

3. On what section was his farm?
4. What did he do to prevent the logs in his house from rotting?

PLAN OF TOWNSHIP 56
(DRAW IT).

N.					
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1
S.					

W. E.

GLENEVIS

5. What shape is a township?
6. It is six miles long. How wide is it?
7. How long is a section?
8. How many sections make one township?
9. West is at which side of a map?
10. Which side is south?
11. Make one inch squares for sections and number them when you draw the township.
12. Think of a reason for numbering the sections this way.
13. How far would you walk around a township? A section?
14. This township is north of township 55. How many miles is it north of United States or the 49th parallel?

CROSSING OLDMAN CREEK

It rained often in those early days between 1910 and 1915. Sometimes water stood on the trail and made it very muddy. It rained three days in June one year. It rained so hard that Oldman Creek overflowed its banks. The water covered all the willows and washed out Uncle Jay's new log bridge.

A party of Indians were returning from a hunting trip. When they reached the creek there was much excitement. One swam his horses over. Then the Indians tied some poles together with willows and made a raft. They put their skins, meat, blankets, wigwam tents on the raft and floated them across the creek. Then they came back for their wagons.

One of their wagons had no wheels. It was just two poles crossed over a horse. The ends of the poles dragged on the trail. They carried many skins on it. Sometimes they loaded it with meat. It is called a travois.

The Indians got wet. But very soon they made a campfire and dried themselves. They set up their tents of poles and skins.

Uncle Jay traded with them. He gave them butter, milk, eggs and bread for deer and moose meat.