

(Continued from front page.)

The girls have an excellent Mandolin Club, the instrumentation consisting of violins, guitars, mandolins, cello, double bass and piano. Vocal music will be taught to those desiring it and piano lessons can be secured by those wishing to take them.

8. The Domestic Science department has a separate building especially adapted for the purpose and the facilities of Chemawa in this line are equaled by only one other school in the Service.

9. In the Literary Department, the instruction covers the branches taught in Grammar schools of the country.

Some information about Chemawa might be interesting. The school was established by Major Wilkinson, February 25, 1880, being the second oldest Non-reservation School in the United States. From a small school as then established of twenty-five children it has grown step by step and year by year. Last year was the most prosperous in its history. The total enrollment for the year being 775 pupils, having an average of 615. The school year closed with 382 boys and 266 girls on the rolls. Under the new regulations it is now up to the parents and the guardians and the pupils to decide which school they desire to attend. Certainly the attendance the last year speaks volumes for the continued prosperity and good name of Chemawa.

Now a last word to the Indian parents and Indian young men and women desiring an industrial education at the Chemawa school. If you desire admission this term write at once to Supt. Chalcraft

If you want to enter Chemawa as a pupil fill in the space below, cut it out and send it to Supt. Chalcraft, who will immediately send you application blanks

Name

Age

Tribe

Father

Mother

P. O.

R. R.

GREAT SHELL BANKS.

The ancient shell heaps are huge banks of oyster shells, on both sides of the Damariscotta river, 13 miles from its mouth, in the towns of Damariscotta and Newcastle. The Damariscotta bank is one mile long, 300 feet wide and 18 feet deep. The Newcastle bank is a half mile long, 100 feet wide and 32 feet deep. In the largest heap, 18 feet deep, it is estimated that there are 120,000 tons of shells. Every four feet weighs one ton. It is also estimated that 20,000 tons have been taken out, to be ground and sold to feed hens.

It is supposed that the Indians deposited the shells there, since arrowheads, spearheads, and various Indian implements, including pieces of stone pottery, have been found.

The shells that are exposed to the atmosphere are decaying rapidly, but those that are buried in the river bed are still hard and retain their natural formation.—Ex.

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