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EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT Of the Secretary of the Interior, Relating to Indian Schools

High School instruction all over the United States costs more than elementary instruction, and yet Indian Schools offering high-school courses often do not have as much money as lower-grade schools. Appropriations for the maintenance and operation of Indian schools have permitted an annual expenditure of not more than \$225 per student, which includes lodging, clothing, subsistence, and academic and vocational instruction, and such overhead charges as administration, power, fuel, and various other expenses. If the amount of this allotment per pupil does not speak for itself, comparison might be made with the cost of maintenance of other schools of similar character which afford industrial training, keeping in mind that the Indian boarding schools undertake to provide clothing for their pupils. It has not been possible on this budget to secure a sufficient number of necessary employees or obtain for the salaries offered those who possess the essential qualifications to operate efficiently.

This is especially true in the case of vocational instruction. Teachers of trade subjects, agriculture and home economics as a rule have been such in name only, possessing neither education nor attainments fitting them to impart knowledge to classes of Indian students. Much of this personnel has been of the character of manual or mechanical labor to handle the mass of institutional work to be done each day, but which is actually performed under their supervision and instruction by details of Indian children to an extent detrimental to the pursuit of their studies.

It has been desired to introduce the platoon system of school organization, the three-quarters day of class instruction, one-quarter day of institutional detail (work) representing time divisions of the scholastic day, and keep the children of the three lower primary grades in the classroom all day. To carry into effect these measures for securing a more rapid progress of the pupils and to reach a higher standard of instruction necessitates employment of "auditorium teachers" and instructors of shop subjects.

For the auditorium teachers, who must be well versed in a variety of subjects, it was proposed to pay salaries of \$1440 for junior high, and \$1560 for senior

high teachers. The specified requirements, which were deemed barely sufficient to insure that the incumbent could give the instruction required, were submitted to the Civil Service Commission, but no examinations were held, as the commission believed it futile to expect eligibles to qualify at the salaries offered. The situation was much the same as to shop subjects, but the proposed requirements were reduced in grade so that an examination might be held.

The service has looked forward to morning and afternoon classroom sessions for all pupils of the first, second and third grades, and eventually of all elementary grades, in lieu of the long continued practice of one-half day only of instruction proper and one-half day work detail. In many schools, however, there have not been enough teachers to conduct all-day classes, even for the first three grades.

It has been recognized in the past that too much institutional routine labor, detrimental to educational advancement, has been required of pupils. The three-fourth-one-fourth day plan announced in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1926 was intended to alleviate this condition to some extent. In May of this year further steps were taken to provide additional free time for the pupils, without employment other than their own pursuits, or perhaps supervised but non-directed pastimes.

HOW TO ENJOY COLD WEATHER

The Oregon State Board of Health gives such good advice in a recent article released to the public that we are pleased to "pass it along" to our readers that they may profit by it. The article follows:

Many, if not most of us, until very recently have taken advantage of the numerous opportunities for getting out of doors. Some of us have been fishing or hunting; taken trips to the country; and many at least have filled their lungs with good fresh air while attending football games. Most of us have had fresh air and sunlight and usually have taken some exercise along with it.

Sunlight and outdoor exercise tend to build up resistance to disease. Winter is the season during which resistance is most needed because of the greater prevalence of disease. What can we do during these cold

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