

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

Publication of the United States Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

Vol. II

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1906.

No 21

THE SNOW LULLABY.

W. D. NESBIT.

WHEN all was dull and dark and serene
In country and in town
A song so soft that none could hear
Was gently wafted down
A song that floated to the hill
And sighed across the plain
And soothed each fretting, brawling ill
With its serene refrain.

It crept about the lonely tree
Which held an empty nest,
And murmured low the lullaby
That calmed the tree to rest;
It beat across the meadows wide
Where grasses mourned for June—
And all their rustling whispers died
Beneath its peaceful croon.

It sought the bare sweep of the field,
The borders of the wood—
The shrubs that in the breezes reeled
Now firm and sturdy stood;
It bade the sullen, leafless boughs
That their harsh tones must cease,
And over all, from field to sloughs,
It scattered silence peace.

This was the song that had no sign
Of music nor of word—
Yet grass and shrubs and oak and pine
And hill and valley heard.
Then came a wind that smoothed the snow
With drowsy pat and sweep
And whispered, in the moonlight's glow,
"The world has gone to sleep."
—Chicago Tribune.

POULTRY.

BY MISS YARNALL

Poultry has for many centuries supplied a large proportion of the food of civilized man, and in almost every country of the world the poultry industry is an important branch of agriculture. In its strictly technical sense the word "poultry" is used to describe birds domesticated for their eggs or flesh. Game birds are often used on the table, and, as in the case of some wild ducks may be closely related to domestic varieties; but as long as they are in their wild state they cannot be classed with poultry.

Chickens, turkeys, guinea fowls, pheasant, and quail belong to the same scientific order of birds—the Gallinaceal or comb bearer and resemble each other more or less closely in structure and habits. They are distinguished from other birds in that the flesh on the breast and wings is lighter in color than on the rest of the body.

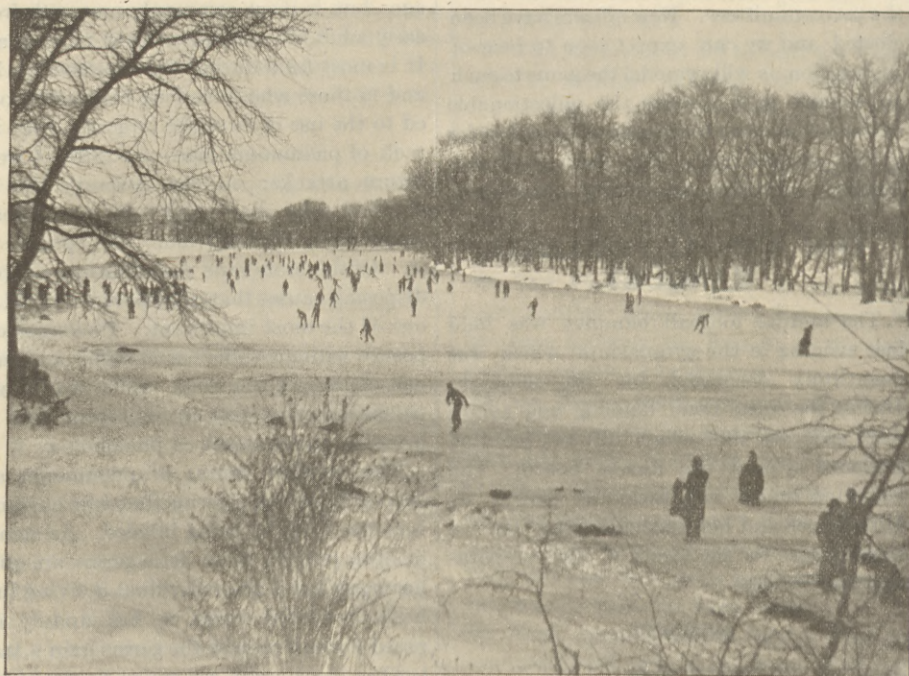
Pigeons belong to the order of Columbidae or doves, and are its only representative in the poultry world. They in a way stand between the comb bearers and swimmers as there is a slight difference between, the color of the flesh on the breast and on the other parts of the body.

Ducks, geese and swans belong to the order Natatores or swimmers characterized by their web feet and long thick bills.

In all probability chickens were at a very early period domesticated from the jungle fowl native in the southwestern Asia. American poultry experts designate as "meat or table breeds" the Asiatic class, which includes Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff Partridge, White and Black Cochens, and Black and White Langshans.

Chickens have been divided into three groups, each composing many breeds. These groups are: First the Mediterranean, egg producers and non-setters, represented by the Leghorns; Second the American represented by the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, and the third; the Asiatics, represented by the Brahmas and Langshans.

The selection of the breed necessarily depends upon the kind of products desired. If egg production alone is sought, select



SKATING ON THE CONEDOGWINET.

one of the Mediterranean breeds like the Leghorn. If meat alone is desired the selection should be made from the Asiatic class such as the Brahmas. But if both meat and eggs are demanded make a selection from the American class, the Plymouth for example.

The Poultry House.

The poultry house should be built in a dry sheltered location. Grade the land so that the water will run from the building in every direction. Dig a trench two feet deep and fill with broken stone to drain the land. The house should have a south or southeast front, be tightly built and free from draughts, with windows on the south east and west. They should be kept clean that plenty of sunshine may come in.

