

*371.975

85162

v.30

c.1

OREGON STATE LIBRARY

APR 25 1929

OREGON
COLLECTION

CHEMAWA AMERICAN

Printed at Chemawa, Oregon, and Devoted to the Interests of Indian Education

ol. XXX

Wednesday, April 24, 1929

No. 26

DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR Secretary of the Interior

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, was born at Boonesboro, Iowa, April 13, 1875. He graduated from Stanford University with the degree of A. B. in 1896, receiving his master's degree the following year, and the degree of M. D. from Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, in 1899. From 1903 to 1904 he was a student at Frankfort-on-the-Main and at London, and from 1909 to 1910 at the University of Munich. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of California in 1919, from the University of Arizona in the same year, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925. Syracuse University gave him the degree of Sc. D. in 1924.

Doctor Wilbur has been an instructor in physiology, assistant professor of physiology, professor of medicine, dean of the Medical School, and president of Stanford University, and a lecturer at Cooper Medical College. He was chief of the conservation division of the United States Food Administration in 1917; member of the California State Council of defense, 1917; regional educational director, Students' Army Train-

ing Corps, District No. 11, 1918; president of the California State Conference of Social Agencies, 1919; Council of Social and Health Agencies, San Francisco, 1922—1925; vice president of the San Francisco Community Chest; delegate to the Sixth Pan American Conference in Habana, 1928; a member of the State Park Commission of California; and has been since 1923 a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Doctor Wilbur is a fellow of the American Association for the advancement of Science; member of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president 1912—1913, American Medical Association council on medical education and hospitals, of which he was president 1923—1924; Association of American Medical Colleges, of which he was president in 1924; California Academy of Medicine, of which he was president 1917—1918; Phi Beta Kappa and Xi Societies. He has been chairman since 1924 of the medical council of the United States Veterans' Bureau; chairman since 1925 of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu; and chairman of the executive committee, Survey of Race Relations on the Pacific Coast.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT

Continued from last issue

Mrs. Sheffield, wife of Sergeant Sheffield, gives the following word pictures of Vancouver: "Vancouver was then a very small hamlet. My first impression of Vancouver was a dreary one and a feeling of homesickness came over me. But when we reached the garrison and I had a view of the grand old Columbia River and the snow-clad peaks of Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Adams and Mt. Hood, looking like great sentries, I felt as if I could battle with the pioneer life of a new country. Life at Vancouver in 1852 and for several years later was of a very simple and primitive sort. Luxuries were not to be had and the necessities of life were costly. The long, rainy winter of 1852-53 came to an end at last, and everybody that could, began preparing gardens. We hungered for vegetables and watched eagerly their growth. Captain Grant leased a tract of land, situated about a mile from the post, along the Columbia river, intending to raise a crop of potatoes on part of it, and seed the remainder to oats. Grant ploughed the ground and planted that portion of it nearest the river with potatoes. Passing this field one day, in the early spring I saw Captain

Grant, with his trousers tucked in his boots, sowing oats broadcast from a sheet tied about his neck and shoulders. Captain Grant worked thus in hope of realizing a profit from his crop which would enable him to bring his wife and family out to live with him. His pay as Captain wasn't sufficient to pay his own expenses, and this was the cause of his farming venture. It was however a sad failure; the river overflowed and killed most of his potatoes and the remainder were sold at a low price. Every farmer tempted by the high prices of the previous year had planted a large acreage and the supply was ten times greater than the demand; potatoes glutted the market and sold for a song."

Grant boarded with Mrs. Sheffield and again she tells us: "Captain Grant was very fond of beef a-la-mode, and he took great pains in instructing the cook how to prepare it. He was very fond of wild game, and whenever we had any, he would put it in a bucket and let it hang in the well for three or four days before it was cooked. I remember one day a farmer brought to the house a large swan that had been killed. The Captain was delighted with it, and it also went into the well, and hung there for several days. He said he

(Continued on page 4)