

The Chemawa American,

Published Weekly.

VOL. VI.

MARCH 27, 1903.

No. 27.

Boston Indian School Institute.

The meeting of the Department of Indian Education, July 6th to 12th, 1903, will possess many advantages by reason of the sessions being held in Boston. Besides being one of the most historical cities of the country, Boston is America's educational center. The excellent summer schools and around the city present attractive courses of work for teachers desiring of pursuing a special line of study during the summer, and the evening meeting will present a special opportunity to those Indian teachers who are desirous of taking advantage of these splendid facilities.

The summer school of arts and sciences of Harvard University, July 6 to August 14, 1903, offers a general literary course and also includes ship work, blacksmithing and physical education. Board and lodging can be obtained at a cost of from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per week.

Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, Cottage City, Mass., Dr. Wm. A. Henry, President, will conduct a five weeks' summer school, commencing July 14th, and very generously offers the Indian teachers tuition at a reduction of one-third, or \$10 instead of \$15.00. Teachers should write for a circular describing subjects taught, also excursions and entertainments given.

By writing to W. A. Baldwin, Principal State Normal School, Haverhill, Mass., teachers will receive a pamphlet giving the purpose, character and scope of their summer school work, and also containing interesting illustrations of their industrial work.

The Lazon School, of Shyol, Northampton Co., Boston, will be open during the summer.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., offers

interesting courses for teachers this coming summer. Write for booklet of views and circular of information.

Columbia University, New York City, beautifully situated on the Hudson river, offers a diversified course of instruction that will meet the needs of teachers desiring to specialize. The work is of the highest order, and the inspiring influences of the University will cause teachers to feel that the summer could not have been better spent.

The State Normal School at New Paltz, N. Y., gives an admirable course of practical instruction, including woodwork, basketry, weaving, domestic science, and art, as well as a literary course which will be appreciated by earnest teachers.

Among the most important historic places are the famous elm tree under which General Washington took command of the Continental Army, July 8, 1776; the Old North Church, from whose steeple flashed the signal for Paul Revere to start on his famous ride; the landing place of the British in 1775; the site of the Boston Massacre; and world-famed Bunker Hill.

How Arrowheads Were Made.

We did not know until to-day how the Indians made the flint arrowheads that are very often found all over the country. They had no tools to work with, and the question of how they made them was not answered. "Alec" Mathoney, who was for many years a trap big chief of the Wahos tribe, says the squaws broke flint rock into small pieces by putting it into the fire. They then selected a suitable piece for an arrowhead, held it in the fire till it got hot, then put a drop of water on it, which "chipped off" a small particle of flint, and by this slow and tedious process the squaws shaped the arrowheads, says Khlovado Republican. A look at an arrowhead will convince one that this was the process adopted to make them, all they all have rough surfaces.