The roof should be covered with shingles. Wood floors are liable to become hiding places for rats and cement floors are recommended instead. On some accounts, except in damp localities, it is best to build directly on the dry ground instead of having a floor but this absorbs the impurities, and it is necessary to remove the dirt often replacing it with a thick layer of fresh dry earth. The soil where the floor is to be, should be excavated two feet deep and the space filled with fine stones.

Raise the floor several inches above the level of the ground surrounding the house.

The ventilation depends largely upon the kind of poultry house one builds. A very good way is by hollow wooden tubes at least four by five inches, set a few inches above the floor extending two feet above the top of the roof. I think it does no harm to open the door or a window for a few minutes several times during the day or just long enough to freshen the air. Be sure the doors and windows are closed perfectly tight at night for then is when draughts do their greatest mischief. On very cold

nights the glass windows may be covered with shutters to prevent the heat, from escaping.

No doubt you have, noticed that the eyes of some of the chickens with one or perhaps both eyes swollen shut. This was no doubt caused by the wind blowing through a crack, striking the fowl on the head and started congestion there. In very cold weather heat the hour with a stove with a sheet iron drum with stove pipe connected so as to conduct the heat to the extreme ends of the building.

Avoid overcrowding the poultry house. A house thirty feet long by nine wide is large enough for fifty fowls. Experienced poultrymen say that each hen should have not less than foursquare feet of space. Always have a spare house or room to which if any fowls are sick they can be removed for treatment. A shed should be attached to the house so that the fowls can have exercise in cold and stormy weather.

There are so many forms of roosts or perches in use that one is at a loss to know which is really the best. Roosts that are put up ladder form are objectionable because all the hens want to get up to the top and their is more or less quarreling and then there is soiling of feathers by reason of one fowl roosting over his neighbors below. The roost should be movable. I should recommend a hanging roost some thing like this. This form can be easily raised or lowered in the day to clean the poultry house.

The roosts or perches should be at least eighteen inches apart, and not over two feet from the floor. By placing the roosts too high, there will be hurts and diseased

feet. A hen can fly or hop up a great deal easier than she hop or fly down.

In constructing nest boxes these points should be kept constantly in mind. The box should be of such a nature that it can be readily cleaned and thoroughly disinfected: It should be placed in the dark, or where there is only just sufficient light for the fowls to distinguish the nest and nest egg. Wire nests are thoroughly sanitary and on that account meet with much favor among poultry men. They are made of heavy wire and well last a life time. There is no room in them for lice to find a lodging place. The nests can be filled with straw. They are always clean and the air circulates all around the nest, this frees them from vermine. They are fastened on the walls by hanging on nails.

Cleaning the Poultry House.

There are a great many who keep poultry who do not care properly for them.

The result is the mite. Little mites are as they look to be of the spider family, and live by day in walls, etc., biting at night. The roosts in all poultry houses should be frequently taken down and cleaned. The most effective way of doing this is to have movable perches, and to take them out, cover with coal oil, and then touch a lighted match to the perches.

The wood is not very likely to burn to any extent, but if it does catch fire it can easily be extinguished. Right here, by way of explanation it might be well to say that nests of English sparrows and swallows are swarming with mites, and they are liable to be transferred to the houses of our fowls. Do not allow piles of lumber or rubbish to lie about, as they harbor the varmints. Frequently sprinkle dry earth or coal ashes, or slacked lime under the roosts and over the floors of the houses.

Every two or three weeks the house should be fumigated with sulphur. Every thing should be movable so as to be more easily cleaned. Two or three times a year, whitewash the inside of the house, to the lime add some carbolic acid.

The hen needs a dust bath to rid herself of vermine, and to clean her body and feathers. A place for this should always be provided. Summer is the time to obtain earth for this purpose. Road dust is one of the best materials for the dust bath.

It should be well sifted and kept in barrels in a perfectly dry place. In winter a box three feet square and six inches deep should be filled with the dust, which of

Continued on Last page

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BY THE

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INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

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PROVERB.

There is no royal road to Learning.

ATHLETICS AT CARLISLE.

Indian School Adopts New Plan for Government of Sport.

Major William A. Mercer, of the United States Army, who since the summer of 1904 has been in charge of the Carlisle Indian School, has made a complete change in the regulation of athletic affairs at the Carlisle School, mainly as a result of the agitation inaugurated by President Roosevelt last fall for the reform of the present method employed in school and college athletics, and partially on account of the superintendent's own personal study into ways and means.

From this on athletics at the famous Carlisle School, which holds the palm for turning out a larger percentage of crack athletes than any educational institution in the country, will be completely under the direction and management of the redskins themselves, a committee having just been appointed by Major Mercer to take entire charge of everything pertaining to amateur physical sports and pastimes. The new committee is composed of three Indians picked from the official force at the school, and may be drafted from the teachers or clerical force. The three remaining members of the committee will be under graduates, and the captain of the football, baseball and track teams have been selected for this honor.

