

beautified for the peach plums, which again follow the prunes.

The cherries, peaches and grapes are all looking well, and with anything like a favorable season, Chemawa will break her ancient record of the past and have this coming year more fruit than ever before in her history.

The Garden.

The school garden is in excellent condition. Early potatoes and onions have been in the ground now for some weeks. Peas, lettuce, cucumbers and other small vegetables are already in the ground. Radishes, tomatoes and many plants are peeping through the ground in the hotbeds. With the promise of spring weather that we have lately had, we anticipate an early spring for this season, which means lots of fresh vegetables for our pupils.

Poultry Department.

A visit to the Poultry Department this week found the little chickens peeping out of the eggs in our incubator, and the mother-lies chicks as chirpy and happy as could be. Mr. Green says that with ordinary success he will be able to raise this year anywhere from 500 to 1000 chicks, and that with out the number we will be able to raise will only be limited by our capacity to take care of them. This is one of Chemawa's growing and most important departments. The pupils receive instruction and take the greatest interest in the work.

A Bicycle Path.

There is talk of building a bicycle track to Nahom. Now that spring is fast approaching and the good weather will soon be a permanent feature, the need of a bicycle path is transforming from a convenience into an necessity. Let us have this path by all means. With a small expense, a little labor and determination on the part of those who already possess wheels or expect to own one, we can soon have a good track. Some of the wheelmen should

take the matter up at once. There is no doubt but many willing hands will be found to assist in the enterprise.

What the Monroe Doctrine is.

The March number of the Ladies Home Journal, in speaking of the Monroe Doctrine, gives the following explanation:

"It was announced by President Monroe in his message to Congress in 1823, and the way it came about was this: Napoleon had been overthrown. But before he was overthrown he had shaken up every kingdom in Europe that he had not conquered. All the monarchs, therefore, were setting to work to repair their damaged thrones. They wished to establish monarchy everywhere they could and as thoroughly as they could.

"The South American colonies of Spain had lately become independent States, and the United States had recognized them. Consequently Spain thought it a good time to try to recover them. There seemed to become danger, too, that Russia, if she sent her aid to Spain, might take as payment for her trouble California (which was then Spanish territory). This situation was a threat of Kings against republics, and it looked as if more fighting might have to be done to hold the ground that had been won for republican government.

"It was at this time, and for this reason, that President Monroe declared in his message:

"The principles . . . of the American institutions . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power . . . we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

"Such is the Monroe Doctrine. It is not a law. It is not a treaty. It is only a declaration made by an American President eighty years ago. Its meaning was clear at the time—that we should never permit any European Power to gain more land on our continent. It has saved the South American Republics and given them a chance to develop.