____ ?

Does he use whiskey or tobacco ?

Is he a man of good habits ?

What class of help does he employ ?

Is he kind to his employes ?

Does he pay promptly ?

Who compose his family ?

Of what religious society is he a member, if of any ?

Very truly yours,

R. H. Pratt
Capt. & Supt.

Copy furnished to each patron and pupil.

Regulations to Govern Persons in Charge of out Students.

—:0:—

1. Do not allow pupils the free use of money. Advise and assist in all purchases of clothing and other necessities, which charge up at the time. Give pupils spending money occasionally if asked for it, but if bad use is made of it withhold it and notify me. After two weeks trial talk with pupil and correspond with me about wages; but what is customary, for like service in your vicinity, should determine the matter. When returning to the school give enough money for transportation and send balance to me in check, in favor of pupil.
2. Pupils must attend Sabbath School and Church regularly where such privileges are accessible.
3. Absence without your permission, or loafing evenings and Sundays must not be allowed.
4. Pupils visiting their companions must not be encouraged to make a practice of staying for meals.
5. Patrons or others are not to hire pupils who have been sent to their neighbors, without my consent nor should students be encouraged to change places.
6. Except authorized by me, students are not to return, nor be returned to the school before the period for which they engaged expires.
7. Pupils are not to use tobacco or spirituous liquors in any form. This or any other offense against good order must be reported to me at the time.
8. When out for the winter, pupils are to attend school continuously at least four months, working out of school hours for board and washing.
9. Pupils must bathe at least twice a week.
10. Encourage pupil to read and study during the off hours, even at busy seasons, and give some assistance.
11. Reports must be sent in promptly the last day of each calendar month, even if pupil has been with patron only a few days.

R. H. Ball

*Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pa.*

Capt. and Supt.

Monthly Report by patron.

Capt. R. H. Pratt,
Supt. Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pa.

The following is the Report of _____
student from your School in my employ, during the month
of _____

Pupil was received _____ 189

Conduct _____

Does pupil use tobacco or spiritous liquors in any form? _____

Habits _____

Does pupil bathe as often as our rules require? _____

Health _____

Kind of work _____

Ability and Industry _____

Number of days at School during month _____

Balance due pupil from last month _____ \$

Wages for this month _____ \$

Amount of money given to or expended for pupil dur-
ing month _____ \$

Whole amount of pupil's money in my hands now \$ _____

What was bought with money given pupil and spent for him dur-
ing month _____

The above account agrees with the one kept by me.

Pupil.

Remarks _____

Respectfully,

In charge of pupil.

NOTE---It is important that all the above questions be answered correctly and fully, and especially important that accounts be correctly stated in order that our records at the school may be complete. Please use pen and ink in making out report.

Report of

....., student of Carlisle Indian

Industrial School, who went 189 , to live with

..... of Co.,

State of Railroad Station,

Health,

Conduct and Habits,

Cleanliness,

Ability,

Economy,

Number of Months at School,

Grade or quality of School,

Name and address of teacher,

Attends what Church or Sunday School?

Wages, \$ Amount due pupil \$

Are careful accounts kept by both patron and pupil?

When to return ?

(NOTE: Any general statement or wishes of patron or pupil, together with Agent's estimate of place, people, and student.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Visiting Agent.

Indian Industrial School,

Carlisle, Pa.

Dear friend;

We require all students to write to their homes once a month. When at the school we see that such letters are written and sent. There is much complaint from parents that students out from the school do not write.

Hereafter all patrons will require pupils under their care to write home letters at the end of the month and enclose such letters to me, with their monthly reports, to be forwarded by me to their parents. Record will be kept and patrons notified of omissions.

Respectfully,



Capt. & Supt.

*Sent to those applicants for help who are unknown
to us*

Indian Industrial School,

Carlisle, Pa., 189

Our object in placing pupils in families is to advance them in English and the customs of civilized life.

We send out as many as we can spare towards the end of the school term, then visit them before our school opens in September, and if everything is satisfactory and persons wish to keep them, arrange for them to remain one or two years.

Pupils remaining out over winter must attend school at least four months continuously and their labor out of school hours must pay their keep.

They are paid, as other persons, according to ability: Girls from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week; Boys from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per month. Wages can be arranged after a two weeks' trial and advanced as deserved. I must be kept informed of the wages fixed upon and any changes thereafter.

R. H. Dratt.

Capt. and Supt.

Please answer the following questions, tear off at this line and return to me.

1. Who are your references?
2. Who compose your family?
3. What other employes do you keep?
4. Is the use of tobacco or liquor allowed in your household?
5. Does your family attend religious services, and would the pupil have the same privilege?
6. What is the age of the you wish?
7. What will be the nature of work?

Signature.....

P. O.

Date.....