The names of those who have been just appointed as members of the committee by Major Mercer are Alfred Venne, teacher and physical director at the school; Frank Hudson, the well-known punter, clerk, and Sicensi Nori, an older athlete, clerk, all Indians, to represent the officialdom, and football captain, Nicholas Bowen: baseball captian, Charles Roy, and track captain Frank Mt. Pleasant, undergraduates. One of the first matters that will be brought to the attention of this committee will be whether or not a graduate system of coaching is advisable; and from expressions of opinion heard from the student body it is thought that this system will be adopted, inasmuch as under it there is a drawing away from the ideal of professionalism, which field the Indians have always avoided scrupulously. An intelligent redskinned youth, Alfred Venne, succeeds as athletic manager Colonel William G. Thompson, who is overburdened with work as Superintendent of Industries, which are taking on a new lease of life at Carlisle School. Colonel Thompson has been the principal factor in developing athletics here, and gives up the work of which he was proud with regret.

—Public Ledger.

ATHLETICS.

After much careful thought about the matter, Major Mercer has issued an order organizing an athletic committee to take change of theathletics of the school. The committee will consist of three faculty members and the captains of the football, baseball, and track teams. The officers are Sicensi Nori, President; Frank Hudson: Treasurer; and Venne, Secretary. Mr. Venne will also act as manager. The officers are well equipped for their respective duties. The plan promises to be very successful. Major Mercer has named Mr. Thompson as representative. The great agitation about football has resulted in an amalgamation of the two committees. New officers have been elected and we can expect soon to hear of such action as will remodel the game to such an extent as to remove the objectionable features that have been under discussion for several months past. The basketball and baseball schedules are nearly completed.

THE ANNUAL FOOTBALL BANQUET.

The annual football banquet was held last evening in the gymnasium which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. During the social hour dancing and games were enjoyed, after which fully two hundred gathered around the festive board. The following menu was tastefully served by Miss James and her assistants who deserve much praise for the nicety of the preparation and service:

MENU

OYSTER SOUP		
OYSTERETTES	CELERY	
	OLIVES	
CHICKEN SALAD	SANDWICHES	
	CHEESE	
PEANUT BUTTER	BUTTER THINS	
ICE CREAM	ASSORTED CAKES	
	COFFEE	
	FRUIT	
NUTS	CLUSTER RAISINS	
	BON-BONS	

Having done justice to the inviting menu several toasts were responded to in a most felicitous manner. The speakers were introduced by Mr. Thompson, the toastmaster, in his usual pleasing way. The speakers handled their subjects in a masterful way. Major Mercer in a brief address brought the happy occasion to a close. All voted the occasion one of the most pleasant ever held. The toasts were as follows:

TOASTS

TOAST-MASTER	W. G. THOMPSON
"MY CAPTAINSHIP"	EX-CAPTAIN NICHOLAS BOWEN
"FOOTBALL A MANLY SPORT"	ANTONIO J. LUBO
"WHY I PLAY FOOTBALL"	CAPTAIN ALBERT EXENDINE
"TRIALS OF A COACH"	FRANK HUDSON
AWARDING OF "C"s.	W. G. THOMPSON
ADDRESS	MAJOR W. A. MCERER

The 1905 football squad was composed of the following, the crossed indicating the winners of the varsity "C" for 1905.

Albert Daniels	Jesse Kenjockety
x Albert Exendine	x John Thompson
Albert Simpson	Jonas Jackson
Alexander Sage	Joseph Libby
x Alfred Dubois	Joseph Twin
Ambrose Miguel	Joseph Twohearts
x Antonio Lubo	Lewis Matlock
x Archie Libby	x Lloyd Nephew
x Arthur Sheldon	Michael Balenti
Benjamin Penny	x Nicholas Bowen
x Chauncey Archiquette	Nicodemus Billy
x Charles Dillion	Noble Thompson
x Charles Guyon	x Oscar Hunt
x Charles Roy	x Paul LaRocque
David Oldman	x Samuel Saunooke
Earnest Sutton	x Scott Porter
x Francis Freemont	Stacy Matlock
x Frank Jude	x Stephen Albanex
x Frank Mt Pleasant	Thomas Eagelman
x Frank Scott	Thomas Saul
x Fritz Hendricks	Titus Whitecrow
George Gardner	Wallace Denny
George Stabler	Wm. Bravethunder
George Thomas	William C. Jones
Grover Long	x William Gardner
Henry Wheeler	William Peconga
Herbert John	William Winnie
James T. Snow	x Wilson Charles

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PNEUMONIA.

BY F. SHOEMAKER M. D. School physician.

Of all the diseases that are more commonly met with during the winter and early spring months pneumonia is the one that is to be the most dreaded.

Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, is an acute infectious disease. It is very wide spread, being found in all climates from the arctic to the tropics. It is more common during cold weather, especially when attended with sudden changes of temperature, though it occasionally occurs during the warmest months of summer. It may occur at any age, from infancy to old age, but is most commonly met with from early adult life until about forty years of age. It is most fatal during the extremes of life and in those who have long been accustomed to the use of alcoholic liquors. One attack of pneumonia does not protect from future attacks; on the contrary the individual who has once had the disease seems to be rendered more susceptible to it. Of the numerous contributing or predisposing causes that of exposure to cold is one of the most important. Prolonged exposure without sufficient clothing and sudden chilling of the body while warm and perspiring often play an important part in bringing on an attack of pneumonia.

The exciting causes of pneumonia are certain little living germs that gain entrance into the lungs by being inhaled. In strong healthy persons these little germs are quite harmless but if the individual is living in a body neutilated room, or has unduly exposed himself to cold, the germs gain a foothold in the already weakened tissues of the lung and produce the different changes there that we call pneumonia.

The first symptom that usually attracts attention is a well marked, sometimes violent, chill, which is followed very shortly by a decided fever. Cough soon comes on and with it a severe pain in the affected lung. Sometimes the pain is so severe that the act of coughing or deep breathing is almost unbearable. In a day or two the sputum is tinged with blood is very sticky and hard to raise. In a few days the affected lung becomes solid from the inflammation that is going on within, giving rise to certain physical signs that are familiar to all physicians. These symptoms continue for a week or ten days when there occurs a sudden change for the better (if the case terminates favorably), the patient passing from a condition of extreme danger to one of comparative comfort. This sudden change in the condition of affairs is known as the crisis. Convalescence now sets in and, in a short time, the patient is well.

In the treatment of pneumonia it is well to bear in mind that there is no way at present known of shortening the course of the disease, once it has got a fair start. What we strive to do is to meet the different unpleasant symptom as they arise, sustain the action of the overburdened heart, and guide the disease to a successful termination.

By carefully observing the ordinary laws of health, keeping ourselves well and strong, avoiding undue exposure fatigue, bad air, etc. Much can be done to prevent one of the commonest and the most dangerous disease of the winter season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cram, who are employed by the government in the far northern part of Alaska were visitors here for several days. They brought with them a little Eskimo girl, named Fay Kaborivae, who has been enrolled as a pupil here. During the severe weather more than a year ago Fay's two little brothers starved to death. Mr. and Mrs. Cram took Fay then and have kept her ever since. She is six years old and is already a great favorite here, especially with the Alaskan girls. In the midst of our busy life at Carlisle it is always a pleasure to meet and talk with persons from different sections of the country, especially is this the case when they are so kind and genial as Mr. and Mrs. Cram.

Several fine columns have been turned by the carpenters for the Auditorium.

INDUSTRIAL.

The tailors continue to be very busy. The carpenters are nearly through in auditorium. The painters are again working in the teacher's quarters. The printers have been unusually busy during the past few weeks. The woodworkers have made two wardrobes for the girl's quarters. Mr. Dysert reports the boys are all busy this week repairing shoes, etc. Mr. Weber, is preparing the heating apparatus for the chicken houses. The woodworkers have made a large numbers of sleds for the small boys. The wood workers are making doors for use in the new toilet rooms at the school building. Thomas Premo has joined the printing force, and he is missed by the clothing room boys. The carpenters are busy fitting up the new brooder house, which we hope soon to have in use. There is no let up for the shoemakers. The usual large number of shoes for repairs continue to be brought in every week. The carpenters turned out 40 snow shovels recently. They did good service in the hands of our boys, during the recent snow storm. Ten sets of double harness were turned out from the harness making department last week under the directions and management of Mr. Zeigler. A fine buggy has just been completed for the Greenville School, California. A set of driving harness will be finished in a few ple days for the same school.

In the Industrial departments, the printing office is one of the busiest places to visit. One walking in will be attracted mostly by the busy model presses which are constantly turning out jobs of cards, pamphlets, reports, etc., and also by the earnest and energetic compositors.

John Archuletta who has no doubt been doing some secret practicing in acrobatic stunts surprised his room mates one day lifting a trunk weighing more than 150 lbs. This was done by taking the straps of his trunk with his teeth lifting the trunk two inches from the floor.

An amusing incident occurred last week when one of the painters was sent up to the Auditorium to assist the Artist on the scenery. The boy after standing around admiring the beautiful curtains was asked:

"Have you come to help me?"

The boy's answer was "yes, sir."

The Artist kept right on painting and suddenly looked up to see how his boy was doing. The Artist found him still doing the same.

"John, what are you doing?"

"Boss," he said, "I am helping Pete:"

"What is Pete doing?"

John answered, "nothing."

Standard Programme, Jan., 19, 1906.

Declamation.....	Juan Osif
Essay.....	George Bean
Impromptu.....	Henry Lawe
Oration.....	Nicodemus Billy
DEBATE—Resolved, That the Mexican war was unjust on the part of the United States.	
Affirmative.	Negative.

Wm. S. Jackson	Freeman Johncon
Wm. Burgess	Moses Raub
Benjamin Penny	Henry Gordon

Invincible. Programme, Jan., 19, 1906.

Declamation.....	Harry Archambault
Essay.....	Nicholas Creevden
Extemporaneous Speeches	{ Earl Duxtator
	{ Guy Cooley
Select reading.....	Michael Chibitnoy
Oration.....	John Archuletta
Violin Solo.....	John Monhart
DEBATE—Resolved, That Carlisle should give the pupils all day schooling.	

Affirmative.	Negative.
Robert Davenport	Antonio Lubo
Charles F. Huber	Manus Screamer

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Miscellaneous Items

→ Ice! Ice! We want skating.

→ The boys and girls enjoyed skating last Saturday.

→ The coal bins at the boiler house have been enlarged.

→ Considerable snow fell Monday. We have very little of it with us now.

→ Skating has once more been put out of business by the recent warm wave.

→ Last Saturday as the ice was safe both boys and girls went skating all forenoon.

→ Mr. C. M. Stauffer, is again out for regular duties, after an illness for a few days.

→ Large boys are taking turns shoveling the snow from walks before going to breakfast.

→ Skating was fine for a few days. A few days of cold weather and the sport can be renewed.

→ Mr. H. J. Russell the "Scenic Painter" expects to get through his painting by Saturday night.

→ James Schrimpscher received the sad news of the death of his brother Silas Schrimpscher.

→ Alexander Sauve writes to Mr. Thompson that he is working in Canada, and is enjoying good health.

→ Jacob Taylor writes to a friend that he is getting along nicely at his country home in Light Street, Pa.

→ The hill back of the office was flooded the other evening, and our boys and girls had great fun coasting.

→ Mr. Henderson is often seen with the inspection party at every Sunday's inspection at large boys' quarters.

→ Word was received from Adelia Jenese that she is enjoying her work and wishes to be remembered to her friends.

→ In a letter from Joseph Schuyler, renewing his subscription for the Arrow, we learn that he is working in Philadelphia.

→ The boys and girls enjoyed skating while the ice was in shape. We hope the pond will be in good condition before long.

→ The boys of the different sections in the large boys' quarters take turns in shoveling snow before breakfast when it is necessary.

→ The band boys are glad to see their leader Mr. Stauffer out again, as he has been under the weather the past few days.

→ We hear through a letter that Jean nette Pocatello is getting along nicely with her work and wishes to be remembered to her friends.

→ Miss Alice Heater, '05, writes that she is getting along nicely and that she enjoys her work in the Jefferson Hospital, in Philadelphia.

→ The social-evening was opened by a basket-ball game between the Senior and Sophomore girls. The score was "13 to 5" in favor of the Seniors.

→ James E. Johnson is continuing his studies in dentistry at Northwestern University. Mrs. Johnson, nee Florence Welch, is now librarian at the Dental School.

→ Miss Nancy Wheelock a former pupil of Carlisle and a graduate of the City Hospital Worcester Mass. was recently married to Joseph Williams, Oneida, Wis.

→ Miss Ella Petoskey '04, is attending a Business College at Benton Harbor, Mich., she wishes to be remembered to all her friends, especially her classmates.

→ We are glad to see Anna Minthorn in class again after a few days of illness. Anna is an interested member of the Senior class and her absence is always felt.

→ William Crow writes to a friend and says he is getting along very nicely in his country home in New Jersey. William wishes to be remembered to all his Carlisle friends.

→ Through a letter we learn that Letha Seneca class '02 and Charles Kennedy, who for a time played on the school foot-ball team, were married. We hope for their success in life.

→ Miss Emma Burrows of the Senior class is making preparations to attend the Bloomsburg Normal. We congratulate her on making a good start. We hope she will make the most of the splendid opportunities now offered her.

→ A pleasant letter has been received from former student Alfred DeMarr, renewing his subscription for the Arrow. We understand that Alfred is doing well at Conderay, Wisconsin.

→ There was some very fine skating on Saturday, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The students all feel greatly indebted to Mr. Thompson and his force of boys who have made this pleasure possible.

→ A very interesting letter has been received from Harriet Jamison '07. She is enjoying her work in the Waterbury Hospital, Connecticut. She wishes to be remembered to her friends and class-mates.

→ Mr. Wise was called to his home Sunday by the unexpected death of his brother who was killed by a train. No particulars have reached us of the sad occurrence. We extend our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement.

→ The electric light recently placed on the front porch, at the main entrance, to the school building, is supplying a long felt need. The walk in front of the school building has always been a dark and frequently a dangerous place during the winter.

→ In a letter from John Monhart's brother in California, stating that he struck a rich quantity of ore, the ore bringing \$28.00 to the ton. This being above the average ore, we hope that John will be able to make something out of this rich ledge some day.

→ Alva Johnson is now employed at the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia. He says, there are ten other Indians—all musicians and ex-members of Wheelock's Band—besides himself who board together. He leaves us to conjecture what good times they have together.

→ The Misses Anna and Elizabeth Sloan have lately returned to Washington City after a brief visit to their mother Mrs. Bessie Sloan. Letters from Washington tell how profuse these young girls are, in their praises of Carlisle Indian School, and the kind friends they met while there.

It will be remembered, Miss Elizabeth Sloan added to the pleasure of the evening at the great Christmas celebration in the Gymnasium by playing several selections on her violin very acceptably.

→ Two books have been added to the school library—"Science and Health" which is written by Mary G. Eddy, teaches the principles of Christian science, was presented to the library by Mrs. John R. Wise. "Right and Wrong Thinking" written by Aaron Crane, was presented by Miss McCaw of Boston. Two new books for all who enjoys reading books. Many thanks and appreciations are shown for the kindness of those who are always trying to mend and improve the ways and means of the Indian youths.

→ The first indoor band concert of the year was given on Tuesday evening of last week in the Auditorium. The several selections were rendered and received liberal applause. We hope to soon be given another such treat. The program:

1 March	"Salute to America"	Lincoln
2 Selection	"Little Johnny Jones"	Cohan
3 Piccolo Solo	"Through the Air"	Damm
	Nicodemus Billy	
4 Intermezzo	"Feather Queen" (new)	McKinley
5 Selection From	"Faust"	Gounod
6 A Tone Poem	"Sunbeams and Shadows"	Keiser
7 Coronation March from	"The Prophet"	Meyerbeer
	"Star Spangled Banner"	

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Academic Notes

→ The Seniors are reviewing their spelling and arithmetic.

→ Josefa Maria is teaching in No 4½ this week. She says she enjoys it.

→ Number five pupils are studying about ice, its uses and how it is harvested.

→ The morning division of the Freshmen class are reading "The History of Ancient Rome."

→ Mr Addison Johnson, came for a short visit last Saturday, all were glad to see him here again.

→ The Senior girls played a game of basket ball with the Sophomore girls and won by a score of 13 to 5.

→ The Sophomores are to hold their class meeting Monday evening. A feature of the evening is to be the class prophecy by Miss Alice Denomie.

→ Miss Emma Burrows, a member of class '06 has gone to Bloomsburg to continue her studies. The seniors all wish her success in all her undertakings.

→ The Juniors are glad to see among their number again, Arthur Mandan. He has been assisting Mr. Russell, in the auditorium, painting the scenes.

→ Mr. Harry Scarbough took Mr. Frank B. Green's place in teaching the Junior Class last week; the latter had to return to college on account of his studies.

→ The Juniors were more than delighted to see their teacher Miss Wood back again. They will now be able to get themselves together once more for hard study.

→ Each member of the Senior class has been presented with a catalogue of Standard and Popular books from their teacher. She is very anxious to have her class learn to read good books.

→ The senior pupil teachers have finished reading Page's "Theory and Practice of teaching." They are now reading "Talks on Pedagogy" by Parker, at 8 o'clock in the morning of every school day.

→ The fine large addition to the Academic building is fast nearing completion. Hereafter "The Chapel" will be known as "The Auditorium"—a name that seems to be more applicable than the former.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

→ The attendance at the Bible class last Sunday was larger than usual.

→ Mr. Henderson, lead the large boys prayer meeting Sunday evening.

→ Rev. Dr. Norcross preached for us in the auditorium on Sunday afternoon.

→ The prayer meeting last Sunday evening, held in the Y.M.C.A. was a very interesting one. The Double Quartette rendered two selections.

→ The topic for last Sunday's prayer meeting was, "What Christ taught about money and its uses."

Mr. Henderson led the Large Boys' meeting.

Miss Goyituey led the Small Boys' meeting.

Miss McDowell led the Large Girls' meeting.

Miss Hill led the Small Girls' meeting.

All reported having had a good meeting. There seems to be fewer boys and girls who take part in these meetings than usual. The reason for this is not known but it is hoped that the old spirit of making the meeting good and lively will return to those who were always ready to respond when the meeting was opened to the house. We should keep in mind that the good that we get out of these meetings is what we do ourselves to make it good.

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(continued from the 4th page.)

house in hot weather. Keep the fowls clean, well fed and free from vermin and they will lay eggs. Eggs may not be high in summer, but as the hens can forage over an orchard and eat grass and insects there is little cost of egg production. Leaving the matter of egg-production out of the estimate so far as profit is concerned the number of insects destroyed by a large flock of fowls from May to October is enormous. The hen has keen sight, and is also a scratcher, working the ground over well.

Insect destruction is really one of the profits that is not credited to poultry. One of the best safe guards against the borer is to keep fowls in an orchard. A flock may be equal to the sum expended for materials, and the labor of spraying.

Winter eggs are far more profitable than eggs produced in the summer. This is due to several reasons. One is that there are fewer eggs produced in winter. Another that eggs are more uniformly good in winter and there is a larger demand for them.

When it can be practically estimated that the consumption of eggs in New York and Chicago alone averages 4,000,000 cases yearly, it gives us some idea of the magnitude of the egg production that this country demands. The average hen lays about 30 eggs each year.

Marketing Poultry.

Whatever the variety or color of the market poultry, unfereity in size and color has a cash value when they reach market, most anyone whether an epicure or not will pay more for a coop of nice evenly colored and sized chickens than for a big and little all colored lot. Evenness in color and size of your chickens sent to market give the impression of quality and breeding and whether they taste any better or not, will sell more ready and command a better price than the hit and miss kind. And the profit is what we are after as well as the pleasure.

Market poultry is usually graded in four classes—squab boilers, small roosters, large roosters and stews. The squab boilers are sold in pairs on the market. These often average as high as \$1 a pair.

With large quick growing breeds the squab should be off your hands at six weeks of age. As soon as the early chickens are large enough sell them. There is money to be lost by keeping them too long. There is no economy in allowing the spring chickens to run about unsold after they are large enough to sell at a profit. Unless it is desired to allow them to mature for laying purposes, it is time to sell the chickens when they weigh two pounds.

Chicken Nature.

Fowls as well as other creatures appreciate kindness and become very tame and confiding to those who are gentle and friendly to them. It is beautiful to watch the hen take care of her chickens. She is a brave faithful mother, and her conduct is another illustration of the fact that devotion and self-sacrifice are among the laws of nature. To become a successful raiser of poultry you must learn to treat poultry kindly, never frighten them, have your chickens so tame that you can go among them, without their showing any fear. A beginner in poultry raising has much to learn and the only way to get real knowledge is by experience. Experience is the sure road to success in poultry keeping. There is no way to learn poultry raising like raising poultry.

Begin with a few hens, then try to learn all you can from books and poultry journals about their care. Much more valuable information may be gained by real observation and experience among your own flock.

A person without a vast amount of patience should never begin poultry raising. It is possible for any one who has a natural liking for poultry and who has the capacity to recognize and classify the results of experimental work, to start in on a small scale and not only make a success on that scale but eventually put himself in a position to carry on the business successfully on a large scale. Many amateurs get unfitted ideas of the poultry business by reading articles that appear in print every once in a while. Poultry business is by no means a get rich quick scheme, and no one should expect to make very much more money out of it than he would out of any other legitimate business. Like any other business it takes some hard work and experience to make money out of chickens. It is by no means a lazy man's business.

(Continued from first page)

course should be frequently renewed. This will afford a dust bath for your hens.

The poultry yard should be moved at least every two years, for after the earth has been used for a time it becomes poisoned by the excretions of the fowls and becomes not only unhealthful for the poultry but dangerous for the farmer. As a means of economy if with no regard to mercy, the soil occupied by the poultry yard for two years can be made to grow grasses, grains and vegetables with profit with no further fertilization, and the poultry be removed to new ground, thus securing a relation of benefits to the farmer.

A good grass run is best for hens in summer, Clover makes probably the best. Agreeable exercise is necessary, and this is secured in winter by giving your hens grain scattered in straw so that they will have to scratch and work to find it. A litter of wheat chaff with a gill of millet seeds is also good for this purpose. The chaff will add to the warmth and comfort of the poultry house. Barrels of autumn leaves can be put away in the fall and also used in the same way, giving the fowls exercise, the grain being hid under the leaves.

The Setting Hen.

A good way to manage a setting hen, is to have nest boxes made in sections and placed in a room by themselves, two and three feet deep against the walls, make nest of soft straw, and put the eggs in and the hen on it at night. The front of the nest should be covered with a piece of board or muslin, if the weather is warm the muslin is preferable. Hens should be trained to peaceable habits the first time they sit, and they will never forget it. Never allow them to be knocked at, or frightened in the least. Fix the nest when they are off for food. See that they are all right. If there is a broken egg take all out. Wash in warm water, wipe dry, then refill the nest with fresh straw and replace the eggs.

Never set a hen without giving her a good dusting of sulphur. Tobacco dust is good for dusting hens, to prevent lice.

A setting hen should be fed once a day, take fresh water and shelled corn and put down on the floor, then turn the hens out. The hens will readily find their nests and when all are on fasten them in.

Eggs for setting should be of uniform size. An egg is never in better condition for setting than on the day that it is laid.

If you wish to improve your flock buy a setting of eggs from some one who keeps good poultry. About the most serious objection to the buying of eggs for hatching is that it entails some risk. But this would simply be an argument against any kind of business transaction. If we do not do anything until we eliminate risk, we shall never do anything at all.

The folly of to great expectation has been a fruitful cause of difficulty.

Profitable poultry or chicken farming as is now obtained, is possible because of, first the invention of the incubator and the brooder. Of course you know what an incubator looks like, and understand the principles involved in its construction. But this simple looking box of glass and wood, with its lamp and one or two apparently trifling incidentals, took years of patient experiment before it could be coaxed into performing faithfully the functions of the mother hen. As it is, the up-to-date incubator is a practically perfect appliance. It will hatch any kind of eggs. Twenty one days elapse between the placing of an ordinary hen's eggs in an incubator and the chipping of the shell. Turkey's egg takes thirty days, swains forty, ducks twenty-eight, goose thirty. While in California

and Arizona, the apparatus has brought out young ostriches.

Thanks to the incubator we can produce spring chickens all the year round.

The brooder has been described as a chicken Orphan asylum. It is an arrangement that takes the place of the warm and sheltering wings and body of the hen.

Care of the Young Chickens

The chickens should not be disturbed or fed for at least twenty-four hours after they are hatched. The chicks should be removed from under the hen and placed in a warm dry place until the hen is through hatching her eggs. When they are two days old they should be given eggs boiled hard, chopped fine, and mixed with stale bread or crackers, and for a change bread soaked in milk. Give them fresh and slightly warm water if the weather is cold. Soft but not sloppy food is good for chicks. They should be fed at least six times a day for the first three weeks. Never at any time until they are three weeks old should you feed until their crops appear full. After they are three weeks old there is little danger of over feeding. When they are ten days old coarse oatmeal or cracked oats can be given. To neither chickens or hen should any kind of meal be given without scalding, or any food after it has soured. Vary the food given; giving some animal feed, freshly ground bone etc. Green food is necessary such as grass lettuce, and chopped onions. Sharp gravel or grit and sifted coal ashes and ground oyster shell must be given. It is said that letting the chicks get chilled, lice and lack of grit are responsible for nine-tenths of the losses among chickens. Eternal vigilance is the price of chickens. It is one thing to hatch them and quite another to bring them safely to maturity. There is scarcely a farm on which little chicks are safe to roam at will. Tight coops and wire covered runs will save many chicks. These yards are placed on good grass preferably in an orchard. If the orchard is not close provide shade by planting a few sunflowers around the poultry house and yard. The seed is excellent to mix with other grain for winter feeding. As the chicks grow older in nice weather allow them free range, they can procure insects and grass and the vegetables and meat may be omitted from their food.

It is best to pen the hen and chicks at night and by so doing may keep them up until the grass has dried in the morning. Chickens love the mellow earth of a well cared for corn field and no better place can be found for a late hatched brood. As the chicks grow older and learn to use their wings they like to go in trees at night and it is the healthiest place they can roost during the summer. They will be free of vermine and disease. The time will come when those chickens must be taught to roost in the poultry house. Driving a lot of half grown chickens to roost, when it is time to teach them to roost in the poultry house instead of their coops or in trees is no easy matter. We always catch them after they have gone to their coops at night and carry them and put them on the roost for three successive nights. By so doing they become accustomed to the poultry house and are more easily driven there. If

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we have any that are unusually contrary and that are determined to roost where we don't want them to, we sell them or eat them.

Roup and Gapes.

Roup is a disease that poultry are heir to, the same as the human family take cold. On most all farms in the winter there will be fowls affected with roup. Especially is this true where they are left to roost out doors, or in houses with draughts through them. About the first appearance of roup is a blueish appearance in the front corner of the eye. Then a pale appearance in the face. Roup can be cured if the fowls are attended to at the right time. First separate them, from the flock, placing them in a dry warm place. Give them plenty of water to drink. In the water place a little coal oil. Fowls affected with roup are always thirsty and it will be easy to get them to drink the water containing the oil. A very effective remedy is said to be to dip the head of the affected fowl in pure vinegar, morning and night. If they inhale or swallow a little of the vinegar, no harm will result, and the acid is beneficial when in contact with the inflamed mucous membrane. Dry sulphur is also good thing to sprinkle on their heads. The gapes is caused by very small red worms which get into the windpipe. Take a crumb of bread and soak it in turpentine and put the crumb down the throat of the chick that has the gapes. Gape worms won't breed in a clean dry, sandy soil.

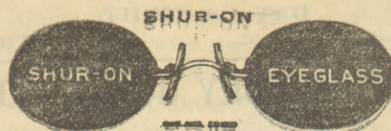
Feeding.

Sometimes hens do not lay even with the best of food, not because they do not get enough, but because they have not the right kind. They must be given food which will supply the constituent parts of the egg, that is water, fat albumen, and lime, which are found in the yolk, white and shell. A plenty of supply of fresh water is essential and if deprived of its fowls will not lay. The comb is always an index to the condition of the bird. When the comb is white or pale, or very black, something is wrong, as a healthy fowl shows a bright scarlet color on the comb.

In winter be sure to feed at regular hours giving the lightest meal in the morning as it is better to have the fowls a little hungry rather than overfed, so as to induce them to work for scattered grains. For the morning meal take one fourth part ground oats, one fourth part ground corn, nearly one half bran, a little meat chopped fine, put into a pail containing boiling water and stir well. Cut clover hay that has been steamed over night is a good addition. At noon give a feeding of beets, turnips or cabbage chopped fine. Also pounded bone, the bones can be baked to make them brittle. Charcoal is a good conditioner. If you have potato parings cook them thoroughly and add some red peppers chopped fine, this the hens like, and some poultrymen claim causes hens to lay.

The heaviest feed food for poultry should be at night, as rest and quiet favor digestion; while a bountiful supper is the best protection against cold during winter nights.

We believe that corn is the best single grain for poultry and feed it to our fowls every day, but do not underrate wheat, for it is a good feed to stimulate egg-production. Corn is essentially a fattening grain.



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and when we remember that the yolk of an egg contains a large proportion of pure fat, we see how necessary corn is to the production of eggs. Sometimes it is a great benefit in winter to parch corn two or three times a week and feed while hot. At night mix a little wheat in the letter. In the morning the fowls will scratch for this; thus giving them exercise the first thing in the morning. In feeding for egg production a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. It will be observed that our domestic fowls that receive the least care and attention, lay most of their eggs in the springtime. Let us note the conditions surrounding these fowls at this time. The weather is warm, they have an abundance of green food, more or less grain, many insects, and plenty of exercise and fresh air. Then if we are to feed for egg productions, we will endeavor to make it springtime all the year round.

If we expect eggs at all seasons of the year, we must have fowls of different ages. While some are moulting others will be laying. A late fall-hatched pullet will make a splendid layer the following summer, and in many cases do not moult the next summer.

When selecting fowls to keep through the winter, select only the largest, strongest and most active. Never keep old chickens.

Care.

Summer heat is exceedingly trying on the chickens particularly the old hens that are just beginning to moult in August. To keep them in good condition their needs must be looked after and supplied. Cleanliness, exercise, fresh water and proper food are essential. Whenever it is possible divide the flock into three classes in order to more easily care for them. The old stock occupies one yard, the youngsters intended for market a second and the pullets are given free range as much as possible. The pullets that are intended for winter layers should be fully developed by September or October. This means that the pullets from the early spring hatch are the ones to look after and fit for winter layers. To fowls the autumn season is a very trying time, as the changes of the moulting season and the shifting of the coats all seem to contribute to the strain upon the system. The moulting season is peculiarly trying if it comes late in the season, as the fowls are apt to take cold, through loss of feathers. When the feathers begin to grow the amount of nutriment that goes to form quill and fluff is of course, considerable, and this constitutes a drain upon the system.

Eggs.

Let the hens lay out of doors during the months of July and August if they will. Some take to the weeds and some to the horse-barn and others to the cow-shed. It makes more work to gather the eggs, but it takes the hens away from the poultry

(Continued on 3rd page, 8th column.)

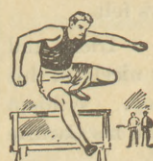
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